

REGINALD BOSWORTH SMITH, M.A.

*Vice-President 1904-8.*

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

DORSET NATURAL HISTORY

AND

ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.

EDITED BY

HERBERT PENTIN.

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VOLUME XXIX.

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*Dorchester :*

PRINTED AT THE "DORSET COUNTY CHRONICLE" OFFICE.

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# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
List of Officers of the Club since its inauguration .. ..	v.
Rules of the Club .. ..	vi.
List of Officers, Honorary Members, and Members .. ..	xi.
List of New Members elected since the publication of Vol. XXVIII. ..	xxiv.
Publications of the Club; Societies in correspondence with the Club ..	xxvi.
<b>THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB during the Season 1908-1909—</b>	
First Winter Meeting .. ..	xxvii.
Second Winter Meeting .. ..	xxxiv.
Annual General Meeting .. ..	xliv.
<b>MEETING AT CORFE CASTLE AND STUDLAND</b> .. ..	xlix.
Rempstone Stone Circle .. ..	liii.
Studland Church .. ..	lvi.
The Business Meeting .. ..	lvii.
<b>MEETING AT CHEDDAR, WELLS, AND GLASTONBURY</b> .. ..	lix.
Cheddar Caves .. ..	lxi.
The Bishop's Palace, Wells .. ..	lxii.
The Cathedral .. ..	lxiii.
The Vicars Choral .. ..	lxv.
The Glastonbury Lake Village .. ..	lxvi.
The Meare Lake Village .. ..	lxix.
Glastonbury and its Abbey .. ..	lxxiii.
<b>MEETING IN THE PORTESHAM AND BRIDEHEAD DISTRICT</b> .. ..	lxxiv.
A Fine Ringed Barrow .. ..	lxxv.
The Helstone .. ..	lxxviii.
The Valley of Stones .. ..	lxxix.
"The Grey Mare and her Colts" .. ..	lxxx.
At Bridehead .. ..	lxxxii.
Barrow Problems—Orientation and Secondary Interment .. ..	lxxxiii.
<b>MEETING AT MONTACUTE, BRYMPTON, AND PRESTON</b> .. ..	lxxxiv.
Montacute House .. ..	lxxxv.
Montacute Church and Priory .. ..	lxxxvi.
Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church .. ..	lxxxvii.
Brympton .. ..	lxxxix.
Preston .. ..	lxxxix.
<b>MEETING AT MAUMBURY RINGS, DORCHESTER</b> .. ..	xciii.
The Hon. Treasurer's Statement of the Club's Receipts and Expenditure .. ..	xciv.
The Hon. Secretary's Accounts .. ..	xcv.
Anniversary Address of the President .. ..	cxx.
In Memoriam—The late Reginald Bosworth Smith, M.A., by the Rev. J. H. Wilkinson, M.A. .. ..	1
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 10px auto;"/>	
The Architectural History of the Parish Church of S. Mary at Cerne, by the Rev. C. W. H. Dicker .. ..	8
The Town Cellars at Poole, by W. K. Gill .. ..	14
Notes on the Dorset Flora, by the Rev. E. F. Linton, M.A. .. ..	30
Dorset Chantries, by E. A. Fry .. ..	80
Dorset Tokens of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, and Medals of Various Periods, by Henry Symonds .. ..	97
Additions to and Amendments of the Dorset Section of Dr. Williamson's Edition (1889) of W. Boyne's "Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century," by Henry Symonds .. ..	111
Hilton Church, with illustrations by the Author, by the Rev. E. H. H. Lee, M.A. .. ..	119
The Distribution of Living Plants in relation to the Different Geological Formations in Dorset, by Miss L. Towers .. ..	126
Catalogue of Sepulchral Pottery in the Dorset County Museum, compiled by John E. Acland, M.A., Curator .. ..	143
Returns of Rainfall, &c., in Dorset in 1907, by H. Stilwell .. ..	153
The Burning Cliff and the Landslip at Lyme Regis, by A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.G.S. .. ..	161
On New and Rare British Arachnida, by the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., &c. .. ..	195
The Cartulary of Cerne Abbey .. ..	205
The Cerne Cartulary, Translation by B. Fossett Lock, Barrister-at-Law .. ..	225
The Ritual of Barrows and Circles, by H. Colley March, M.D., F.S.A. .. ..	251
Some Dorset Bridges, with illustrations by the Author, by R. G. Brocklehurst .. ..	256
Interim Report on the Excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, 1908, by H. St. George Gray .. ..	

The Ancient Memorial Brasses of Dorset, Part V., by W. de C. Prideaux	273
Report on First Appearances of Birds, Insects, &c., and the First Flowering of Plants in Dorset during 1907, by Nelson M. Richardson, B.A.	281
Some Recent and Forthcoming Books	293
Index to Vol. XXIX.	296

## INDEX TO PLATES & ENGRAVINGS.

	PAGE OR TO FACE PAGE.
Reginald Bosworth Smith, M.A., Vice-President 1904-8	Frontispiece.
The Roman Incised Stone, Fordington St. George, Dorchester	xli.
The Rempstone Stone Circle	liv.
Portesham and Bridehead District—	
The "Collapsed Dolmen"	lxxiv.
Helstone, Portesham, before and after restoration	lxxvi.
1.—"The Valley of Stones" and Stone Circle	lxxviii.
2.—Stone Circle on Hampton Hill, near Portesham	"
The Long-Barrow, "The Grey Mare and her Colts," with the megaliths at the east end	lxxix.
The Architectural History of the Parish Church of S. Mary at Cerne—	
Splay of East Window; Windows in Clerestory and N. Aisle, probably of 1626; Sill of East Window (originally a transom); Smoke Gargoyle	1
Cerne, Portion of 13th Century Chancel	2
Cerne, Nave Arcade	4
Cerne, Pulpit (1640), Screen, and Modern Chancel Arch	6
The Town Cellars at Poole	8
Dorset Tokens and Medals—	
Plate I.	84
" II.	89
" III.	92
Dorset Trade Tokens—	
Seventeenth Century Tokens	96
Hilton Church	111
16th Century Inscription on South Wall	113
17th Century Sun Dial	116
The Burning Cliff and the Landslip at Lyme Regis—	
Plate 1.—Map of the Coast East of Lyme Regis, from the Ordnance Map, on the Scale of Six Inches to a Mile	153
" 2.—General View of the Cliffs and Terraces N.E. of Lyme Regis with the "Burning Mound" in the Foreground	155
" 3.—View of the Landslip below the "Burning Mound," North-East of Lyme Regis, on June 10th, 1908	157
" 4.—View of the Burning Cliff at Holworth, Dorset, in 1827	159
On New and Rare British Arachnida—	
Plate A	160
Some Dorset Bridges—	
Plate I.—Bridge at Dorchester from the Tow Path; Wool Bridge and Manor House; Holme Bridge	252
" II.—South Bridge, Wareham; Fifehead Neville; Sturminster Newton	253
" III.—Blanford; Spetisbury; St. Julian's Bridge, Wimborne	254
" IV.—Bridge at Charmouth; Old Bridge, Preston	255
General View of Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, and the excavations in progress there during Sept., 1908	258
The Ancient Memorial Brasses of Dorset—	
Anna Henvill, 1681; Ralph Henvill, 1644	274
John Chapman Fyschmonger, and Alicia his wife, 1471; Alexander Warnby, 1486; John and Thomas Newpton	275
William Napper, 1616	276
John and Elizabeth Russell, 1505; James and Alys Russell, 1509	277
Sir Thomas Brook, 1419, and Joan his wife, 1437	278

# The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

INAUGURATED MARCH 26TH, 1875.

## *Presidents :*

- 1875-1902—J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, Esq., B.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.  
 1902-1904—Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S.  
 1904 \* Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.

## *Vice-Presidents :*

- 1875-1882—Rev. H. H. Wood, M.A., F.G.S.  
 1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.  
 1880-1900—Rev. Canon Sir Talbot Baker, Bart., M.A.  
 1880-1900—General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S.  
 1880 \* Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.  
 1885 \* Hon. Morton G. Stuart-Gray, M.A., F.G.S.  
 1892-1904—Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.  
 1900-1902 } \* Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S.  
 1904 }  
 1900 \* W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., *Past Pres. Geol. Soc.*  
 1900-1904—Vaughan Cornish, Esq., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.G.S.  
 1900 \* Captain G. R. Elwes, J.P.  
 1902 \* H. Colley March, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.  
 1904 \* Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A., F.S.A., Ed.  
 1904 \* Rev. W. Miles Barnes, B.A.  
 1904 \* Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell, M.A., R.D.  
 1904-1908—R. Bosworth Smith, Esq., M.A.  
 1908 \* Henry Storks Eaton, Esq., *Past Pres. Roy. Met. Soc.*

## *Hon. Secretaries :*

- 1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.  
 1885-1892—Hon. Morton G. Stuart-Gray, M.A., F.G.S.  
 1892-1902—Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.  
 1902-1904—H. Colley March, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.  
 1904 \* Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A., F.S.A., Ed.

## *Hon. Treasurers :*

- 1875-1882—Rev. H. H. Wood, M.A., F.G.S.  
 1882-1900—Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.  
 1901 \* Captain G. R. Elwes, J.P.

## *Hon. Editors :*

- 1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.  
 1885-1892—Hon. Morton G. Stuart-Gray, M.A., F.G.S.  
 1892-1901—Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.  
 1901-1906—Rev. W. Miles Barnes, B.A.  
 1906 \* Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A., F.S.A., Ed.

The asterisk indicates the present officials of the Club.

# RULES

## OF

# THE DORSET NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.

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### OBJECT AND CONSTITUTION.

1.—The Club shall be called The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, and shall have for a short title The Dorset Field Club.

The object of the Club is to promote and encourage an interest in the study of the Physical Sciences and Archæology generally, especially the Natural History of the County of Dorset and its Antiquities, Prehistoric records, and Ethnology. It shall use its influence to prevent, as far as possible, the extirpation of rare plants and animals, and to promote the preservation of the Antiquities of the County.

2.—The Club shall consist of (i.) three Officers, President, Honorary Secretary, and Honorary Treasurer, who shall be elected annually, and shall form the Executive body for its management; (ii.) Vice-Presidents, of whom the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer shall be two, *ex officio*; (iii.) The Honorary Editor of the Annual Volume of Proceedings; (iv.) Ordinary Members; (v.) Honorary Members. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Editor shall form a Council to decide questions referred to them by the Executive and to elect Honorary Members. The Editor shall be nominated by one of the incoming Executive and elected at the Annual Meeting.

There may also be one or more Honorary Assistant Secretaries, who shall be nominated by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the President or Treasurer, and elected by the Members at the Annual Meeting.

Members may be appointed by the remaining Officers to fill interim vacancies in the Executive Body until the following Annual Meeting.

The number of the Club shall be limited to 400, power being reserved to the Council to select from the list of candidates persons, whose membership they may consider to be advantageous to the interests of the Club, to be additional Members.

### PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

3.—The President shall take the chair at all Meetings, and have an original and a casting vote on all questions before the Meeting. In addition to the two *ex officio* Vice-Presidents, at least three others shall be nominated by the President, or, in his absence, by the Chairman, and elected at the Annual Meeting.



## HON. SECRETARY.

4.—The Secretary shall perform all the usual secretarial work; cause a programme of each Meeting to be sent to every Member seven days at least before such Meeting; make all preparations for carrying out Meetings and, with or without the help of a paid Assistant Secretary or others, conduct all Field Meetings. On any question arising between the Secretary (or Acting Secretary) and a Member at a Field Meeting, the decision of the Secretary shall be final.

The Secretary shall receive from each Member his or her share of the day's expenses, and thereout defray all incidental costs and charges of the Meeting, rendering an account of the same before the Annual Meeting to the Treasurer; any surplus of such collection shall form part of the General Fund, and any deficit be defrayed out of that Fund.

## HON. TREASURER.

5.—The Treasurer shall keep an account of Subscriptions and all other moneys of the Club received and of all Disbursements, rendering at the Annual General Meeting a balance sheet of the same, as well as a general statement of the Club's finances. He shall send copies of the Annual Volume of Proceedings for each year to Ordinary Members who have paid their subscriptions for that year (as nearly as may be possible, in the order of such payment), to Honorary Members, and to such Societies and individuals as the Club may, from time to time, appoint to receive them. He shall also furnish a list at each Annual Meeting, containing the names of all Members in arrear, with the amount of their indebtedness to the Club. He shall also give notice of their election to all New Members.

## ORDINARY MEMBERS.

6.—Ordinary Members are entitled to be present and take part in the Club's proceedings at all Meetings, and to receive the published "Proceedings" of the Club, when issued, for the year for which their subscription has been paid.

7.—Every candidate for admission shall be nominated in writing by one Member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. He may be proposed at any Meeting, and his name shall appear in the programme of the first following Meeting at which a Ballot is held, when he shall be elected by ballot, one black ball in six to exclude. Twelve Members shall form a quorum for the purpose of election. A Ballot shall be held at the Annual and Winter Meetings, and may be held at any other Meeting, should the Executive so decide, notice being given in the programme. In the event of the number of vacancies being less than the number of candidates at four successive Meetings, the names of any candidates proposed at the first of such Meetings who have not been elected at one of them shall be withdrawn, and shall not be eligible to be again proposed for election for at least a year after such withdrawal. Provided that if at any Meeting there shall be no vacancies available, it shall not be counted in estimating the above named four Meetings.

### viii.

8.—The Annual Subscription shall be 10s., which shall become due and payable in advance on the 1st of January in each year. Subscriptions paid on election after September in each year shall be considered as subscriptions for the following year, unless otherwise agreed upon by such Member and the Treasurer. Every Member shall pay immediately after his election the sum of ten shillings as Entrance Fee, in addition to his first Annual Subscription.

9.—No person elected a Member shall be entitled to exercise any privilege as such until he has paid his Entrance Fee and first Subscription, and no Member shall be entitled to receive a copy of the "Proceedings" for any year until his Subscription for that year has been paid.

10.—A registered letter shall be sent by the Hon. Treasurer to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear at the date of any Annual Meeting, demanding payment within 28 days, failing which he shall cease to be a Member of the Club, but shall, nevertheless, be liable for the arrears then due.

11.—Members desiring to leave the Club shall give notice of the same in writing to the Treasurer (or Secretary), but, unless such notice is given before the end of January in any year, they shall be liable to pay the Annual Subscription due to the Club on and after January 1st in that year.

### HONORARY MEMBERS.

12.—Honorary Members shall consist of persons eminent for scientific or natural history attainments, and shall be elected by the Council. They pay no subscription, and have all the privileges of Ordinary Members, except voting.

### MEETINGS.

13.—The Annual General Meeting shall be held as near the first week in May as may be convenient; to receive the outgoing President's Address (if any) and the Treasurer's financial report; to elect the Officers and Editor for the ensuing year; to determine the number (which shall usually be three or four), dates, and places of Field Meetings during the ensuing summer, and for general purposes.

14.—Two Winter Meetings shall usually be held in or about the months of December and February for the exhibition of Objects of Interest (to which not more than one hour of the time before the reading of the Papers shall be devoted), for the reading and discussion of Papers, and for general purposes.

The Dates and Places of the Winter and Annual Meetings shall be decided by the Executive.

15.—A Member may bring Friends to the Meetings subject to the following restrictions:—No person (except the husband, wife, or child of a Member), may attend the Meeting unaccompanied by the Member introducing him, unless such Member be prevented from attending by illness, and no Member may take with him to a *Field Meeting* more than one Friend, whose name and address must be submitted to the Hon. Secretary and approved by him or the Executive.

The above restrictions do not apply to the Executive or to the Acting Secretary at the Meeting.

16.—Members must give due notice (with prepayment of expenses) to the Hon. Secretary of their intention to be present, with or without a Friend, at any Field Meeting, in return for which the Secretary shall send to the Member a card of admission to the Meeting, to be produced when required. Any Member who, having given such notice, fails to attend, will be liable only for any expenses actually incurred on his account, and any balance will be returned to him on application. The sum of 1s., or such other amount as the Hon. Secretary may consider necessary, shall be charged to each person attending a Field Meeting, for Incidental Expenses.

17.—The Executive may at any time call a Special General Meeting of the Members upon their own initiative or upon a written requisition (signed by Eight Members) being sent to the Honorary Secretary. Any proposition to be submitted shall be stated in the Notice, which shall be sent to each Member of the Club not later than seven days before the Meeting.

#### PAPEES.

18.—Notice shall be given to the Secretary, a convenient time before each Meeting, of any motion to be made or any Paper or communication desired to be read, with its title and a short sketch of its scope or contents. The insertion of these in the Programme is subject to the consent of the Executive.

19.—The Publications of the Club shall be in the hands of the Executive, who shall appoint annually Three or more Ordinary Members to form with them and the Editor a Publication Committee for the purpose of deciding upon the contents of the Annual Volume. These contents shall consist of original papers and communications written for the Club, and either read, or accepted as read, at a General Meeting; also of the Secretary's Reports of Meetings, the Treasurer's Financial Statement and Balance Sheet, a list to date of all Members of the Club, and of those elected in the current or previous year, with the names of their proposers and seconders. The Annual Volume shall be edited by the Editor subject to the direction of the Publication Committee.

20.—Twenty-five copies of his paper shall be presented to each author whose communication shall appear in the volume as a separate article, on notice being given by him to the Publisher to that effect.

#### THE AFFILIATION OF SOCIETIES AND LIBRARIES TO THE CLUB.

21.—Any Natural History or Antiquarian Society in the County may be affiliated to the Dorset Field Club on payment of an annual fee of Ten Shillings, in return for which the annual volume of the Proceedings of the Field Club shall be sent to such Society.

Every affiliated Society shall send the programme of its Meetings to the Hon. Secretary of the Field Club, and shall also report any discoveries of exceptional interest. And the Field Club shall send its programme to the Hon. Secretary of each affiliated Society.

The Members of the Field Club shall not be eligible, *ipso facto*, to attend any Meetings of affiliated Societies, and the Members of any affiliated Society shall not be eligible, *ipso facto*, to attend any Meetings of the Field Club. But any Member of an affiliated Society shall be eligible to read a paper or make an exhibit at the Winter Meetings of the Field Club at Dorchester.

Any Public Library, or Club or School or College Library, in England or elsewhere, may be affiliated to the Dorset Field Club on payment of an annual fee of Ten Shillings, in return for which the annual volume of the Proceedings of the Field Club shall be sent to such Library.

#### SECTIONAL COMMITTEES.

22.—Small Committees may be appointed at the Annual General Meeting to report to the Club any interesting facts or discoveries relating to the various sections which they represent ; and the Committee of each section may elect one of their Members as a Corresponding Secretary.

#### NEW RULES.

23.—No alteration in or addition to these Rules shall be made except with the consent of a majority of three-fourths of the Members present at the Annual General Meeting, full notice of the proposed alteration or addition having been given both in the current Programme and in that of the previous Meeting.



# The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

INAUGURATED MARCH 26th, 1875.

## *President :*

NELSON M. RICHARDSON, Esq., B.A.

## *Vice-Presidents :*

THE LORD EUSTACE CECIL, F.R.G.S. (*Past President*).

REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., F.S.A. Ed. (*Hon. Secretary and Editor*).

CAPTAIN G. R. ELWES, J.P. (*Hon. Treasurer*).

HENRY STORKS EATON, Esq. (*Past Pres. Roy. Met. Soc.*)

W. H. HUDLESTON, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S. (*Past Pres. Geol. Soc.*)

REV. J. C. M. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, M.A., R.D.

REV. W. MILES BARNES, B.A.

H. COLLEY MARCH, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.

REV. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.

HON. MORTON G. STUART-GRAY, M.A., F.S.A. Ed., F.G.S.

## *Hon. Editor :*

REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., F.S.A. Ed., Milton Abbey Vicarage, Blandford.

## *Executive Body :*

NELSON M. RICHARDSON, Esq., B.A. (*President*).

REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., F.S.A. Ed. (*Hon. Secretary and Editor*),

Milton Abbey Vicarage, Blandford.

CAPTAIN G. R. ELWES, J.P. (*Hon. Treasurer*), Bossington, Bournemouth.

## *Publication Committee :*

THE EXECUTIVE, H. B. MIDDLETON, Esq., DR. COLLEY MARCH,  
and E. R. SYKES, Esq.

## *Honorary Members :*

- O.M. W. CARRUTHERS, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., British Museum  
(Nat. Hist.), South Kensington.
- 1888 Rev. OSMOND FISHER, M.A., F.G.S., Graveley, Huntingdon.
- 1889 A. M. WALLIS, Esq., 29, Mallams, Portland.
- 1900 A. J. JUKES-BROWNE, Esq., F.G.S., Floriston, Torre, Torquay.
- 1900 R. LYDEKKER, Esq., F.R.S., The Lodge, Harpenden, Herts.
- 1900 CLEMENT REID, Esq., F.R.S., 28, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.
- 1900 A. SMITH WOODWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., British Museum (Nat.  
Hist.); South Kensington, London.
- 1904 Sir WM. THISELTON DYER, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., The Ferns,  
Witcombe, Gloucester.
- 1904 Sir FREDERICK TREVES, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D., Thatched House  
Lodge, Richmond Park, Kingston-on-Thames.
- 1908 THOMAS HARDY, Esq., LL.D., Max Gate, Dorchester.

# LIST OF MEMBERS

## OF THE

### Dorset Natural History & Antiquarian Field Club.

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<i>Year of Election.</i>	<i>(The initials "O.M." signify "Original Member.")</i>	
1903	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury	The Manor House, Cranborne
1903	The Most Hon. the Marchioness of Salisbury	The Manor House, Cranborne
1902	The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	St. Giles, Wimborne
1884	The Right Hon. Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S. ( <i>Vice-President</i> )	Lytchett Heath, Poole
1903	The Right Hon. the Lady Eustace Cecil	Lytchett Heath, Poole
1904	The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham, D.D.	Auckland Castle, Bishop's Auckland
1890	The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, D.D., LL.D.	The Palace, Salisbury
1892	The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Worcester, D.D., F.S.A.	Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster
1889	The Right Hon. Lord Digby	Minterne, Dorchester
1895	The Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, F.R.S.	Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk
1903	The Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford	Governor's House, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
1907	The Right Hon. Lord Wynford	Wynford Eagle, Dorset
1907	The Right Hon. Lady Wynford	Wynford Eagle, Dorset
1893	Acland, Captain John E., M.A.	Wollaston House, Dorchester
1892	Acton, Rev. Edward, B.A.	Iwerne Minster Vicarage, Blandford
1899	Aldridge, Mrs. Selina	Denewood, Alum Chine Road, Bournemouth
1892	Allhusen, Wilton, Esq.	Pinhay, Lyme Regis
1907	Allner, Mrs. George	National Provincial Bank, Sturminster Newton
1906	Atkins, F. T., Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Ed.	Cathay, Alumhurst Road, Bournemouth

- 1907 Atkinson, George T., Esq., M.A. Durlston Court, Swanage
- 1907 Badcoe, A. C., Esq., B.Sc. County Education Office, Dorchester
- 1902 Baker, Sir E. Randolph, Bart. Ranston, Blandford
- 1887 Banks, W. Albert, Esq. Wolfeton House, Dorchester
- 1884 Banks, Eustace Ralph, Esq.,  
M.A., F.E.S. Norden House, Corfe Castle, Wareham
- 1887 Banks, Rev. Canon, M.A. The Close, Salisbury
- 1906 Banks, Mrs. Kingston Lacy, Wimborne
- 1902 Barkworth, Edmund, Esq. South House, Piddletrenthide
- 1904 Barlow, Major C. M. Southcot, Charminster
- 1894 Barnes, Mrs. John Iles Summerhayes, Blandford
- 1889 Barnes, Rev. W. M., B.A. (*Vice-President*) Weymouth Avenue, Dorchester
- 1903 Barnes, F. J., Esq. Rodwell, Weymouth
- 1903 Barnes, Mrs. F. J. Rodwell, Weymouth
- 1884 Barrett, W. Bowles, Esq. 2, Belfield Terrace, Weymouth
- 1906 Barrow, Richard, Esq. Sorrento House, Sandecotes, Parkstone
- 1895 Bartelot, Rev. R. Grosvenor, M.A. Fordington St. George Vicarage, Dorchester
- 1907 Bartelot, Mrs. R. Grosvenor Fordington St. George Vicarage, Dorchester
- 1886 Baskett, Rev. C. R. Monkton Rectory, Dorchester
- 1893 Baskett, S. R., Esq. Evershot
- 1904 Baskett, Mrs. S. R. Evershot
- 1889 Batten, H. B., Esq. Aldon, Yeovil
- 1888 Beckford, F. J., Esq. Witley, Parkstone
- 1908 Bellhouse, Miss M. Clovelly, Rodwell, Weymouth
- 1908 Benett-Stanford, Captain J.,  
F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. Hatch House, Tisbury, Wilts
- 1907 Bevan, E. R., Esq., M.A. Rempstone Hall, Corfe Castle
- 1908 Blake, Colonel A. M., C.B. Warmwell House, Dorchester
- O.M. Bond, N., Esq. Holme, Wareham
- 1903 Bond, Gerald Denis, Esq. Holme, Wareham
- 1906 Bond, Nigel de M., Esq., B.A. 83, Coleherne Court, London, S.W.
- 1893 Bond, Wm. H., Esq. Tyneham, Wareham
- 1903 Bond, Wm. Ralph G., Esq. Tyneham, Wareham
- 1894 Bonsor, Geo., Esq. The Gables, Spetisbury
- 1889 Bower, H. Syndercombe, Esq. Fontnell Parva, Shillingstone, Blandford
- 1900 Bower, Rev. Charles H. S., M.A. Hinton St. Mary, Sturminster Newton, Dorset
- 1898 Brandreth, Rev. F. W., M.A. Buckland Newton, Dorchester
- 1901 Brennan, John, Esq. Belmont, Parkstone

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1900	Brown, Miss	Belle Vue, Shaftesbury
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1907	Bulfin, Ignatius, Esq.	The Den, Knole Hill, Bournemouth
1900	Bullen, Colonel John Bullen Symes	Catherston Leweston, near Charmouth
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1905	Busk, W. G., Esq.	Wraxall Manor, Cattistock, Dorchester
1905	Busk, Mrs. W. G.	Wraxall Manor, Cattistock, Dorchester
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1903	Butler-Bowden, Mrs. Bruno	Upwey House, Upwey
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1878	Colfox, T. A., Esq.	Coneygar, Bridport
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1903	Cornish-Browne, C. J., Esq.	Came House, Dorchester
1891	Cother, Rev. P. L., M.A.	1, Clearmount, Weymouth



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- 1886 Crespi, A. J. H., Esq., B.A.,  
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Wimborne
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- 1897 Curtis, Wilfrid Parkinson, Esq. Aysgarth, Parkstone Road, Poole
- 1903 Dacombe, J. M. J., Esq. 27, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth
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- 1907 Daniell, Miss Margaret Dale House, Blandford
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mouth, Devon
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- 1903 Fry, George S., Esq. 11, The Hawthorns, Church End, Finchley
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- 1898 Glyn, Lieut.-General J. P. Carr North Leigh, Wimborne

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1894	Mansel-Pleydell, Mrs.	Longthorns, Blandford
1899	Mansel-Pleydell, Rev. J. C. M., M.A., R.D. ( <i>Vice-President</i> )	Sturminster Newton Vicarage, Bland- ford
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 1907 Michell, Theo. Esq.
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 1900 Middleton, Miss L. M.  
 1890 Milne, Rev. Percy H., M.A.  
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 1897 Moullin, Arthur D., Esq.  
 1903 Nettleton, Spencer, Esq.  
 1905 Nicholson, Captain Hugh  
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 1886 Okeden, Colonel U. E. Parry  
 1906 Okeden, Edmund Parry, Esq.  
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 1908 Patterson, Mrs. Myles  
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 1907 Paul, Mrs. Edward Clifford  
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 Bournemouth  
 Haselbury Bryan Rectory, Blandford  
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 West Lulworth, Wareham  
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 Moreton  
 Greenhill House, Weymouth  
 Greenhill House, Weymouth  
 Castle House, Weymouth  
 Greenstead, 14, Madeira Road, Bournemouth  
 Trevissome, Parkstone Road, Poole  
 Trevissome, Parkstone Road, Poole  
 Park Homer, Wimborne  
 Oaklands, Wimborne  
 Holmlea, Lincoln  
 Southover, Tolpuddle, Dorchester  
 Eastbrook House, Upwey  
 Eastbrook House, Upwey  
 Rydal, Wimborne  
 Ivythorpe, Dorchester  
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 Tarrant Rushton Rectory, Blandford  
 Netherton House, Weymouth  
 Netherton House, Weymouth  
 Milton Abbey Vicarage, Blandford  
 Chedington Court, Misterton, Crewkerne  
 Okeford Fitzpaine Rectory, Shillingstone

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- 1900 Pope, George, Esq. Weston Hall, Bournemouth
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- 1907 Roper, Freeman, Esq. Forde Abbey, Chard  
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     ham  
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 1895 Sturdy, Leonard, Esq. Trigon, Wareham  
 1896 Sturdy, Philip, Esq. The Wick, Branksome, near Bourne-  
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1908 Whitby, Mrs. J.	Preston, Yeovil
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1903 Williams, Captain Berkeley C. W.	Herrington, Dorchester
1897 Williams, Miss F. L.	Westleaze, Dorchester
1884 Williams, Robert, Esq., M.P.	Bridehead, Dorchester
1884 Williams, Mrs. Robert	Bridehead, Dorchester
1908 Williams, Miss Rhoda	Bridehead, Dorchester
1906 Williams, Miss Meta	South Walk, Dorchester
1903 Willis, Mrs. A. Ratcliffe	Oriel, Glendinning Avenue, Weymouth
1905 Wills, A. W., Esq., M.P.	3, Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.
1906 Winwood, T. H. R., Esq., M.A.	Moreton House, Dorchester
1898 Woodhouse, Miss	Chilmore, Ansty, Dorchester
1903 Woodhouse, Miss Ellen E.	Chilmore, Ansty, Dorchester
1906 Woodhouse, Frank D., Esq.	Old Ford House, Blandford St. Mary
1906 Woodhouse, Mrs. Frank D.	Old Ford House, Blandford St. Mary
1898 Workman, J. Reece, Esq., C.E.	Inglenook, Winchester Road, Bassett, Southampton
1902 Wright, Rev. Herbert L., B.A.	Church Knowle Rectory, Corfe Castle
1904 Yates, Robert, Esq.	Delcombe, Milton Abbas, Blandford
1896 Yeatman, Mrs.	114, Denbigh Street, London, S.W.
1893 Young, E. W., Esq.	Dorchester

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The above list includes the New Members elected up to and including the  
September meeting of the year 1908.

(Any omissions or errors should be notified to the Hon. Secretary.)



## New Members

ELECTED SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE LIST CONTAINED  
IN VOL. XXVIII.

PROPOSED ON SEPT. 5TH, 1907.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Miss M. Gildea, of Upwey Rectory, Dorchester	Colonel Robert Williams	Captain J. E. Acland
Arthur Greenwood, Esq., L.M.S., L.S.A., of 32, Dorchester Road, Weymouth	F. J. Barnes, Esq.	Weston Oliver, Esq.
Spencer Nettleton, Esq., of West Lulworth, Wareham	The Rev. W. P. Schuster	The Rev. W. D. Filliter
Vere L. Oliver, Esq., of Greenhill House, Weymouth	The President	The Rev. E. Acton
Mrs. Vere L. Oliver, of Greenhill House	"	"
The Rev. C. A. Phillips, M.A., of Okeford Fitzpaine Rectory, Shil- lingstone, Dorset	The Hon. Secretary	The Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell
Miss Pickard-Cambridge, of Picardy, Rodwell, Weymouth	The President	Major Pickard-Cam- bridge
Miss Catherine Pickard-Cambridge, of Picardy	"	"
The Rev. Sealy Poole, M.A., of Chickerell Rectory, Weymouth	"	The Hon. Secretary

PROPOSED ON DEC. 3RD, 1907.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Miss M. Bellhouse, of Clovelly, Rodwell, Weymouth	The Rev. P. L. Cother	Major Pickard-Cam- bridge
H. M. Dodington, Esq., of Castle Gardens, Wareham	R. Barrow, Esq.	L. G. Pike, Esq.
The Rev. H. Hawkins, of 1, Westerhall, Weymouth	The President	The Hon. Secretary.
Mrs. Myles Patterson, of Southover, Tolpuddle, Dorchester	The Rev. C. W. H. Dicker	W. Albert Banks, Esq.
Miss E. F. Shortt, of The Manor House, Martinstown, Dorchester	W. Albert Banks, Esq.	The President
Miss L. M. Shortt, of The Manor House, Martinstown	"	"

## PROPOSED ON FEBRUARY 20TH, 1908.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Colonel A. M. Blake, C.B., J.P., D.L., of Warmwell House, Dorchester	H. Stilwell, Esq.	Major Pickard-Cam- bridge
The Rev. J. A. Bouquet, B.A., of Wimborne St. Giles' Rectory, Salisbury	C. E. Ponting, Esq.	The Hon. Secretary
Mrs. Bouquet, of Wimborne St. Giles' Rectory	„	„
G. H. Dominy, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Milton Abbas, Blandford	F. D. Lys, Esq.	Dr. T. Fielding
Mrs. Percy Forster, of Russetts, near Dorchester	The Rev. S. E. V. Filleul	The Hon. Treasurer
W. T. Ord, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Greenstead, 14, Madeira Road, Bournemouth	H. Le Jeune, Esq.	„

## PROPOSED ON JUNE 25TH, 1908.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Captain J. Bennett-Stanford, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., of Hatch House, Tisbury, Wilts	Albert Bankes, Esq.	Sir Randolph Baker
Mrs. Spencer Smith, of Kingston Vicarage, Wareham	Eustace R. Bankes, Esq.	N. Bond, Esq.
R. H. O. Owen-Swaffield, Esq., of 1, Lansdowne Terrace, Weymouth	Colonel A. G. H. Church	The President

## PROPOSED ON JULY 22ND, 1908.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
A. N. Stephens, Esq., of Haddon House, West Bay	J. T. Stephens, Esq.	H. Symonds, Esq.
Mrs. Joseph Whitby, of Preston, Yeovil	J. Whitby, Esq.	Miss Saunt

## PROPOSED ON AUG. 20TH, 1908.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Mrs. E. B. Duke, of Maen, Dor- chester	Prebendary R. Linklater	The Hon. Secretary
Miss Rhoda Williams, of Bridehead, Dorchester	Colonel R. Williams	Lord Eustace Cecil

## PUBLICATIONS.

**Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.** Vols. I.—XXVIII. Price 10s. 6d. each volume, post free.

**General Index to the Proceedings.** Vols. I.—XXVI. Price 6d., by post 7d.

**The Church Bells of Dorset.** By the Rev. Canon RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A. Price (in parts, as issued), 6s. 6d., post free.

**Church Goods, Dorset, A.D. 1552.** By the Rev. W. MILES BARNES. Price (as issued) 2s. 6d., post free.

By the late J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, B.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.

**The Flora of Dorset.** 2nd Edition. Price 12s.

**The Birds of Dorset.** Price 5s.

**The Mollusca of Dorset.** Price 5s.

By the Rev. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.

**Spiders of Dorset.** 2 vols. Price 25s., post free.

**The British Phalangidea, or Harvest Men.** Price 5s., post free.

**British Chernetidea, or False Scorpions.** Price 3s., post free.

The Volumes of Proceedings can be obtained from Captain Elwes, Bossington, Bournemouth; the Church Bells and Church Goods of Dorset, from the Rev. W. Miles Barnes, Dorchester; Mr. Mansel-Pleydell's works, from the Curator of the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester; the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge's works, from the Author, Bloxworth Rectory, Wareham; and the General Index, from the Assistant-Secretary (Mr. H. Pouncey, *Dorset County Chronicle* Office, Dorchester).

## SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE FIELD CLUB.

**British Museum.**

**British Museum of Natural History.**

**British Association.**

**Cambridge Philosophical Society.**

**Devon Association for the Advancement of Science.**

**Geological Society of London.**

**Hampshire Field Club.**

**Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland.**

**Society of Antiquaries, London.**

**Somerset Archæological Society.**

**University Library, Cambridge.**

**Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.**

**The Proceedings**  
OF THE  
**Dorset Natural History & Antiquarian**  
**Field Club**

DURING THE SEASON 1907-1908.

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WINTER SESSION, 1907-1908.

The FIRST MEETING of the Club for the Winter Session was held in the Reading Room of the County Museum on Tuesday, December 3rd, 1907, at 12.45. The President (Mr. Nelson M. Richardson) took the chair, and about fifty Members were present.

THE MEMBERSHIP.—Six persons were proposed for Membership.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The report of Mr. Alfred Pope, F.S.A., was then read :—

Your delegate attended the Conference of Delegates of Corresponding Societies of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Leicester on the 2nd of August last, when Mr. H. J. MacKinder, M.A., presided and gave an able address on "The Advancement of Geographical Science by Local Scientific Societies." He pointed out that there were local geographical societies in France and Germany, but that in this country little interest was taken in local research, and that it is now beginning to be realised that we know little of what lies at our own doors. He advocated that the whole country should be divided into certain areas, so that local facts might be gathered and presented to local societies, in order that all that was of scientific interest in such localities might be made known and preserved. The Rev. R. Ashington Bullen submitted a paper, in which he advocated the appointment of a committee for the photographic survey of ancient remains in the British Islands. A discussion followed, several of the delegates pointing out the necessity of photographing landmarks, the delegate for the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club remarking that the society which he represented had already taken the initiative in that direction, as a photographic survey of the whole county of Dorset had been taken under the

direction of the late Rev. T. Perkins and the Rev. W. Miles Barnes—(applause)—and that some 3,000 pictures of subjects of antiquarian, historic, and scientific interest had already been deposited in the County Museum, and were at all times open to inspection, and that the work was still being proceeded with. Eventually the following resolution was agreed to:—"That it is advisable to obtain information as to the present state of things in Britain in connection with photographic survey work; to publish instructions or give advice for the execution of scientific photographic survey; and to endeavour to found or promote a photographic work of the town and the district in which the British Association holds its meetings annually." And it was agreed to send a copy of such resolution to the Committee of Recommendations. It was reported that applications had been received during the past year from six local societies desirous of being brought into correspondence with the British Association.

The meeting at Leicester was an eminently successful one, the subjects discussed by the respective sections being unusually interesting and instructive, and the hospitality and attention accorded to the Association by the Mayor (Sir Edward Wood) and Corporation and the Reception Committee being unlimited. Amongst the antiquities inspected were two very fine Roman pavements *in situ*, which for size, beauty of design and workmanship, and fine state of preservation, are said to have no equals in the United Kingdom. The meeting lasted from Wednesday, the 31st July, to Wednesday, the 7th August, and was under the presidency of Sir David Gill, K.C.B.

Captain ACLAND mentioned that Mr. Charles Hansford was also present at the Leicester meeting and brought back with him some very interesting photographs, chiefly of the Roman pavements. These Mr. Hansford had sent for inspection, and he handed them round. Judging from them, continued Captain Acland, he could not say that the pavements were superior in beauty and interest to those which had been found at Dorchester, but some were remarkably like them in many of the details. He understood from Mr. Hansford that none of the pavements at Leicester had been taken up, and relaid as had been those in the Dorset County Museum. One of the photographs showed a Roman milestone with a dedicatory inscription to the Emperor Hadrian carved on it.

THE CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.—FOLKLORE.—The HON. SECRETARY mentioned briefly the 18th Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London, which was held at

Burlington House, on July 3rd, under the presidency of Lord Avebury, and was attended by Messrs. E. A. Fry and Nigel Bond as Delegates of the Dorset Field Club. Copies of the reports of the Congress and of the various sections had been sent to each member of the Club. Especial attention was called to the subject of folk-lore, and the Congress asked its component societies to assist the Folk-lore Society in the collection of all that was in print on the subject in reference to their respective counties. The Dorset Field Club had never regarded folk-lore as being outside its ken, and its *Proceedings* contained several interesting papers on the subject, notably those from the pen of Mr. Udal, who was an enthusiastic student of the subject. Mr. Thomas Hardy, too, had done a great deal in this direction, preserving many curious beliefs and customs and superstitions in his books; and probably in their respective parishes many of them were still recording such things. Captain ELWES expressed the opinion that not enough attention was given to recording the *minutiæ* of old superstitious beliefs, and he observed that one difficulty in the way of collecting folk-lore was the reticence of the peasant class. One did not always succeed in putting men and women so completely at their ease that they would confide to them their curious ideas.

COPYING TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.—THE HON. SECRETARY continued that it was suggested by the Congress that some members of the Club who were not actively engaged in other branches of archæological work might do useful service in the copying of churchyard inscriptions, there being a movement to make a complete record of those extant, as they usually give much more information than parish registers.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At the suggestion of Captain Acland, it was decided that the Dorset Field Club should exchange publications with the Geological Society of London.

BRITISH WATER BEETLES.—A communication was read from Mr. Balfour Browne, of the Ulster Fisheries and Biology Association, who stated that he was working at the distribution

of British water beetles, and asked for any information available about those in Dorset. The President was asked to deal with the communication.

DONATION TO THE COUNTY MUSEUM.—The HON. TREASURER observed that the Club had long been indebted to the Dorset County Museum for the use of the reading-room for their indoor meetings, and he proposed, with the approval of the meeting, to ask the Council of the Museum to accept a donation of £3 3s. in recognition of their hospitality towards the Club. He looked forward to the time when the Club might have a home of its own; but until that day came he trusted that they might continue to avail themselves of the hospitable roof of the Museum. The PRESIDENT seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. Captain ACLAND, on behalf of the Council of the Museum, returned his grateful thanks to the Club. The funds of the Museum were not in so flourishing a state as those of the Field Club, and therefore he knew that the Council would gladly accept the kind contribution. He hoped that the close friendship which had in the past subsisted between the Club and the Museum, to the mutual advantage of each, would long continue. The Museum reaped much benefit from the Field Club meeting there, because, in addition to the many members from all parts of the county who attended the meetings, and thus became interested in the Museum, various gifts, books, and other publications were made to the Museum and Library by the Club.

#### EXHIBITS, &c.

EXHIBITS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The PRESIDENT exhibited a Scalariform variety of the common snail (*Helix aspersa*) found at Dorchester, on which he read the following note:—

The term "scalariform," if strictly used, would imply that all the whorls of a shell were separate from each other (like the beautiful and formerly very rare *Scaloria pretiosa*, which I exhibit, from which the term is derived), but it is often loosely used to include individuals which nearly approach that condition, as in the present case.



In this specimen, which is mature, the spire is very much, though quite regularly, elongated, and presents a very different appearance from the common form; this is well shewn by the striking difference in the dimensions of the variety as compared with those of the typical specimens which I exhibit for comparison as follows:—

	Extreme Length.	Breadth.	Width of Mouth.
Variety .. .. .	$1\frac{1}{4}$ in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Larger typical specimen ..	$1\frac{1}{4}$ in.	$1\frac{9}{32}$ in.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.
Smaller typical specimen ..	$1\frac{1}{16}$ in.	$1\frac{3}{32}$ in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.

The substance of the shell is of about the average thickness. The largest whorl is strongly marked with the ordinary markings, but there is very little trace of them on the other four whorls.

This specimen was found in September, 1907, in the garden of Rev. S. E. V. Filleul, who very kindly presented it to me for my collection. His gardener has not before seen one like it, which would suggest that its variation is the result of accident, and not inherited, though I should mention that I see no trace of damage on the shell; it might, however, have occurred to the inhabitant when young.

Mr. E. R. Sykes (late President of the Malacological Society) writes to me as follows:—

“An unusually prolonged spire has been noticed again and again in various shells. They are always interesting and I am not clear to what they are due. . . . Sometimes a careful examination will shew a break or injury which caused the animal to diverge from the normal. . . . There used to be some people in France who bred freaks of this kind in *Helix aspersa* and *pomatia*; they had dodges, I believe, of putting bits of shell and wax and such-like things to induce the animal to diverge. Put shortly—something—it may be accidental injury to animal or shell, or natural peculiarity, caused this to coil in a more attenuated form than the normal. *Helix pomatia* has been seen as flat as a *Planorbis*.

The PRESIDENT also exhibited a rare plant (*Malva borealis*) new to Dorset from Chickerell. It was a low-growing mallow with very small pink flowers, and grew in profusion over a considerable area in two fields adjoining his garden. He gave it to Captain Acland for inclusion in the Museum herbarium.

THE AMPHORA OF FECUNDITY.—Dr. H. COLLEY MARCH read a short paper illustrated by excellent diagrams on a pagan-Christian overlap of the "Amphora of Fecundity" from a sculpture in the cloister at Elne Cathedral in the Department Pyrénées Orientales, in the South of France.

STATUETTE OF AN ATHLETE.—The Rev. S. E. V. FILLEUL exhibited a little battered statuette of metal which was dug up by a working man named Hodge in Wareham about twelve years ago and had been in his keeping, almost unknown and unappreciated, ever since. He turned it up when removing the roots of a tree at a depth of two or three feet beneath the surface. It was in one of the gardens at the north-east corner of the town, close to what is known as the "bowling green." Nothing else of interest was found, though the ground in the neighbourhood was not searched. It is the figure of a negro athlete in the act of running, wearing the suitable costume of belt and drawers. The metal of which it is made seems to be of a very composite character, bronze in nature, as signs of copper are quite evident and, perhaps, iron, while there is a solid vein of silver in the left arm. The lips are stained with vermilion, which, he had been told, was usual in Greek statues, and perhaps in Roman also. Mr. A. S. Drew, of Wareham, could guarantee the genuineness of the find, as he saw the statuette directly after it was unearthed. It was sent up to the British Museum for inspection at the time. Mr. Chas. H. Read, of the British Museum, wrote back on May 13th, 1896, that he had just discovered that there was in the Museum a little figure apparently of the same mould, but of lead, and with the details much clearer. It came from Perugia in 1895. Mr. Murray, keeper of the Greek and Roman antiquities, considered that both specimens might be genuine.

#### PAPERS.

The following papers were read:—

- (i.) "The Town Cellars, Poole," by Mr. W. K. Gill.

(Printed.)

- (ii.) "S. Mary's Church at Cerne," by the Rev. C. W. H. Dicker. (Printed.)
- (iii.) "Dorset Brasses," by Mr. W. de C. Prideaux. (Printed.)
- (iv.) "Some Dorset Church Towers," by Mr. R. G. Brocklehurst. (Printed.)
- (v.) "Dorset Chuntries," by Mr. E. A. Fry. (Printed.)



## WINTER SESSION.

THE SECOND MEETING of the Winter Session was held at the Dorset County Museum on Thursday, February 20th, 1908, at 12.30. The President was in the chair, and about sixty members were present.

THE MEMBERSHIP.—For the first time in the history of the Club there were more candidates for membership than there were vacant places. The membership of the Club is limited to 400, and the number of members on the roll on the day of meeting was 393. For the seven vacancies there were fifteen candidates, and seven were selected by voting (by paper). Six new candidates were also nominated.

OLD PLUSH CHURCH.—The PRESIDENT announced the receipt of a letter from Canon Ravenhill, formerly of Buckland Newton and Plush, expressing regret at not being able to attend the meeting, and calling attention to a water-colour drawing of old Plush Church by the late Mrs. T. Colfox, of Bridport, and now in the County Museum Reading Room. The church was pulled down in the forties.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF DORSET.—Captain ACLAND rose to speak of the present position of the Photographic Survey of Dorset. The survey was originated many years ago by the late Rev. Thos. Perkins, Rector of Turnworth, and was carried on most efficiently by the Rev. W. Miles Barnes, by whom, he believed, all the practical work was done. The ten volumes of photographs in the Reading Room of the County Museum showed how well the work had been done. They all regretted very much the loss of Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Barnes told him that his eyesight was not good enough now to admit of his carrying on the work. But were they going to let so good a work drop or slacken? His predecessor in the curatorship of the Museum, Mr. Henry Moule, spoke highly of it, and said that it was a most valuable work, or rather invaluable; and he hoped that it would

be taken up again and carried on with renewed activity. He therefore proposed:—

That steps be taken to promote the work of the Photographic Survey of the County, originated and most efficiently carried on for many years by the Rev. W. Miles Barnes and the late Rev. T. Perkins, and that for this purpose a Director be appointed and a committee selected, the members of which should be representative of different parts of the county.

The PRESIDENT seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously; but the selection of a Director was deferred till the next meeting of the Club.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.—The HON. SECRETARY announced that he had received a letter from Sir Alexander Pedlar, Hon. Secretary of the British Science Guild, asking the Club to pass a resolution in favour of certain proposals for legislation in the matter of the prevention of pollution of rivers. He proposed that the Club cordially support the action of the Guild. The Rev. S. E. V. FILLEUL, in seconding the proposition, said he thought that no legislative intervention was necessary in Dorset, where he believed that the rivers were very pure. The proposition was carried *nem. con.*

THE MANSEL-PLEYDELL AND CECIL MEDALS.—Lord EUSTACE CECIL said that when he had the honour to be President of the Club he always thought the one great object was to enlarge its scope as much as possible, and he did his best to start one or two new branches, so as to make the organisation as complete as possible. He received the support of all the old Members and of the Club generally. He was disappointed that last year there was no competition at all for the Mansel-Pleydell Medal and Prize, and he hoped that that would never be the case again. The Cecil Medal and Prize was not confined to the Club, but open to the county generally, and he hoped that for both medals and prizes there would this year be considerable competition, and that the papers sent in would be creditable alike to the Club and to the competitors.

## EXHIBITS, &amp;c.

EXHIBITS BY MR. DIGBY, OF SHERBORNE CASTLE.—The following notes on the exhibits made by F. J. B. Wingfield Digby, Esq., were prepared by Mr. E. A. Rawlence, of Salisbury:—

1.—A mould for casting Roman coins. This is half a stone mould showing the head of the Emperor. The stone is apparently of the lias formation, and is prepared for casting six coins at a time. There are two sets for three coins in a line with small ducts to convey the molten metal from one die to the other. One set is for a coin about the size of a half-penny, and the other for one of the size of a farthing. There are evidences on the edge of the stone showing that a kindred stone with the reverse dies was bound tightly with it. The mould is probably the work of forgers, who flourished about the end of the Roman occupation. It was found about 1900, by a young man among the nettles in the fosse of the old Castle ruins. How it came there is a mystery, unless it was thrown in when the Castle was demolished by the Parliamentarians. If so, it would seem to suggest that other archæological relics may have shared the same fate.

2.—A gold rose noble of Edward III., a half noble of the same King, and a half noble of Henry VIII. The coins are in excellent preservation, and have at intervals been picked up in a water course in the old Park by men stopping rabbit earths along its banks. This would seem to indicate that they are part of a hoard hidden there, and are thrown out by the rabbits in the process of their burrowing. The noble is a coin of some rarity and value.

3.—In August, 1906, I discovered a large number of documents at the bottom of an old oak chest in the attics of the central portion of Sherborne Castle, which was the original portion built by Raleigh. They embrace 43 parchment rolls of the presentments at the Court of the Hundred of Sherborne, and numerous other papers mostly relating to the Manors of Sherborne and Yetminster. The Hundred Rolls date from 7th of Henry IV., to William and Mary, 1696, thus covering the pre-Reformation, Reformation, Commonwealth, and Restoration periods, and should afford some interesting information.

Amongst these papers were three Deeds relating particularly to Sir Walter Raleigh. (a) A short deed dated 20th January in the fortieth year of Elizabeth signed "W. Raleigh," and sealed with his seal, conveying the fishing rights in a certain meadow called Broadmead, to Thomas and Lawrance Swetnam.

(b) An Indenture made the 1st day of August in the 41st year of Elizabeth, "Betweene the Honourable Sr Walter Raleigh Knight Captaine of her Majesties Gard and co-warden of the Stanries in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall of the one party And Sir George Carew Knight, and Thomas Heriott, gent. of the other party. Witnesseth that the sd Sr George Carew and Thomas Heriott

for diverse good causes and in consideration. . . . and especially for performance of the trusts imposed upon them have demised graunted, assigned and sett over. . . . All that the Castle Manors Lordships, Lands, Tenements and hereditaments. . . . advowsons patronage franchises, liberties, royalties, situate within the Hundreds of Sherborne and Yetminster in the County of Dorset. To have and to hold all and singular the Premises with their appurtenances unto the sd Sir Walter Raleigh his executors and assigns for all the tyme and tearme yett to come and unexpired which sometyme was graunted by John Couldwell late Byshoppe of Salisbury unto the Queen's most excellent majestie." The Deed is signed, "George Carew, and Thomas Herriote" and sealed with their respective seals. This Deed is interesting as it states in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *infra* "Raleigh," as follows:—"In 1591 Raleigh obtained through the Queen's intervention, a lease for 99 years of the Manor of Sherborne from the Bishop of Salisbury. In 1598 the See was vacant. Aspirants to the Mitre were informed that only by converting the Lease into a perpetual Estate in Raleigh's favour could the object of their wishes be obtained. On these terms Dr. Cotton became Bishop of Salisbury, and Raleigh possessor of Sherborne in full ownership."

(c) A Deed dated the 14th June in the 12th year of James I. signed and sealed, "W. Raleigh." This deed is an extremely interesting one as, when Sir Walter was attainted, he made over all his Estates to his son in the hope of saving them, but the King compelled him before his execution to sign this deed nullifying the one in favour of his son. It was when Lady Raleigh was pleading with the King not to insist on this, that he replied, "I maun ha' it for Carr." The Deed was probably passed on with the re-grant of the Estates as a protection against any claim by the descendants of Raleigh under the original Deed. The Deed is extremely pathetic. He describes himself as "late of Sherborne, and then Knight," and recites that whereas by a Deed made in the 45th year of Elizabeth, he limited the Estate and Manors of Sherborne, Newland, Castletowne, Wootton, Whitfield, Yetminster, and Caundle Bishop, and a moiety of the Manor of Pinford, and of Prymsley, also Primsley, and proceeds, "Knowe yee that the said Walter Raleigh doe att this time intend and am fully minded and willingly to revoke, adnull, frustrate and make voide all and every those use and uses estate and estates in and by the said indenture limited or appointed of and in the said Castle Manors lands tenements and hereditaments and every or any of them and of and in every or any part or parts of them or any of them which lye or consist in my power to revoke, adnull, &c., &c."

4.—Recently in quarrying stone in a field above the Almshouse Copse, which lies under Honeycombe Wood on the north side of the road between Thornford and Sherborne, the workmen came across some human remains obviously of considerable antiquity. The first skeleton was the most perfect. It was at a depth of about three feet, lying east and west, and had slabs of the local rock lying over it. The other remains were in a rough trench running north and south at right angles to the first body. These remains were very much decayed,

and they appeared to have been thrown into the trench indiscriminately. Altogether three or four bodies could be accounted for. The remains as indicated by the teeth were those of men in the prime of life. The under jaws were very heavy with very square chins. Although the quarrymen were instructed to watch carefully for any pottery, flints, or weapons, none were found.

In uncovering another section of stone, a hole, about two feet deep, was found full of black humus with remains of very old pottery of the character of the barrow urns, but the vessel had almost entirely perished, and no charred bones or flints were observed with it. It was probably a cremated interment, but in my opinion of much greater age than the skeletons.

From the fact that one skeleton was interred east and west with more care than the others, it would seem to indicate that it was a Christian burial; and probably at this point, which is one of considerable strategic advantage, commanding the valley of the Yeo, some skirmish took place during the Civil Wars, which resulted in the death of an officer and three or four of his men, who were stripped, and the officer buried by himself, whilst his men were thrown into a trench beside him. Some of the quarrymen who had done a lot of planting in Honeycombe Wood near by, about three years before, when digging the holes for the trees, stated that they came across a good many flat horseshoes with small centres, and also one broken sword, but unfortunately these were not reported at the time. Careful search has since been made for some of these remains, especially for the sword, in the hope of obtaining some indication of the date, but unfortunately without success. Evidently a considerable action took place round this centre at some distant period.

5.—As to the section of wooden water pipe. This was cut through in digging a trench to connect the drainage of Newell House with the public sewer, which follows the line of the watercourse from the Coombe Valley into the Yeo, and is probably the pipe which conveyed the water from the Newell spring to "the Conduit" when it stood in the Abbey Cloisters. The wood is a species of Poplar, and was bored by means of a hot iron rod, and evidently two holes were burnt side by side, the segments of which intersect. The wood is as sound and fresh as the day it was put in. It is difficult to suggest a date, but it is obvious that iron pipes would have perished many times over, as the soil of Sherborne has a very deleterious effect on iron.

6.—As to the section of buried oak found at Picket Farm in the parish of South Perrot. In draining a bog on the slope of the greensand hill, the workmen came across a log of wood running at right angles to the drain at a depth of about four feet. As this was unaccountable, excavations were made to clear up the mystery, and an interesting prehistoric record was laid bare. The log was half of a very large oak which had evidently been split off by some westerly hurricane. It had come down with a tremendous crash, falling due east, and many of the minor branches were found driven perpendicularly into the ground and much splintered. The log was about 25 feet long, of which the lower end of about ten feet was a section torn off from the butt of the tree, and



the remainder a large limb. The western end was about six feet under ground and the eastern end about four feet. It lay almost horizontally, and the steepness of the hill accounts for the difference in the cover.

The wood is quite sound and almost as black as Irish bog oak, and it has since been planked out and dried. The original tree must have contained considerably more than 100 cubic feet of timber and have been of great age.

7.—Specimens of Palæolithic and Neolithic flints. These embrace some good specimens of skin scrapers, knives, &c., from Dorset, Wilts, Somerset, and Northamptonshire.

The PRESIDENT proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Digby for kindly sending the articles, and to Mr. Rawlence for bringing them and explaining them to the meeting. The HON. SECRETARY, in seconding the vote, took the opportunity to mention the variety of styles in which at different times in his life the name of "the ever-renowned knight, Sir Walter," was spelt, *e.g.*, Rawley, Rawleigh or Rawlegh, Raleigh, and finally Raleigh.

OTHER EXHIBITS.—The Rev. S. E. V. Filleul showed objects of interest to ornithologists and to antiquaries, namely, a wing of the grey lag goose, one of a pair killed at Wareham this winter. He pointed out how the knob at the head of the wing assisted the bird in fighting. In the spurwing goose this knob takes the form of a spur, half an inch long. He exhibited also a specimen of the wing of the spurwing plover, showing the spur.

Another exhibit made by Mr. Filleul was an iron 2lb. shot found recently in the shingle at "Dancing Ledge," Langton Matravers. It had evidently been fired, from the dent observable on it, and might, he suggested, be a relic of the Armada fight.

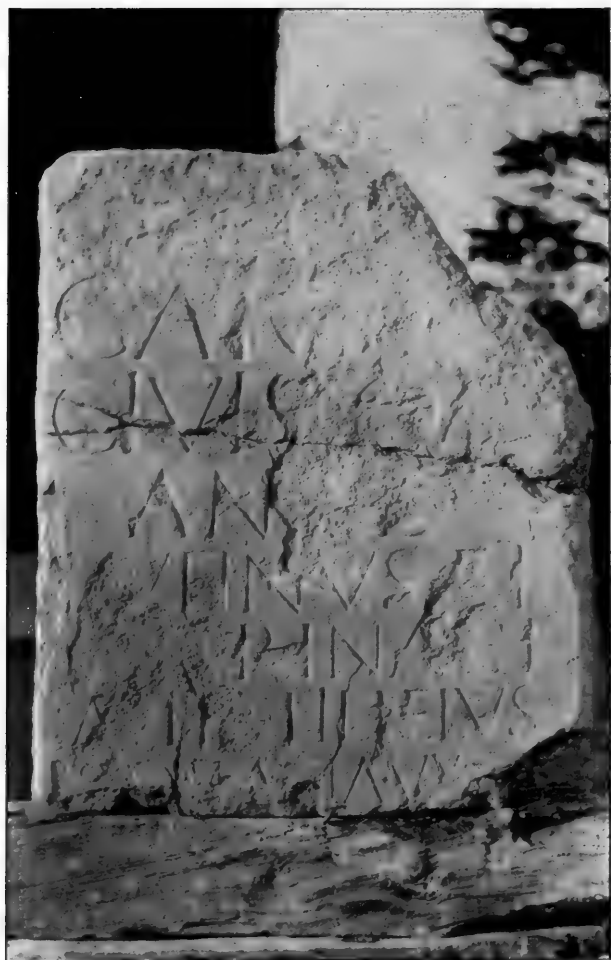
Mr. Robert Hayne, sent for exhibition a *châsse* of *champlève* enamel, Limoges work, of late 13th century or early 14th century. Limoges *châsses* of this period, he noted, generally have keyhole-shaped perforations on the ridge. He also sent with it a ciborium of *champlève* enamel, probably of the 14th century.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN BURIAL AT BLASHENWELL.—Captain ACLAND exhibited photographs of the grave at Blashenwell and the skull found there in January. He reminded the members of

the Club that the tufaceous deposits at Blashenwell,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. by W. of Corfe Castle, had been twice described in the *Proceedings*, in Vol. VII. by the late Mr. Mansel-Pleydell, who said he considered the beds to belong to the period of human occupation, as they contained fractured bones, fragments of burnt wood, and flint flakes; and in Vol. XVIII. by Mr. Clement Reid, who described his work and discoveries in the year 1884, undertaken for the Geological Survey. He considered the place a Neolithic kitchen midden, and stated that in addition to broken pottery, bones, and flint flakes, he found, cut 4ft. down in the tufa, a grave lined with slabs of stone, containing a skeleton of a youth in a contracted position. On January 28th last, continued Captain Acland, the Rev. S. C. Spencer-Smith informed him that a labourer had just found a skull in the bank, and that there were more bones still undisturbed further in. Flat stones at the sides formed the grave. At his suggestion Mr. Le Jeune, of Upper Parkstone, kindly examined the spot on January 31st, and, with friends, obtained the photographs, which he now showed. He considered this a different burial from the one noticed by Mr. Reid in 1894, as it was in the soil above the tufa. He thought also that there were other graves in the bank. Mr. Le Jeune drew attention to a curious piece of wall, roughly built of large unshaped stones in a sort of herring-bone without mortar. Much of it had fallen down since he last visited the spot, but some still remained and was shown in the photograph. There are a large number of objects from Blashenwell in the County Museum. Captain Acland added that he received information of another burial, near Worbarrow, enclosed in large slabs of Kimmeridge shale. In each case he was asked if he would house the remains in the County Museum; but he took upon himself the responsibility of answering that he thought it far better that these remains of their ancestors of remote ages should be either left where they were or placed in a churchyard.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT FORDINGTON.—A ROMAN INCISED STONE. — The Rev. R. GROSVENOR BARTELOT, Vicar of Fordington St. George Church, produced photographs of what





**THE ROMAN INCISED STONE,  
FORDINGTON ST. GEORGE, DORCHESTER.**

he called *par excellence* "the Fordington Stone"—a large slab of Purbeck marble, 2ft. 11in. by 2ft. 4½in., and 6in. thick. It was discovered on February 5th, face downward, beneath St. George's Church, where it formed the foundation stone of the south-east corner of the porch, having evidently been laid there in Norman days. The partially effaced inscription may read when restored as follows:—

G(AIO) ARI(S)T(O.)  
CIVI. (R)OM.  
AN(NIS) L  
RVFINVS ET  
(M)ARINA ET  
AVIIA FILI EIVS  
E(T) (R)OMANA VXO(R).

This may possibly be translated:—

To Gaius Aristus, a Roman citizen, aged 50 years, Rufinus and Marina and Avea, his children, and Romana his wife (or his Roman wife), (set up this stone).

Mr. Bartelot said that his impression was that when the Norman builders of St. George's put in the tympanum they removed some old Roman stones which had formed the lintel over a narrower Saxon doorway, and when they found that the tympanum needed the protection of a porch they simply used this Roman slab as a foundation stone, turning it face downward. Unfortunately, it was broken right across the middle by the weight of the porch. The absence of any heathen superscription and the extremely large size of the O in the second line, which apparently encircled a cross, led him to believe it to be a Christian memorial. The stone was at present in the Vicarage. The experts at the British Museum had expressed the opinion that the stone was of the first century. The Rev. S. E. V. FILLEUL remarked that it was the first inscribed Roman stone ever found in Dorchester.

ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF PYDELTRENTSIDE.—The Rev. C. W. H. DICKER read the following paper on this subject:—

The name appears in the following forms:—(Domesday, *Pidrie.*).

A.D. 1298. Richard de *Puddletrenthyde* was presented to the Hospital of St. Leonard at Ruston.

1487. Inscription on the Church Tower: *Pydeltrenth*.

1549. Chantries Survey: *Pydle Trenthed*, *Pydell Trenthed*.

1552. Church Goods Inventory: *Pudeltrenched*.

Maps.—1607, *Piddlerenchede*; 1610, 1660, *Piedelrenched*: 1645, 1646, *Pidelrenched*; 1675, *Phische*; 1695, 1753, *Pidenched*.

The above-quoted instance of 1293 is the earliest mention of "Trenthide" that I have as yet found.

PIDDLE. From the spellings here given it is evident that, in modern English, the normal pronunciation is "Piddle." Throughout the Middle Ages, the short *i* sound is frequently represented in writing by *y* or *u*. In a charter of Alfred's we find (modern) *Plush* spelt *Plysshe*. "Satin of Bruges" is written in the Church Goods Inventory of 1552 as *Briges*, *Brydges*, *Bryges*, *Bridges*, *Brydge*; no doubt spoken by English lips as we pronounce *bridges*, nowadays.

I believe that this prevalent use of the short *i* sound is traceable to the common difficulty of producing the original Continental *ü*. Some of you may have observed that, in learning French, English pupils often say *ti* instead of *tu*. Thus to-day we have *mill* as an equivalent to the A.S. *mylen*, Germ. *Mühle*, *Milborne* appears in a Charter of Æthelstan as *Muleborne*.

A similar transition appears to have taken place in the case of the short *u* in Greek, which in time became changed into the Latin *y*, and eventually was superseded by the short *i*, as in modern Italian—e.g., *συμφωνία* *symphonía*. *sinfonia*.

It is noteworthy, however, that in the Western Wessex, where the tide of English Conquest flowed so strongly in the 8th Century, the old *ü* is still retained in the folk-speech.

Professor Skeat has been kind enough to send me the following valuable notes on the subject:—

"The A.S. *pudd*, a trench, is sounded just like *pudding*, if you will kindly drop the *ing*. The derived diminutive was, first of all, *pydel*, a little trench, small stream. Now this A.S. *y* is precisely the German dotted *ü* or the French *u* in *venu*. It is the short vowel corresponding to the long vowel in Fr. *lune* or German *grün*.

"This sound went out of favour with the English in the twelfth century, and they did not quite know what to do with it. Some turned it into short *i* (as in *pit*); some into short *u* (as in *put*), and this later went into the *u* in *puddle*; and so some of the scribes wrote *Pidele*, and some wrote *Pudele* for the older *Pydele*. In Kent this same sound became the *e* in *pet*.

"The Latin *puteus*, a well, was borrowed in early A.S., and was pronounced as *pyt* (i.e., *püt*). Then in the twelfth century we find *pyt*, *pit*, and *put*, all three. These forms would now give the modern English *pit* or modern English *put* (if pronounced so as to rhyme with *cut*). In Kent it is *pet* even to this day. Standard English generally takes *i* (as in *pit*) for such words; thus, A.S. *hyll* became Mid-English *hull*, *hill*, Kentish *hell*. The modern English is *hill*.

"I think this will make it clear. It shows why *Puddle* is a possible variant and is, in fact, in use; but the real standard form is *Piddle*."

With regard to "*Trenthide*" Professor Skeat writes:—In the charters published by Kemble *Fidele* occurs four times; not a word about *Trenthide*.

"Still there is evidence of the '30 hides'; and if you like to assume that the name of 'Trente hide,' meaning 30 *hides*, was devised by some Norman after the Conquest, that is reasonable. Domesday Book shows that *Trenthide*, as a name, was quite unknown in 1080.

"Briefly, the old name was simply *Pidele*, pure and simple, of which *Pidrie* is a stupid Norman travesty. Obviously the place was named from the river."

With reference to *Ælfifu*, *Æthelred's* bride (who is said to have bestowed the manor upon the New Minster at Winchester), the Professor says "it is inconceivable that "thirty" could have been expressed by "trente" before 1052, when she died."

In the absence, therefore, of any eleventh century authority, I suppose we must not press our claim for the antiquity of the name the parish now bears. It certainly did seem to me a likely thing that so ardent a supporter of matters Norman, as *Ælfifu* was, would have bestowed such an appropriate designation in her native tongue (for which a parallel occurs in the neighbouring "Fife-heads"); but there is no evidence to support this theory. I feel that, as a Club, we are deeply indebted to Professor Skeat for the light he has thrown upon this interesting point.

#### PAPERS.

The following papers were also read:—

- (i.) "British Arachnida," by the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, F.R.S. (Printed.)
- (ii.) "Dorset Tokens of the 18th and 19th Centuries, and Medals relating to the County," by Mr. Henry Symonds. (Printed.)
- (iii.) "Hilton Church," by the Rev. E. H. H. Lee, (Printed.)



## THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club was held on Tuesday, May 12th, in the County Museum, Dorchester. The President took the chair at 12.30, and about 50 Members were present.

THE MEMBERSHIP.—There were fourteen candidates for Membership, eight of whom were elected. Three other candidates were nominated.

MR. THOMAS HARDY ELECTED AN HONORARY MEMBER.—The PRESIDENT announced that the Council had decided to elect as an Honorary Member of the Club Mr. Thomas Hardy. Mr. Hardy was known all over the world as one of the most distinguished Dorset men living, and his election would, he was sure, give general satisfaction to the Club. He might add that Mr. Hardy was proposed by himself and seconded by Lord Eustace Cecil.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.—The PRESIDENT then read his Address, on the conclusion of which Captain ELWES asked to be allowed in the name of the Club to express their thanks to the President for his excellent and deeply interesting address. Mr. Richardson had started a practice which he hoped that he might long live to continue—that of making the Presidential Address a survey of what had been done in the world of science during the prior twelve months. Canon RAVENHILL said that he should be glad, as an original Member of the Club, to second the vote of thanks to Mr. Richardson for his admirable address. The vote was carried with acclamation.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF FISH.—Arising out of the Presidential Address Mr. F. J. BARNES mentioned the interesting experiments in the transportation of fish which had been made by the Marine Biological Association. On the extensive sandy shallows on the coast of Holland there had been for a considerable time what they considered to be an overcrowding of plaice—the young plaice that came in from the North Sea in the winter



and spring to feed upon these shallow sandy flats. They had transported some of them to the Doggerbank, and it had been found that the average growth of those so transported had been about twice what it would have been had the fish been allowed to remain in the shallows. The President had told them that the age of flat fish could now be told by the rings on the ear bones. The old method of measuring was from nose to tail; but the experiments which he had mentioned had shown that if fish, like human beings, were given a fair chance of developing, they would take advantage of it, and size therefore was not a reliable criterion of age.

THE HON. SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.—The HON. SECRETARY then read his Report as follows :—

The last volume of the Club's *Proceedings* contains such an exhaustive account of the year's work that there is very little left for the Hon. Secretary to report. The Membership of the Club has now reached the maximum number—400—and there seems at present little likelihood of any abatement in the competition for occasional vacancies. The summer meetings were so well attended last year that, after paying all the expenses thereof, I find myself with the embarrassingly large balance in hand of over £20. That the Members of the Club should at once benefit by this balance seems only right and fitting, and it is, therefore, proposed to reduce the "incidental expenses" charged on the cards of admission to the summer meetings this year from 2s. to 1s. 6d. This will probably be the means of bringing the balance in hand on the summer meetings' account down to a working level next year. The accounts for the past year have been duly audited, and the vouchers pertaining thereto lie upon the table.

THE HON. EDITOR'S REPORT.—Mr. PENTIN also read his report as Honorary Editor as follows :—

The following are to be the first five items in the new volume :—"The Architectural History of St. Mary's Church at Cerne," by the Rev. C. W. H. Dicker; "The Old Building on Poole Quay, known as the Town Cellars," by Mr. W. K. Gill; "Notes on the Dorset Flora," by the Rev. E. F. Linton; the first portion of another contribution on "Dorset Chuntries," by Mr. E. A. Fry; and "Dorset Tokens of the 18th and 19th Centuries, and Medals relating to the County," by Mr. Henry Symonds. The Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge has prepared another paper on "British Arachnida," and Mr. W. de C. Prideaux on "Dorset Brasses;" Mr. Sidney Heath has promised to contribute another paper on "The Cross-legged Effigies of Dorset," and Mr. B. Fossett Lock will conclude "The Cartulary of Cerne Abbey." The President's Anniversary

Address and the Mansel-Pleydell Prize Essay by Miss L. Towers on "The Distribution of Living Plants in relation to the different Geological Formations in Dorset," and papers by Captain Acland on "Sepulchral Pottery in the Dorset County Museum from the Dorset Barrows," the Rev. E. H. H. Lee on "Hilton Church," and Mr. R. G. Brocklehurst on "The Old Stone Bridges of Dorset," will also be printed. As usual there will be some shorter papers, the official account of the Club's Meetings, the Rainfall Returns, and the report on the First Appearances of Birds, Insects, &c.

THE CLUB'S FINANCE.—THE HON. TREASURER presented his Statement of Accounts, which will be found printed on a succeeding page.

PRESENTATION OF THE MANSEL-PLEYDELL MEDAL.—The next item was the presentation of the Mansel-Pleydell Medal and Prize to Miss L. Towers, of Whicham, Bournemouth, the writer of the prize essay for 1907 on the subject of "The Distribution of Living Plants in Relation to the Different Geological Formations in Dorset." The PRESIDENT said that he had been anxious that either Lord Eustace Cecil or the Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell should have been there to present the medal; but, unfortunately, neither of them was able to attend. Therefore it had devolved upon himself to perform the duty, and he did so with much pleasure. He hoped that the winning of this medal and prize by a lady would encourage ladies of the Club to do more in a scientific way for the Club than they had done hitherto. Another essay, which also had great merit, was sent in by a lady member, Miss Ellen Woodhouse; but unfortunately there was only one medal and prize.

MEDAL COMPETITIONS FOR 1908.—The Mansel-Pleydell Medal and Prize will be awarded for the best original paper on "The Sequence of Architectural Styles as Exemplified in the Buildings, either Ecclesiastical or Domestic, of any Neighbourhood in Dorset." This competition is open to all Members of the Dorset Field Club without regard to age, including all those elected in 1908, but not afterwards.

The Cecil Medal and Prize will be awarded for the best Paper on "The Discovery of Radium: its Probable Origin,

Present Development, and Possible Future Use." The Competition will be open to any person who was between the ages of 18 and 30 on May 12th, 1908 (that being the date of the last Annual Meeting of the Club), and who either was born in Dorset or had on May 12th, 1908, resided in the County for the previous twelve months. A statement giving particulars of qualification should accompany each paper sent in.

Papers for both medals must be clearly written, and may be illustrated by drawings or photographs, provided that these are the personal work of the candidate. The committee will attach great importance to original observation. Papers should be sent in by March 1st, 1909, to the President of the Club.

ALTERATIONS OF RULES.—On the motion of the PRESIDENT, acting after consultation with his official colleagues, Rule 7 was amended to read as follows :—

Every candidate for admission shall be nominated in writing by one Member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. He may be proposed at any meeting, and his name shall appear in the programme of the first following meeting at which a ballot is held, when he shall be elected by ballot, one black ball in six to exclude.

To this rule the following addition was made :—

In the event of the number of vacancies being less than the number of candidates at four successive meetings, the names of any candidates proposed at the first of such four meetings who have not been elected at one of them shall be withdrawn, and shall not be eligible to be again proposed for election for at least a year after such withdrawal ; provided that, if at any meeting there shall be no vacancies available, it shall not be counted in estimating the above-named four meetings.

Mr. VERE OLIVER suggested that, now that the Membership of the Club had reached so large a number, it would be a good thing in the future, and would save much time and bother, if they left the election of new Members to the Executive, as was done in other Clubs. Mr. ALFRED POPE agreed that it would greatly facilitate matters if the new Members were elected by the Executive.

THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the suggestion of the HON. SECRETARY, it was decided that the Club should exchange publications with the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary and Editor, and Hon. Treasurer were re-elected ; and the HON. SECRETARY re-nominated Mr. H. Pouncy as Assistant Secretary.

The PRESIDENT added to the list of Vice-Presidents the name of Mr. H. Storks Eaton, Past President of the Royal Meteorological Society. Mr. Eaton had been a very helpful and generous Member of the Club ; but his nomination as a Vice-President was intended as a recognition of his scientific distinction.

Mr. C. J. Cornish Browne, of Came House, was elected Director of the Dorset County Photographic Survey.

Mr. Nigel Bond and Mr. Alfred Pope, F.S.A., were nominated as Delegates to represent the Club at the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London.

THE SUMMER MEETINGS.—The next business was the choice of the places of meetings to be held during the ensuing summer, with the result that (1) Corfe Castle and Studland, (2) Wells, Cheddar, and Glastonbury, (3) the Portesham and Bridehead district, and (4) Montacute, were selected.

PAPERS.—Mr. W. de C. PRIDEAUX read a short paper, illustrated with artistic designs, upon a small mediæval armorial shield, enamelled on copper, used as a horse-trapping, belonging to the President, found near Weymouth ; and he exhibited a similar one of interest lent by the Somerset Archæological Society.

Mr. R. BOSWORTH SMITH read two short but interesting papers on the Jay and the Cornish Chough.



## FIRST SUMMER MEETING.

## CORFE CASTLE AND STUDLAND.

THE FIRST SUMMER MEETING was held on Thursday, June 25th. The party numbered about 80. The meeting place was at Corfe Castle.

Under the guidance of the Rev. R. Grosvenor Bartelot, Vicar of Fordington S. George, the Members made their way to the Square and across the ancient stone bridge with its four arches of irregular span, and so forth into the Outer Bailey of the Castle. Mr. BARTELOT referred first to the murder of King Edward the Martyr at Corfes Geat in the year 979, as recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, the earliest documentary mention of Corfe; and, in deviation from the familiar tradition, he expressed the opinion that the *domus Elfridæ*, the home of Edward's cruel and treacherous stepmother, was not upon the castle hill, but probably on or near the site of the old house of the Syferwast and Uvedale families, hereditary warreners of Royal Purbeck. It was significant that no mention of Corfe was made in Domesday Book, and it went to show that there was no Saxon Castle at Corfe. Had there been a castle it would surely have been mentioned. King Edred, uncle of Edward the Martyr, in 948 gave the site of the present castle to the Abbey of Shaftesbury, and, as part of the Manor of Kingston, it remained the property of the Abbey until about 1075; but it was expressly noted in Domesday that one hide of land out of the Manor of Kingston had been given by the Abbess of Shaftesbury to William the Conqueror in exchange for the Church of Gillingham; and the Testa de Neville a few years later stated that the advowson of Gillingham was given to the King in exchange for the land on which the Castle by Wareham (*i.e.*, obviously Corfe Castle), was built. Stone-masons and marblers came to build the castle—at a penny a day wages, as the inhabitants of Corfe were still never tired of telling; and, as the

castle, of course, was not built in a day, they built houses for themselves close by, and so arose the town of Corfe, whose stone-cutters and marblers in the Middle Ages sent Purbeck marble, to all parts of England, and even abroad. The castle was built for a two-fold purpose—first, to uphold the King's rights in that part of the country, which was a royal warren, well stocked with deer and other game; and, secondly, as a state prison. Mr. Bartelot mentioned the many notable prisoners who have been confined in close custody in the castle, from the days of the unhappy Robert, Duke of Normandy, downward. Speaking of the periods at which various portions of the castle were built, he attributed the King's Tower, or great keep, with its wide courses of roughish, thickly-jointed burr, to the Conqueror, and the inner gateway, called King Edward's gateway, with its beautiful closely-jointed ashlar, to Edward I., by whom also it is supposed that the mural towers and curtain walls of the first ward were built. The herringbone work on the west spur of the castle hill Mr. Bartelot described as the earliest masonry within the walls, and undoubtedly Saxon work. Why, he asked, did the Normans build a wall outside it and preserve it so carefully? He concluded that it was because of their religious feeling, their respect for the wall of what they believed was an ancient sacred building. And there was ample evidence that, according to William of Malmesbury, St. Aldhelm soon after the year 690 built a church at Corfe. There was evidence from the windows that there never was an upper storey to this herringbone building, and in size it corresponded with the usual Saxon churches of that date.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY contended that there was no evidence, either intrinsic or extrinsic, to support the theory that this ancient herringbone masonry was the remains of a church built by St. Aldhelm. Herringbone masonry was by no means confined to the Saxon period, but continued to be used well down into Norman times. That was not the only instance of herringbone masonry in the ruins, for there was another small piece on the summit of the hill, which it had never been

suggested was Saxon. As to the documentary evidence, the passage from William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Pontificum Anglorum" to which Mr. Bartelot had referred described how St. Aldhelm, before his appointment to the see of Sherborne, and while still Abbot of Malmesbury, set out, on his way to Rome, for his estates in the county of Dorset. There, awaiting a favourable wind (*felicem auram*), he built a church (*ecclesiam fecit*), in which, while his companions were occupied in making the necessary preparations (for the voyage) he himself might commend to God his journey and his return. But what kind of church could St. Aldhelm possibly have built in so short a space of time, and to serve so passing a purpose? Could it have been anything but a small, perishable shelter of wattle-and-daub or of scars dry-built? Was it to be believed for a moment that on that occasion St. Aldhelm, even with the assistance of his companions (albeit they were expressly stated to be otherwise engaged), could possibly have erected that considerable expanse of herringbone masonry? And the extreme unlikelihood was increased by the indefiniteness of the historian about the site of St. Aldhelm's *ecclesia* in Purbeck. It had to be remembered that William of Malmesbury was writing over 400 years after the event which he was narrating, and his conceptions of the geography of Purbeck appear to have been somewhat hazy. The passage ran:—"Locus est in Dorsatensi pago, duobus milibus a mari disparatus juxta Werham, ubi et Corf Castellum pelago prominet." This he ventured to translate:—"The place is in the county of Dorset, two miles distant from the sea, near Wareham, where also Corfe Castle juts out into the sea." Now this was vexatiously ambiguous, and it was hardly surprising that this familiar *locus classicus* had been quoted in support of assertions that three different buildings in Purbeck were each the church built by St. Aldhelm! Because William of Malmesbury said "near Wareham" it had been claimed that St. Martin's Church in that town was the work of St. Aldhelm. Secondly, the mention of Corfe Castle had been quoted, as that day, in favour of the claim of this old herringbone masonry; but Corfe

Castle did not "jut out into the sea," and that phrase evidently referred to the whole peninsula of Purbeck of which in William of Malmesbury's days Corfe Castle was the dominating centre. Thirdly, the words "two miles from the sea" had been referred to Worth Matravers, where was a church containing undoubted Saxon work, and probably the most ancient church in Purbeck. Of the three claims, most could, he thought, be said in favour of Worth Matravers; but it was surely making a great draft on one's credulity to ask one to believe that the little frail building, which could on such an occasion alone have been built by St. Aldhelm, could, whatever its exact position, have survived the wrack of over 1,200 years. Competent members of the British Archæological Association, when visiting the Castle in July last, expressed the opinion that the herringbone masonry was probably the oldest part of the Norman Castle, and possibly the original castle hall.

In regard to the distance from the sea, it was suggested by more than one Member that parts of Poole Harbour now lay within two miles of Corfe Castle, and were very possibly much nearer in former times.

Mr. BARTELOT said that he was glad to hear the contrary opinion fully and clearly argued. He next called attention to the remains of the Butavant, the octagonal tower so named from its position on the crest of the west spur of the castle hill, and described by Ralph Creswell, in his drawing of the castle as the "dungeon towre." Undoubtedly the lowest of the three storeys of this tower was an *oubliette*; and how many a prisoner whom it was sought to dispose of had there been placed and—forgotten! In a storm on February 11th, 1866, a part of this tower fell down, and Canon Bankes used to tell him how the old man who lived at West Mills, down below the hill, when his little boy rushed in, saying "Granfer, the castle is a comèn down," simply answered "Come inside lad, and shut the door"—so confident was he that his door was solid enough to defy the rolling *débris* of the castle ruins! (Laughter.) The tower facing north in the second ward Hutchins called the prison chapel; but its



dimensions would not admit of this interpretation. It was a pity that it had been modernised by three rectangular windows and a fireplace, which, tradition said, was done by a former rector of Corfe named I'Anson. The King's Tower, or keep, although it had been badly battered, was still a noble example of the durability of Norman masonry and mortar. It had been much Tudorised, evidently by Sir Christopher Hatton, after his purchase of the castle from Queen Elizabeth. He called attention to the remains of the Tudor windows, mantelpieces, and chimneys, and also the alterations in the height of the roofs and floors, for originally there was but one storey in the keep above the ground floor. Mr. Bartelot next drew attention to the traces of delicate and beautiful Early English work in the Queen's Tower, especially the two pointed doorways. Some had thought that the room on the right was a chapel; but this idea was discountenanced by the stone bench seats on each side within the splays of the windows. But the adjoining apartment on the left he thought might well have been the Queen's private oratory. Mr. Bartelot finally gave an account of the siege of Corfe Castle and its gallant defence by "Brave Dame Mary."

The party then dispersed to examine features of the ruins more closely. Some also rambled out to inspect some of the curious old buildings in the most interesting village of Corfe, among them the Tudor cottage with the portcullis badge of the Beauforts, the quaint Georgian Town Hall, the headquarters of the Ancient Company of Purbeck Marblers and Stone Cutters, the old Council Chamber overlooking the square, now used as the Parish Room, the Manor House of the Dacombes, the Greyhound Hotel with its projecting porch, and the ancient house of the Uvedales, the broad, many mullioned windows of which cannot fail to catch the eye of the antiquary.

#### REMPSTONE STONE CIRCLE.

The party then set out for Rempstone to inspect an interesting find made a few years ago, but still not generally known—the

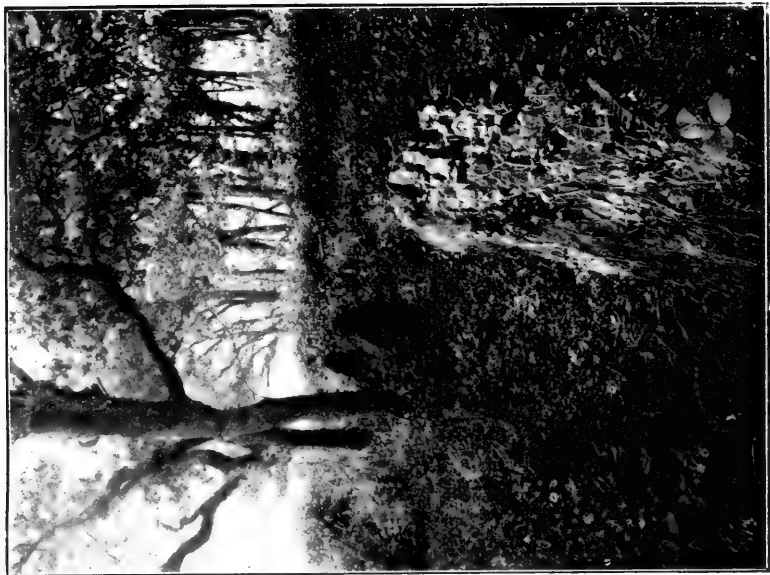
remains of an ancient stone circle in a wood by the side of the road.

The PRESIDENT explained that the credit of the discovery was due to an old friend of his, the Rev. C. V. Goddard, formerly Vicar of Shrewton, Wilts, and now Rector of Baverstock, Salisbury, who in 1900 wrote him the following letter :—

I have a communication of some little interest to make to you. Being at Corfe Castle lately, my wife took me into a wood just beyond Rempstone, on the road to Studland, and we at once found ourselves in what I have no doubt is the remaining segment of a stone circle or rude stone monument, of which, as I understand, Dorset has not hitherto deemed itself the possessor. I have shown my notes to the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge and Mr. Eustace Bankes, who has visited the place and confirms my description. Mr. Moule kindly hunted in the Dorset County Museum library for me, and found that "Rempstone" is supposed to refer to a megalithic monument formerly there (Hutchins and Warne); but no author has seen or heard of any existing remains. I incline to believe that what I have found is (or was connected with) the "Rempstone." I believe the local pronunciation is "Rampson." Could that be "Roundstone?" I enclose some notes and communications.

These "notes and communications" Mr. Richardson read out as follows :—

In a copse on the south side of the road to Studland, where it enters a wood about a quarter of a mile east of Rempstone, a wicket gives entrance; and immediately on entering are seen several blocks of stone standing about 10 paces from the road. The blocks are of several sizes, the four tallest about 3ft. 6in. out of the ground and 2ft. thick, of the bulk of a wheelbarrow, the others smaller. They are all chocolate-coloured iron gritstone, and flattish in section. Nine are set round in just about (the northern) half of a circle or a little more, and measure 24 paces from the south-east one to the tall north-west one. A ditch runs across about the middle, and two of the stones are on the southern bank, a small one (or a portion only visible) nearly buried in the bank, opposite to the last standing stone on the west, that on the east being a good hump about 2ft. 6in. high. Between these extremities the ground has apparently been excavated (possibly for pipe clay), and there are hollows, pools of water, and ditches; but no stones of the south half of the circle. Eight or nine stones lie irregularly about 30 paces from the circle eastward, which may have occupied the south half of the circle, which would require eight or nine stones to complete it. All the stones are moss-grown, and look ancient. They are not marked on the Ordnance Survey or tithe map. Warne's map gives an indication of some antiquity in this locality, and in "Ancient Dorset" he says :—"Stones of the monolith class still



THE REMPSTONE STONE CIRCLE.

[Photos by C. H. Mate and H. S. Suttill.



remaining in Dorset are few. . . . They are these, 1st, the Hel stone, near Longbredy Hut; 2nd, the Broad-stone, in part of Winterborne Abbas; 3rd, the Harpstone in the Isle of Purbeck; and a fourth is believed to have been standing formerly at Rempstone."

The HON. SECRETARY observed that they were bound to speak with hesitation on the subject of megalithic remains. Popularly they were all regarded as being the work of the Druids, but without doubt some of these small stone circles were earlier than the time of the Celts and belonged to pre-historic days. They ought to be very glad that they had come there that day; for there were only five of these stone circles in Dorset; and it was well that the Club should have been there to give publicity to so important a find, and to create more interest in the subject generally. In answer to Mr. FORDE, Mr. PENTIN added that, if only the circle was complete, it would be much larger than that at Pokeswell.

The Rev. C. W. H. DICKER said that he had examined a large number of these circles in Cornwall, and the position and shape of these stones at Rempstone was very similar indeed, except that the Cornish circles were always for the most part smaller. In regard to date, those circles in Cornwall, especially on the Bodmin moors, appeared to have extended over a very long period indeed. There were traces of some circles impinging upon and actually cutting through and destroying others; and he thought that anybody who inspected the Bodmin moors on the western or northern slope of Brown Willy, and noticed the enormous number of circles intersected by avenues of stone, would say that he was looking upon a gigantic cemetery. When found complete the circles always had an entrance composed of two rather larger stones set at right angles to the circumference; but, of course, one could not look for them in an incomplete circle like that. Except for its large size this circle—or the half of it that remained—was precisely of the same type as the Cornish circles.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that Sir Norman Lockyer, having gone into the matter scientifically and with much thoroughness,

had come to the conclusion that, instead of these stone circles being places of sepulture or worship, they were almanacs for astronomical purposes, being orientated towards certain rising stars.

The HON. TREASURER added, on the subject of date, that dolmen building extended over a very long period indeed.

### STUDLAND CHURCH.

The party next set out for Studland, visiting *en route* the Agglestone, or "Devil's Night Cap," an object of many grim and humorous legends, but in reality "an isolated weathered remnant of Lower Bagshot sands, which remains from the fact of its being locally hardened by a ferruginous cement."

At Studland Church the RECTOR (the Rev. F. S. Algeo) read the following paper:—

The church, which is dedicated to S. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors, is generally considered to be a singularly perfect and unaltered specimen of the Norman style of architecture, and ranks with the well-known churches of Iffley and Stewkley. The date is somewhat earlier than Iffley, probably about 1180, though the nave may date from an earlier period. When they were restoring the porch some years ago an ancient stone was found which is considered to have been the doorstep of an earlier building, probably of Saxon origin. The plan of the church, as at Iffley and Stewkley, is a nave, central tower, and chancel, both tower and chancel with stone-groined roof. The chancel consists of one square of groyning. The east window is an insertion of three lights of late date, perhaps Jacobean; but above is the original window between the two roofs. There are original north and south windows, each a narrow light with good exterior mouldings. On the north side of the altar is an altar tomb of Purbeck marble, perhaps used as an Easter sepulchre before the Reformation, when it was customary to bury the consecrated elements from Good Friday to Easter Day. The groyning in the tower is of the same character as in the chancel. The north window is original, but the south modern. The tower has never been finished; but is carried only half way up the jambs of the belfry windows, where it is finished off with a gable roof. Owing to the settlement a buttress has been added to the north and south faces. There are four bells, one of which professes to be of great antiquity. It bears a date 1065 (a mistake for 1665 or 1765), with the inscription "Drawe neare to God," and what may be considered the trade mark of the founder, namely, the initials C. P., with the figure of a bell

between them. The other bells bear date 1736, with the founder's name, William Knight. The roof of the nave is a modern erection (1848). On the exterior there is a "corbel table." The west window is a modern insertion, as are the two south windows. The inner doorway, with semi-circular arch, is original. The north doorway is of similar character; the two north windows are both original. The original stone font remains. It is evident from various signs, and from the crudeness of the original walls, that the building was originally a heathen place of worship and that the Christian missionaries adapted this building to their use, and that it was reconstructed during Norman times, and to a great extent it remains to-day as it was of old. The church presents an interesting example of what is called the Twist, namely, a divergence in the line of the choir from that of the nave, intended, it is supposed, to convey to the spectator or worshipper an impression of the inclination of our Lord's head on the Cross, but some think that it was designed to improve the perspective. During the excavations which took place at the restoration of the church in 1881 by Mr. W. M. Hardy, builder, of Swanage, blunders of the early builders came to light sufficient to account for the sinking of the fabric which caused the cracks in the arches of the tower. The mortar of the ashlar work, piers, and arches consisted chiefly of lime and grit in equal quantities, like that in the work at Corfe Castle; but the mortar of the south-west buttress, which may be assigned to the 14th century, was the best, the mortar being as hard as cement.

Conducting the party round the outside of the church, Mr. Algeo pointed out a small doorway in the north wall of the chancel, leading into a chamber in the tower. As there was no rectory house, it is supposed, he said, that a travelling priest, coming probably from Wareham, did duty here, and occupied this priest's chamber. He then went on from Studland to Worth. A consecration cross was observed carved on the north-east angle of the chancel about five feet high above the plinth, and another on the capital of the column in the interior on the same level. More crosses are observable at different angles in the chancel.

#### THE BUSINESS MEETING.

After tea at the Bankes' Arms Hotel a short Business Meeting was held. There were nine candidates for Membership of the Club, three of whom were elected.

The HON. SECRETARY read a letter which he had received from Mr. Thomas Hardy:—

The Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W., 16th May, 1908. Dear Mr. Pentin,—Your information that I have been elected an Honorary Member of the Dorset Field Club is highly gratifying, and I hope I shall be able to show my sense of the distinction the Club has conferred on me by attending some of its delightful Meetings.—Sincerely yours, THOMAS HARDY.

The PRESIDENT added that he had also received a very appreciative letter from Mr. Henry Storks Eaton, Past President of the Royal Meteorological Society, who at the Annual Meeting of the Club was elected a Vice-President.

The HON. SECRETARY read the following letter from Captain Benett-Stanford, the Honorary Treasurer of the Shaftesbury Abbey Excavation Fund:—

Hatch House, Tisbury, Wilts. Dear Sir,—I am wondering whether your Club would give anything towards the final excavations at Shaftesbury Abbey. I enclose you the circular that I have sent round to most names in Dorset and Wiltshire. Mr. Doran Webb personally guaranteed the overdraft at the bank, and it therefore behoves all people who have any interest in Dorset archæology to clear him of this generous but onerous responsibility.

“The work of excavating the site of Shaftesbury Abbey, which was commenced in 1902, is now approaching completion. This year we propose to lay down in turf the ground outside the foundations of the wall and to build a couple of rooms (with the rough stone found on the site) to hold the numerous objects of interest which have been brought to light during the progress of the excavations. To accomplish this and to repay the overdraft at the bank a sum of £200 is necessary, and I venture to appeal to you, and feel sure it will not be in vain, to help me to raise this amount. I cannot do better to conclude this, my last appeal, than by quoting the words of the Rev. Douglas Maclean in the *Guardian* of October 11th, 1905: ‘Not only the county of Dorset and Diocese of Salisbury, but all Englishmen, should feel concerned in the recovery from its unhonoured grave of the stately Benedictine foundation of the Saxon-Hero-King.’—Yours very faithfully, JOHN BENETT-STANFORD.

On the motion of the HON. TREASURER the sum of two guineas was voted to the fund.

A pleasant drive through Ulwell Gap brought the Members to Swanage in time to catch their trains.



## SECOND SUMMER MEETING.

## CHEDDAR, WELLS, AND GLASTONBURY.

THE SECOND SUMMER MEETING was held on Wednesday and Thursday, July 22nd and 23rd.

## CHEDDAR CAVES.

The party, about 35 in number, first visited Cox's Stalactite Cavern at Cheddar, containing a wonderful variety of most beautiful and delicate forms of stalactite and stalagmite, tinged with various shades of pink and brown, and lit up with acetylene gas. Some of the most striking are in the shape of basins, which were formed on bases of clay constituting part of the original floor, now washed away. The basins are therefore suspended or partially so, and being kept full of water, add greatly by their reflections to the fairy-like character of the scene.

Mr. Balch, of Wells, a noted cave-explorer and authority on the subject, who kindly acted as guide to the party, pointed out how the main lines of action of the carboniferous and metalliferous infiltrations have been along the joints of the limestone, for these were the points first open to attack. The rainfall soaking down from the top of the hill above first passed down quite insignificant lines of joint and, charged with carbonic acid from the atmosphere and from the plants through which it came, attacked the carbonate of lime and dissolved it; and no sooner had it done that than it began to deposit it upon the walls in the form of crystalline carbonate of lime. There had been much difference of opinion as to why these two and contrary processes should go on at the same time—why, while the water was eating out the carbonate of lime from the rock itself, it should also be precipitating it in that manner. Some alleged that it was a matter of evaporation; but after studying the question closely

for many years, and observing the processes in every cavern which he knew, he had come to the conclusion that it was mainly a matter of temperature. The rainfall above had a certain degree of warmth which it lost immediately it passed below the surface of the earth, and that lowering of temperature prevented the water from holding up so much carbonate of lime in solution; and thus it was precipitated in this crystalline form to which the caverns owed their beauty and fantastic adornment. Where on the other hand evaporation had taken place they got a pulpy tufa, and not a crystalline carbonate of lime.

Mr. ALFRED POPE enquired if the water had any petrifying power, that is, whether if the dead body of any animal was placed beneath a dripping stalactite, it would in process of time be converted into a strong resemblance of itself, as was the case with the petrifying wells at Royât-les-Bains, near Vichy, and other places on the Continent.

Mr. BALCH answered that, although the water might have the same chemical nature, yet the rate of deposit made considerable difference. With a rapid deposit, as at the wells on these Continent, one had precipitation; but here crystallisation. An animal body would not, therefore, be petrified.

Having seen the stalactites the party were, before leaving, given proof alike of their strength and of the musical sound which they are capable of producing. On being struck with a crowbar two stalactites uttered deep, resonant bell-like notes, but of different tones.

From Cox's Cave the party walked the short distance up the village to the much larger caves owned by Messrs. Gough. At the entrance they saw the human skull, which was found in December, 1903, in what was called the New Cave, probably Palæolithic, between two thick stalagmite floors in company with flint tools. The Members also inspected the animal remains—bones of the rhinoceros, hyæna, bear, &c., and the coins and other objects found in the mouth of the cavern.

Leaving the caves, the party traversed a good part of the Gorge, surveying the precipitous limestone cliffs.

Driving back to the station, they then returned by train to Wells, and repaired first to the small museum, containing many interesting objects, chiefly of local origin, which is located in what appears to have been the *Domus Conversorum*, over the west cloister.

#### THE BISHOP'S PALACE, WELLS.

After tea at the Swan Hotel the party entered the grounds of the Bishop's Palace, passing over the bridge and through the embattled gatehouse with its square turrets, and noticing in passing the grooves of the original portcullis, which has been removed, and the chains of the drawbridge. The grounds, in which grow many rare trees, are surrounded by an embattled wall and a wide moat filled with water.

The Palace was originally built by Bishop Joceline in the early part of the Early English period, from 1205 to 1222, and it is justly considered to be one of the most perfect and interesting specimens of a dwellinghouse of the Middle Ages still inhabited. The most modern part of the Palace is the addition made by Bishop Bekinton in the middle of the 15th Century. The guide led the way to the roofless and partially ruinous walls of the great Banqueting Hall built by Bishop Burnell, 1275 to 1293, and stated that it was in this hall that the last Abbot of Glastonbury, Richard Whiting, underwent a mock trial, on a trumped-up charge, before being dragged on a hurdle to Glastonbury Tor for execution. The guide led them next to Bishop Ken's grotto and walk, where he is said to have composed his hymns. The walk lies along the inside of the battlemented wall which was built, with the licence of Edward III., by Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury. He pointed out how, along the course of the wall, crossed arrow slits alternate with embrasures for the primitive cannon of Edwardian days. A little later he showed the window of the room in which Bishop Kidder, successor to Bishop Ken, and his wife as they lay in their bed were killed one boisterous night in 1703 by a stack of chimneys which fell from the Virgin Tower right through the roof of the bedroom. Dorchester Members

could not help recalling to mind the fact that precisely the same fate befel Mr. Richman, a Rector of St. Peter's, and his wife, early in the 19th Century.

By the courtesy of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the party were admitted to the Palace. In the hall they were shown the gorgeous cope presented to the Bishop for his use at the Coronation. They next proceeded into the Early English undercroft, above which are the drawing-room and library. Dr. Kennion's predecessor, Lord Arthur Hervey, converted this undercroft into a beautiful and unique dining hall; thence into the Bishop's Chapel, a lofty and elegant building in the Decorated style. The vaulted roof is supported by clustered columns which rise between the three beautiful geometrical windows on each side. The reredos and sedilia have rich canopies. The chapel, originally erected by Bishop Joceline, was rebuilt by Bishop Burnell and judiciously restored by Bishop Law. Going upstairs the party next entered the picture gallery, the walls of which are hung with an interesting collection of portraits of many of the Bishops of the See.

### THE CATHEDRAL.

At 5.45 the party were met at the imposing west front of the cathedral by the Dean, who, in the course of a short sketch of the history of the cathedral, stated that probably at Wells, as at Glastonbury, the first beginning was a wooden church roofed either with hides or with thatch. Then came the building of a very small Saxon church and then of a larger Saxon or Norman church. One relic of the very old times could be seen in the south corner of the church—a late Saxon font, very simple and too small ever to have been intended for any cathedral a quarter of the size of Wells. They would also find a little dog-tooth-ornament here and there, and stones dressed with a Norman axe. The cathedral in the main was consecrated in 1182. In the year 1300 there was nothing of the church east of the present site of the pulpit; but early in the 14th century Dean Godley

made enormous extensions eastward. Dean Jex-Blake indicated the point from which he said he thought that the most effective view of the cathedral could be obtained, showing the inter-columnar structure of the Lady Chapel, the building at the extreme east, then the ambulatory or processional path and the retro-choir and altar. He also invited the visitors to admire the superb east window, a Jesse window glowing still with the subdued richness of the original glass of the 14th century. The inverted arches at the transepts, forming with the arches below St. Andrew crosses, could not be admired for their beauty; but they were ingenious structural devices to strengthen the walls to withstand the downward thrust of the enormous weight of the tower. In the west front there were no less than 300 statues all in due order, at the top our Lord enthroned, with the Madonna on one side and St. John on the other, and beneath them, not angels, but the Apostles, who had had actual earthly contact with Him. Below the apostles were set angels, and below the angels men and women starting from their sepulchres at the Last Judgment, some in shame and fear, and others in faith and confidence.

The Dean then pointed out the tomb of Bishop Bekinton, who died in 1465, on which traces of the original vermilion and gold could still be seen; and the tomb of Ralph of Shrewsbury, who first started the Vicars Choral as a college. He next led them to the undercroft of the Chapter House, built about 1280, and upstairs into the Library, where amongst other treasures he showed a MS. of the Vulgate in small writing probably of the 13th century, and a copy of Aristotle which belonged to Erasmus, containing his autograph. Next the party mounted the stone staircase to the lovely Chapter House, with its artistic geometrical windows and roof, and the double doorway.

#### THE VICARS CHORAL.

They then passed out of the precincts of the Dean and Chapter into those of the Vicars Choral, and were met by the principal

Priest, the Rev. J. W. Plaxton. He showed them the ancient hall of the Vicars Choral with its quaint pulpit or reading desk for lections during repasts. From the hall the party descended the steps into the Close of the Vicars Choral, a secluded alley of houses, 21 on each side, each consisting of two rooms and providing accommodation for 42 vicars. The Vicars Choral were really, the Dean explained, substitutes for the country clergy, who found it difficult, living miles away, to travel long distances to the cathedral over very bad roads, and so were obliged to have *vicarii chorales* to sing the services for them. About the year 1340 Ralph of Shrewsbury gathered them into a college so that they might be housed comfortably and kept from unprofitable and harmful intercourse with the outer world. The dainty little chapel and the little library built over it were also visited.

The Dean then led the visitors through his garden to the Deanery, a fine old 14th Century house, rebuilt by Dean Gunthorpe, 1472-98, standing in the Close, but quite complete in itself, with its own gatehouse and wall of defence. The Dean very kindly showed them over his house, and then, by the courtesy of the Principal of the Theological College, they were allowed to go through his garden to see the wells from which the city takes its name.

#### DINNER.

Shortly before eight o'clock the company sat down to dinner at the Swan Hotel. The PRESIDENT, having submitted the loyal toasts, proposed the health of the Dean and also of the other visitors, Mr. H. St. George Gray and Mr. Sheldon.

THE MEMBERSHIP.—Six new Members were elected and two candidates for Membership nominated.

#### MAUMBURY RINGS.

The proposed investigation of Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, was discussed; Mr. Gray, who had undertaken to carry out the

work, stating that £50 or £60 would be required. He did not expect to find many relics; but what he wanted to prove was whether or not it was a Roman amphitheatre, and whether there were any tiers of seats for spectators. Some authorities considered it to be of earlier origin.

### THE GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.

Mr. ST. GEORGE GRAY shortly afterwards gave an able, lucid, and instructive lecture on the Lake Village at Glastonbury and the discoveries which have been made there during the past sixteen years by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., of Midsomer Norton, and himself. Glastonbury, noted for the ruins of its superb abbey, had of late years had its fame considerably enhanced by the discovery and excavation of the lake village in its immediate vicinity. It had directed enquiries to Glastonbury from all parts of the world, these lacustrine habitations marking the cultural epoch known as the pre-historic Iron Age, concerning which comparatively little had been known before. Mr. Bulleid, who was the discoverer of the village, and himself were preparing a thick quarto book on the subject, embodying all their discoveries. By means of a fine series of 70 photographic slides, shown by Mr. Sheldon with the limelight, Mr. Gray gave his attentive audience a vivid impression of the lake village, the clay hearths superimposed one upon the other, as in turn they gradually sank into the peaty soil, the stakes of the surrounding palisades, the stones before the doorways, and the great variety of articles of domestic use. He assigned the lake village to the period from B.C. 200 to A.D. 70. It might be the work of the Belgae, and it was striking that Camden, in his map of Somerset dated 1580, indicated that "The Belgae" inhabited that lake district. The relics found, not considering pottery, numbered about 4,000, and included bobbins, weaving-combs, loom-weights, spindle-whorls, parts of looms, affording clues to the weaving industry of the inhabitants. The relics were found for the most part on the floors of the houses. Mr. Bulleid and he had not discovered the

the burial-places of the inhabitants, which were probably on higher ground beyond the marsh. Of the Bronze Age the remains found in various parts of the country were remains of burial places, and not of habitable areas, as was the case at the lake village; and that was why the discoveries made at the lake village were so very interesting.

Mr. ALFRED POPE asked whether the Swiss lake dwellings were before or after this lake village at Glastonbury.

Mr. GRAY answered that for the most part they covered an earlier period. They were known in the Stone Age and also in the Bronze Age, and again in the Iron Age, but the Bronze Age sites were the most numerous. He had, he thought, said enough to convince the club that mid-Somerset had produced one of the best specimens, if not the very best, of Late-Celtic civilisation in England, if not in the whole world.

#### THE MEARE LAKE VILLAGE.

On Thursday morning the party drove off in brakes to Meare, where excavations had just been begun on the site of another lake village, much larger than the one at Glastonbury. Having alighted from their vehicles the party walked about a hundred yards across the flat meadow land, between two rhines or dykes, and there found two men at work in a trench which had been cut straight through one of the hut-floors or "batches," as the countryfolk call them.

Mr. ST. GEORGE GRAY said that this lake village at Meare was not by any means a recent discovery. It had been known about twelve years; but for obvious reasons it had been kept quiet. It took Mr. Bulleid many years to discover the village at Glastonbury. Having studied the subject he was led to expect a place of the sort on those moorland levels; and after four years search at odd times he alighted upon the Glastonbury lake village. The work at Glastonbury was begun in 1892. Then Mr. Bulleid, having had some relics of lake village type brought to him by a Meare farmer, extended his search, and found in



1895 this lake village, probably larger and far more important. These trial excavations were going on only for ten days this year, to make sure that they were really on the site of a lake village. The property belonged to several owners, most of whom had given their consent for the operations to be carried out. As to the extent of this new village at Meare, judging from superficial observations, it appeared to be divided into two parts, and was much larger than the Glastonbury village, which occupied an area of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres; this one might cover nine or ten acres. At Glastonbury the village measured 400 feet north and south by 300 east and west. Roughly the dimensions of the Meare village were 250 feet from north to south and 1,500 feet from east to west. They saw dwelling-mounds around them in all directions. The dwellings had not yet been counted. In the Glastonbury village they numbered 81; but here they would greatly exceed that number. They could not always trace these dwellings on the surface, for gradual subsidence in the peaty soil often caused the clay to sink to the level of the field. If the excavation went on at the same pace as that at Glastonbury, they might estimate that it would cover a great many years. It was hoped that the Meare relics would go to the Somerset County Museum at Taunton. Turning attention to the work actually in progress before the eyes of the visitors, who had fortunately come on one of the few days that the work would be in progress that year, Mr. Gray said that that was the only cutting which had yet been made—a section four feet wide cut through the middle of one of these mounds or hut-sites. If they examined the section carefully they would notice, by the layers of clay with thin intervening layers of mould, that several clay floors and hearths had been cut through. The reason was that, as they became worn out, others were laid down on the top of them. Originally that mound would have been two or three feet higher; but owing to weight of the clay which they saw along the section it had been gradually sinking into the peat below. The excavations had not gone far enough to show the actual outskirts of the dwelling, but they expected to find piles which should

encircle the hut. Small bones of sheep had just been found, and they would notice how black they became stained by the peat—excellently preserved. The relics from the clay were not nearly so well preserved as those from the peat. Nearly all the material passed through the hands of the men, who broke up the lumps in the hope of finding something, and they saw them picking out things constantly. He learnt from Mr. Bulleid that the finds already found included four weaving-combs, two bronze spiral finger-rings, a spindle-whorl, and ornamented pottery—a fairly good result from a cutting of that size. By degrees the whole of that mound would be uncovered, to expose the different floors of clay in the hut. All the clay had been brought to the sites of the huts from clay-pits some little distance away. The floors always sloped in all directions from the centre of the hut, but not generally so much as in the dwelling then under observation.

The PRESIDENT said that the Club were fortunate in having come to the village at the time when the excavation was in progress. He repeated their gratitude to Mr. GRAY for his kindness, and for the valuable and interesting information which he had given them.

Mr. GRAY, before the party left, showed a weaving-comb found that morning—the fifth discovered on that spot and showing that the people inhabiting that dwelling were accustomed to weaving. It was used for pressing the horizontal threads or weft down, through the vertical threads or woof. In the Wilton carpet factory, Salisbury, one could see iron combs of the same type being used at the present day.

Returning to the village of Meare the party visited the parish church, where Mr. ALFRED POPE, author of "The Old Stone Crosses of Dorset," said a few words about the 16th Century cross which has been removed to the churchyard and restored. Then, by the courtesy of the tenant, they went over the old house close by, which is said to have been the country house of the Abbot of Glastonbury, a carved stone figure of whom, in full canonicals, appears as a finial over the porch. The windows in

the solar, in the private chapel, and the large barn adjoining, are of much beauty and of that interesting period when the Early English style was merging into the Decorated. Then the party walked across the field to the "Fish House," a now roofless building of a later period.

#### GLASTONBURY AND ITS ABBEY.

On arriving in Glastonbury, the party first visited the Museum to inspect its various treasures, and especially to see the pre-historic boat and numerous other relics unearthed from the peaty soil of the Lake Village. After luncheon at the Old George Hotel it was resolved that a guinea be given to the purchase fund of Glastonbury Abbey from the Club's funds. The party then adjourned to the Abbey, where Mr. Bligh Bond kindly gave some account of the ruins and of the interesting and valuable discoveries which he had so lately made in connection with them. He said that they were now standing on the site of St. Mary's Chapel, or, as it had been called for a great many years, St. Joseph's Chapel, which occupied the site of the original British wattled church which was supposed to have been erected in the first century. As they saw, the present chapel was in the Transition style between the Norman and the Early English. The date of its erection was just prior to 1186, and it was consecrated in that year. It was a most beautiful example of the style, perhaps the most beautiful example that we have. The work well repaid careful study, because the detail was so beautifully wrought, especially when they came to the actual carved ornaments, which possessed a character that they would look for in vain in most of the work of that date. He called their attention particularly to some of the corbel heads, which he declared to be equal almost to the best Italian Renaissance work, and to the most elaborate north door and the delicate shafting of Purbeck marble. The crypt was constructed by the monks in the fifteenth century for the benefit of the pilgrims. They underpinned the walls of the chapel to put in

the crypt, and had to raise the floor of the chapel, which necessitated covering up the bases of the pillars and the bench tables. Mr. Bond then led the way through the site of the galilee, of which little is left, to the nave of the great Benedictine Abbey Church. It was, he said, begun in 1189 and dedicated in 1303, having taken all that time in building. It was one of the largest churches in Britain, and, with what they had now discovered at the further end, they might claim that it was the longest church in Britain, the total length, including St. Mary's or St. Joseph's at that end and the retro-chapel just found at the east end, being little short of 600 feet. The style of the church was very interesting, because it was of that delightful Transitional period between the Romanesque and the Early English. The detail was at once bold and delicate, being a later variation of the Norman hatchet or chevron moulding, beautifully carved and undercut. The foliated caps were extremely good. The west end was rather later in style, more advanced Early English; but, unfortunately, little of it was left. However, from what little was left they thought that it must have been something like the west end at Wells Cathedral, and probably it had a triple lancet window. Unfortunately, all that was left of the nave was a little bit of the south aisle. Coming to the transepts, the two eastern piers were standing of the four which once supported the central tower. In Wells and other cathedrals they found the arcade, triforium, and clerestory three distinctly separate features of the building; but here at Glastonbury the arcade and triforium were incorporated in one by the massive and beautifully-moulded arch which was carried up over the heads of the triforium openings, and which bound the whole into unity of design. Each of the great transepts was furnished with two chapels. Unfortunately, they had only one chapel preserved on the northern side; but there was a fellow-chapel in line with it, all of which, however, was now gone. The choir was at first of four bays; but Abbot Monington about the year 1340 enlarged it by adding two bays. Behind the extended choir lay the ambulatory, with a series of five chapels in a line. Professor Willis, whose book entitled

"The Architectural History of Glastonbury Abbey" was the standard work upon the abbey, was of opinion that there were five chapels in a row at the east end, and he based his opinion upon the fact that there was evidence of internal screen walls dividing the chapels from one another. Mr. Bligh Bond then told the party what led him to make his extremely interesting excavations. He had for some time past had a strong impression that the chapel, which was the work of the two last Abbots (Beere and Whiting), must have been a work of considerable magnitude; and this impression was confirmed by his interpretation of an Inventory made in the time of Queen Elizabeth, which gave the length of the different parts of the Abbey in series, making the whole 594 feet. But the man who made this Inventory had fallen into a curious error, and put everyone off the track by calling this chapel the "Chapter House."

Mr. Bond, however, felt certain that it implied that there was a retro-chapel of St. Edgar right at the east end, and that it was a much larger chapel than anybody would suppose. He began by cutting a trench, and ran it out 7ft. 6in. from the east wall, and now they had the west wall and two return walls running eastward. They were massive walls, and they contained land-drains for carrying off the water which collected on the clay. The run of the two walls which connected this chapel with the choir was clearly ascertainable from the cutting, for they found the position of the various buttresses which divided the wall into five bays. He pointed to the south-east corner of the chapel and substantial remains of the buttresses coming out eastward and southward close to the angle. They had also the return wall running northward, forming the east wall of the chapel and giving it a total length of something like 52 feet by about 25. It was impossible to say exactly what were the dimensions of the chapel, because all that they had found was a footing wall. There was no above walling at all, no ashlar or dressed stone left. They inferred that the height of the floor of that chapel above the choir was very considerable.

It must have been raised nine or ten feet. For 200 years that unfortunate abbey had been a quarry for the whole neighbourhood. It was the regular custom to take away the foundations and use them for road metal or farm buildings, and it had been said that there was not a house in Glastonbury which had not a stone from the abbey built into it. Indeed, the abbey was called "The Quarry." They saw the scaffolding up around the transept walls. It was the intention to remove all ivy and to grout the walls in with cement to preserve them. During the last few days, in making excavations in the nave near the base of the western chancel arch, they had come upon what appeared to be the foundations of an earlier church, possibly of the Norman abbey burnt down in 1184.

In the course of the research work this very day of the Club's visit some fine specimens of complete coloured mosaic tiles were turned up near the west chancel arch; but the chief find was a medallion engraved on one side with a hand outstretched in blessing, with two stars underneath and the letters or numerals MCV. The work on the reverse side is almost obliterated. It is conjectured that the medallion may have been struck to commemorate the work of Abbot Herlewin, who ruled Glastonbury Abbey from 1101 to 1120, and who was the first abbot to begin building on a pretentious architectural scale. Abbot Herlewin, as a monk, lived at Caen, in Normandy, and there acquired a taste for architecture. Unfortunately, much of his work was destroyed in the great fire which nearly swept away the abbey in 1184.

The Club also visited the Abbot's Kitchen—a fine and undamaged piece of 15th Century work—and then proceeded to the railway station to return home.



## THIRD SUMMER MEETING.

## PORTESHAM AND BRIDEHEAD DISTRICT.

THE THIRD SUMMER MEETING was held on Thursday, August 20th. The party numbered about 70.

Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A., a Vice-President and ex-Secretary of the Club, acted as conductor during the day, and prepared the following "Notes" as an outline of the programme.

All among the Barrows. Who would not be there! Nevertheless, at this time of the year the path often lies through nettles and thistles.

The highway from Dorchester is left by the cemetery, and the route passes then, between Maiden Castle and the large tumulus on Hog Hill, and ascends towards Upwey as far as four cross-roads. Here, in the north-east angle, is a very fine example of a ringed or dished barrow. The diameter of the tumulus itself is about 72 feet, and of the entire structure about 234 feet. It should be noticed that the ground on which it rests has a very decided slope towards the north.

The route is now along the summit of the ridge, towards Blackdown, and for more than half the distance runs on the short grass of the chalk, between barrows on either hand, twenty in number, with near views of multitudes more, including two rows of seven and four, respectively, at right angles to the ridge.

It should be noticed that close to one of the adjacent tumuli is its correlative pit, the place from which its component earth was excavated; and that not far from the seventeenth tumulus is a simple grave, its mound extending north and south.

On leaving the twentieth barrow, one soon leaves the chalk, and for nearly half-a-mile no other barrow is passed until well on upon the Tertiary gravel, the so-called Bagshot Beds, with its characteristic vegetation of gorse and heather. The first barrow reached is bell-shaped and encircled by a mound, but its contour is greatly obscured by surface growth. That it has been opened is sufficiently obvious. From this point to Hardy's Monument the route runs by eleven more barrows, but the gorse hides the smaller ones. On the right hand of the road should be noticed a fence of slabs of Bagshot sand-stone, which are beautifully ripple-marked.

When the Monument is reached, at an altitude of 790 feet [that of Pillesdon Pen is 909 feet] the carriages are left, and a foot-path is followed to the Helstone and a neighbouring barrow, from which was removed a fine urn now in the County Museum. Charles Warne, in his "Ancient Dorset," gives a sketch of the cromlech before it was restored, and a tracing of it is shown, which can be compared with a photograph of a "collapsed dolmen" to be visited later. And

here, mention will be made of the geological nature of the megaliths that from this point will everywhere be met with.

But the fate of "Jeffery and Joan, and their little dog Denty, with Eddy alone," is a sad one. Warne says that they have been built into an adjacent wall : but a man who was present at the ceremony stated that, by the spot where they once stood, a hole was made for them, and they were decently interred. The place where they are said to lie can be pointed out, as well as a wall which contains four large stones.

Hence, footsteps will be bent towards Hampton Barn, where the carriages will assemble, and a stone circle, a quarter of a mile further, will be visited, and then the "collapsed dolmen." Beyond this, a good point of view will be taken for a sight of the Valley of Stones, with its nearly complete circle.

"The Grey Mare and her Colts" will next be approached, and the thorns of life will be encountered. It is a "long" barrow, and at its east end two megaliths stand up as if to mark the entrance. Afterwards comes the Gorwell Stone Circle. Why are its constituent stones so small ? Here mention will be made of the subject of "Orientation" in general, and of the orientation of stone circles in particular, and their relation to solar worship.

On Tennant's Hill, a quarter of a mile farther, is a fine barrow, gloriously situated. The spirits of the dead, who here revisit the glimpses of the moon, can rejoice in one of the widest and most pleasing views in Dorset. For our part, we shall see Blackdown, Abbotsbury Rings, Puncknowle, Shipton, Pillesdon, and Lewesdon, Long Bredy, and Litton Cheney ; while the abandoned Kingston Russell House, the birthplace of Nelson's Hardy, will lie, as it were, at our feet.

The carriages, waiting at Gorwell Farm, will be reached by a footpath, and will proceed to a spot on the Bridport Road, nine miles from Dorchester, where are the tablestone of a cromlech, some barrows and earthworks, and, perhaps the most interesting object of all, a perfect earth circle.

Then homewards, passing on the left a large monolith that stands in the middle of a low-lying field, and up to the top of Martin's Down, by a road that leads straight to Bridehead. What is the long, divided, earthmound that shuts off from the west a crowd of tumuli of all kinds ? To suggest that it is a double barrow, the two portions placed end to end, is to suppose that a whole army of men must lie buried there. Or can it have served some ritual purpose as regards the tumular interments beyond ? As we pass on, some of the barrows, and especially a fine long barrow, will be worth crossing on foot.

On the way from Bridehead to Dorchester time may remain to visit an earth circle called the Saucer barrow, and the "Nine Ladies," who stand by the roadside.

### A FINE RINGED BARROW.

On reaching the cross-roads the ringed or dished barrow was pointed out.





THE "COLLAPSED DOLMEN."



Dr. COLLEY MARCH said he did not know of a finer example of a ringed barrow than this, except one close to Eggardon that measured 192 feet from ridge to ridge, and that people passed constantly without seeing. Of course, it had a ritual meaning, but upon that subject he would reserve his remarks until later in the day. All these barrows were burial places. They were of different ages, and roughly divided into long barrows and round barrows. The long barrows were often galleried. The orientation was east and west, and the entrance at the east end. Of course, it was difficult to say that there was any orientation in the round barrow; but if the barrow was opened there would be some evidence of orientation, because the body would be found placed in an oriented position. The round barrows were, as a rule, later than the long barrows; but not necessarily so, and they were of different sizes and shapes. Some were bell-shaped, of deeply hollowed contour. Some had rings close to them, some at a distance from them, as in this case; and some were surrounded by a circle of stones. Some again were simply small rings with no tumulus, but an interment in the centre.

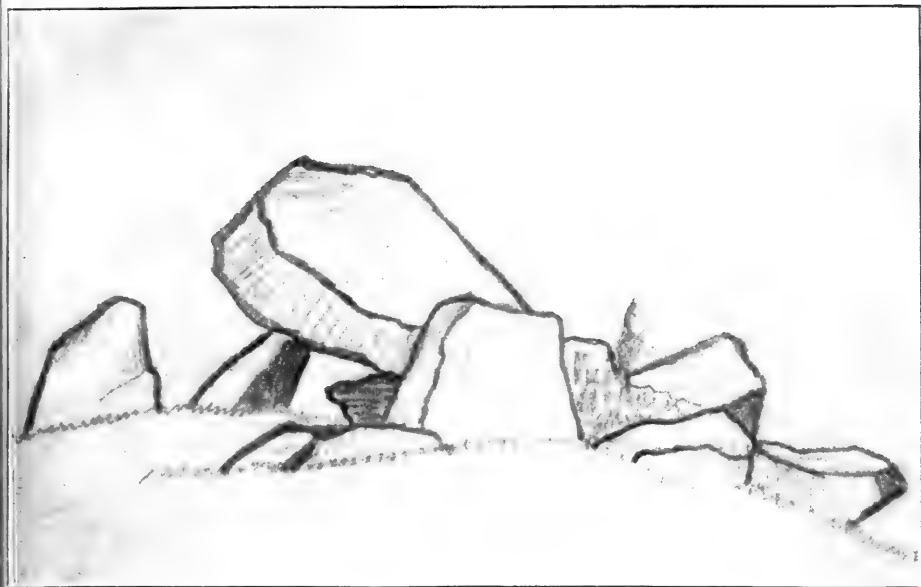
The ASSISTANT SECRETARY asked Dr. March if he admitted the substantial accuracy of Dr. Thurnam's generalisation—"Long barrows, long heads; round barrows, round heads"? Did the shape of the barrow afford any reliable indication of the nature and age of the interment?

Dr. COLLEY MARCH answered that Dr. Thurnam's axiom was a useful *aide-mémoire*; but it was not always to be relied upon. One found long heads in round barrows; but not *vice versa*, round heads in long barrows.

#### THE HELSTONE.

Dr. COLLEY MARCH, addressing the party gathered round the rude stone structure, remarked that three names were applied to these stones, "Grey Wethers," Druid stones, and Sarsen stones. The term "Grey Wethers," of course, explained itself, for at a

distance the stones did look like sheep on the hillside. Again, "Sarsen" was a simple term, a corruption of the word "Saracen," which at one time was employed to designate anything that was foreign. Geologists used the word "foreign stones" as country people used the word "Saracen," both meaning pretty much the same thing. But they were not all Druid stones. One would use the word "Druid" when it was a Saracen stone or Sarsen stone that had been employed by early man for any funerary purpose. Then what was the nature of Sarsen stones? If they looked at the hill under Hardy's Monument, they would see two or three gravel pits. The gravel was all as loose as they pleased. It could be got out with the tap of a pick-axe. It consisted of pebbles intercalated with sand. That gravel once spread all over the chalk in that region, and in places the gravel became cemented with a silicious cement. They would observe that all the pieces of flint in a sarsen stone were rounded by the action of water, and they now and then saw other stones; for instance, quartz. After the covering over of the chalk downs with this Tertiary gravel and sand, the chalk underneath it began to wear away through the infiltration of rain, and the surface became very uneven; and so at Blagdon they could see how the gravel dipped and followed inclines down the sides of the hills; and in doing that, however cemented it may have been, it was bound to break up into these great blocks, which remained scattered all over the face of the country. Many of them had been built into walls and broken up in various ways. And Neolithic men, whom people sometimes called "Druids," whenever they wanted to construct anything, used these great blocks or megaliths. The Ordnance Geological Survey map called these gravels Reading Beds; but geologists like Mr. Clement Reid and Mr. Aubrey Strahan, the author of the Geological Memoir of Weymouth, 1898, considered that they were rather Bagshot Beds. To turn to the Helstone itself, it was sometimes called a cromlech and sometimes a dolmen. Throughout England they were generally called cromlechs; but in Cornwall and Brittany dolmens. He himself



**HELSTONE, PORTESHAM.**  
**Before and after Restoration.**



preferred the word "dolmen," which meant "table stone or capstone." Charles Warne, in his "Ancient Dorset," published in 1872, speaking of the Helstone before its restoration, said (page 135): "This cromlech stands on a gently-elevated mound. The supports of the capstone have sunk on the south-west side, and are virtually buried by it, its great weight being now chiefly sustained by a single prop on the north side, so that it rests in a greatly-inclined position. It measures more than ten feet in length, about seven feet in breadth, and has an average thickness of at least two feet and a-half. Originally it must have rested upon eight or ten supports. No doubt it was devoted to sepulchral purposes, and in its original state was probably covered with a mound of earth." It was generally believed, continued Dr. Colley March, that most of these dolmens were originally covered with a mound of earth, and so resembled tumuli. If so, of course the almost entire disappearance of the mound showed the great antiquity of the dolmen. But all dolmens were not covered with mounds of earth. He had seen some in Brittany, on the top of little conical hills, which could not by any possible human agency have ever been covered with a mound; and those that were not covered with earth had some connection with the custom of dual interment. In his preface (page ii.) Mr. Warne said: "An attempt has been made to restore its ideal construction. Incredible as it may appear, the parties concerned seem to have thought it a meritorious act, for we find their names recorded in a note attached to a photograph of their great achievement:—

"We, the undersigned, a happy and obliged company, on the 11th June, 1866, desire to record our thanks and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Manfield, on occasion of the initiatory restoration of the Helstone, Portesham.—(Signed) MARTIN F. TUPPER, J. V. W. VANDELOUR, JOHN NICHOLS, H. DE BEAUVOIR TUPPER, ROBERT GAMBIER SWEETING, JOHN BULL, and W. K. TUPPER."

[As for the signatories to this curious and not unamusing record, Martin F. Tupper appears to be no other than the author of the "Proverbial Philosophy." He showed some interest in

the relics of antiquity in Dorset, and in 1873 wrote some lines upon the "Union of Hearts" Roman tessellated floor unearthed on the site of Dorchester Prison.] Mr. Warne evidently did not like this "restoration;" but for himself, proceeded Dr. March, he was not sure that it was not a good thing to attempt to restore one such dolmen to a perfect condition in a district where there were so many imperfect.

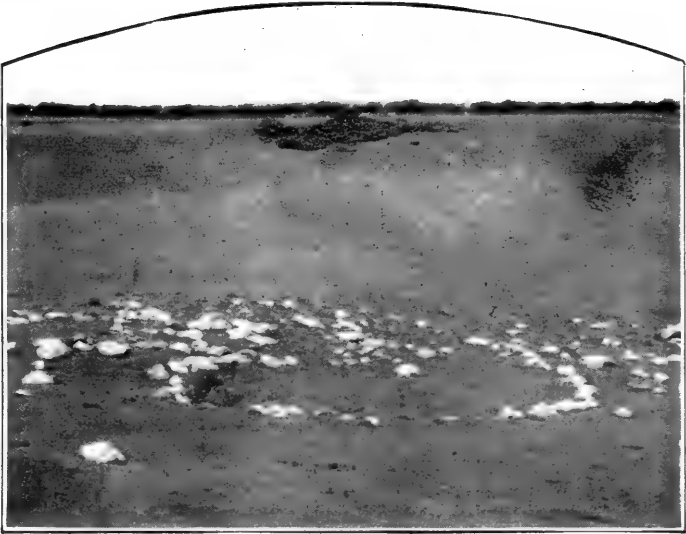
THE HON. TREASURER enquired whether Dr. Colley March thought that perhaps "Helstone" was a name applied to the group from one menhir standing some way off, and forming the gnomon of an imaginary sundial, like the "Friar's Heel" at Stonehenge.

DR. COLLEY MARCH answered that he thought that the circle was called Helstone from the flat covering stone. "Hel" or "heel" still meant a covering. There was an expression "heeling potatoes," meaning to cover them in. In Devon, the covering slabs of a grave are called hellan-stones. As for the "Friar's Heel," that was the only stone at Stonehenge which had not been touched by tools—and many careful observers thought that it had been placed there since the building of Stonehenge, and that it had a memorial intention.

### THE VALLEY OF STONES.

After visiting a typical stone circle, in which 13 stones still remained, while three lay on the other side of a hedge close by, and a brief inspection of a collapsed dolmen, the drive was continued to a point from which the party obtained a splendid view of the Valley of Stones, with its nearly complete circle, and they observed the clear markings of the ancient rectangular enclosures with which the steep sides of the valley are covered—evidence of habitation and use by a considerable pastoral population in dimly-remote times, perhaps prehistoric, though it is hard to define any period, even approximately, for this most interesting occupation.





- 1 "THE VALLEY OF STONES," AND STONE CIRCLE.
2. STONE CIRCLE ON HAMPTON HILL, NEAR PORTESHAM.







**THE LONG-BARROW, "THE GREY MARE AND HER COLTS,"  
WITH THE MEGALITHS AT THE EAST END.**

Dr. COLLEY MARCH pointed out to the party how admirably this valley illustrates the tendency of the sarsen stones to travel down the steeper slopes and to congregate in the chalk valleys. The bottom of the Valley of Stones is dotted with them so thickly that it is possible to step from one to another for a long distance ; and in the street of Portesham there are upwards of 60 great blocks within a distance of less than 200 yards. Here in this valley, where they saw hedges for partition, the stones had been spared and left alone by man, instead of being broken up and built into the walls, as in other parts ; but even within the memory of some men still living many of the valleys in the district contained similar drifts of stones. Many of these valleys, too, through which streams once flowed were now dry ; but in some places they saw little patches of sand which marked vents out of which the streams gushed after heavy rains. These valleys, when well watered, were much frequented by ancient "small holders." As to the stone circle, it was a subject of great interest in regard to interment, ritual, and orientation.

#### "THE GREY MARE AND HER COLTS."

Dr. COLLEY MARCH described it as the remains of a fine long barrow. The two megaliths standing up at the east end—for the barrow was oriented east and west—were probably crossed by a third, constituting a trilithon, which was at the entrance into the gallery that ran along the middle to an interment at that end. There were other long barrows in the neighbourhood ; but none with so fine an example of the entrance. Probably the mound was originally much higher than now, and the stones which formed the gallery collapsed and let the earth in.

The Members next walked to the Gorwell circle. It was, said their conductor, a very fine stone circle above 78 feet in diameter. He had been asked why the stones were so small ; and his answer was that it was a matter of using stones that came nearest to hand. He explained how the cuplike cavities in some of the stones were formed by natural agencies, such as rain and wind.

AT BRIDEHEAD.

The party then proceeded to Bridehead, where they were welcomed and entertained at tea by Colonel Robert Williams, M.P., and Mrs. Williams. After tea a short business meeting was conducted. In the absence of the President, for which regret was expressed, Lord Eustace Cecil, Past President, was voted to the chair. Two Members were elected, and two candidates nominated.

LORD EUSTACE CECIL then expressed the Club's gratitude to Colonel and Mrs. Williams for the kind welcome which they had given them, and which had been much appreciated.

Colonel WILLIAMS, in acknowledgment, assured the Club how great a pleasure it had been to Mrs. Williams and himself to receive them at Bridehead. It was, he believed, almost 14 years to a day since the Club was there last; and the numbers were then comparatively so small that they were able to lunch in comfort. He hoped that it would not be 14 years before they found some other excuse for coming to Bridehead.

THE MAUMBURY RINGS EXCAVATIONS.

THE HON. SECRETARY took the opportunity of referring to the proposed investigation of the nature and origin of Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, reputed to be the amphitheatre of Roman Durnovaria, to be begun during the autumn. This important undertaking, from which results of the utmost value may not unreasonably be expected, is being promoted by a joint committee of the Dorset Field Club and the British Archæological Association, with Dr. Colley March, F.S.A., as chairman. The work was to be carried out under the supervision of Mr. H. St. George Gray, of Taunton Castle, formerly chief assistant to the late General Pitt-Rivers in his important field work. The Hon. Secretary's chief object in mentioning the matter was to call attention to the all-important appeal for the necessary funds. Donations should be sent to Captain Acland, of the County Museum, Dorchester.

BARROW PROBLEMS—ORIENTATION AND SECONDARY  
INTERMENT.

Dr. COLLEY MARCH then gave an address, which appears as a paper in the present volume.

On the motion of Lord EUSTACE CECIL, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Colley March for his address and for all his labours and valuable services in connection with the day's excursion.

On the drive back to Dorchester the brakes were stopped near Bridehead lodge for a short space to enable the party to notice the stone circle called the "Devil's Nine Stones," and also, more euphemistically, the "Nine Ladies."



## FOURTH SUMMER MEETING.

## MONTACUTE, BRYMPTON, AND PRESTON.

THE FOURTH SUMMER MEETING was held on Tuesday, September 15th. The party, numbering about 120, met at Yeovil, and drove first to Preston Plucknett and viewed the Manor House, of Perpendicular date, and the 15th century barn. Though the house is known as "The Abbey," the buildings are probably not monastic.

## MONTACUTE HOUSE.

On arriving at Montacute, the Members were welcomed by the owner, Mr. W. R. Phelps ; and the following paper on the house was read in the hall by Mr. EDWARD PHELIPS :—

Though there have been Phelipses at Montacute since the year 1480, it is impossible to say when the site of this house first came into the family. We find towards the end of the 16th Century that Thomas Phelps, escheator for Somerset and Dorset, was a large landowner in both counties. He died in 1598, and was buried with his wife in the church at Montacute. Of his four sons, the youngest, Edward, seems, from his letters, to have been his favourite. He was sent to the Bar, and rose high in the favour of Queen Elizabeth and James I. Even at the time of his father's death he found himself rich enough to buy Montacute from his eldest brother John, who preferred to live on the Dorset estates at Corfe Mullen. Subsequently we find him Master of the Rolls, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Chancellor to Henry, Prince of Wales. His picture hangs in the dining-room. He it was who built this house. Tradition would have us believe that the architect was John of Padua ; but of this there is no proof, and it seems more likely that, as at Longleat Sir John Thynne was his own architect, so here Sir Edward did his own designing. However that may be, we are able more or less to date the house. You will notice in the dining-room the date 1599 over the mantelpiece. Sir Edward died in 1614. Neither Sir Edward's son, Sir Robert, nor his grandson, Colonel Edward, could have had the time or the money to do any building. The former, although at first in favour at Court—he attended Buckingham and Prince Charles in Spain—soon fell into disfavour by his outspokenness in Parliament and his attacks on Buckingham, and he was finally confined in the Tower. In his portrait by Vandyke, which is in the dining-room, he is shown holding notes for the attack on Lord Bacon which he



led. He died in 1633. His son, Colonel Edward, whose portrait in armour hangs at one end of the hall, so far from adding to the house, in 1642 sold some hangings and tapestries, and rode off to join the King. He was in the sieges of Bristol and Exeter, and at the end of the war his estates were sequestered, and he died in 1679. It seems clear, therefore, that the house must have been built between the years 1593 and 1614. This argument is also borne out by the fact that there is very little internal decoration. There is only one decorated ceiling, and only the chief rooms have any attempt at ornamental mantelpieces or friezes. Taking the rooms in the order in which you will view them, I would call your attention to the screen in this hall, which is entirely stone, although a later taste has painted and plastered it. The style of ornamentation was introduced into England from Holland in the year 1580. The interest of the room centres in the plaster work at the north end, representing the old custom of "Riding the Stang," or "Skimmity Riding." The story represents the master of the house helping himself to beer with one hand, while with the other he nurses the baby. His wife—an early example of the Suffragettes—(laughter)—is just about to chastise him with her shoe, while an interested neighbour is watching the proceedings from the background. The sequel is also shown, when the poor man is paraded round the village, exposed to public ridicule for his inability to keep his wife in order. The heraldic glass is also of the period, and displays intermarriages of the Phelips with the Spekes, the Comptons, and the Pigotts. Proceeding to the billiard-room, formerly the dining-room, the panelling round the room is contemporary with the house. The curious frieze of animals, alternating with the Phelips' coat of arms, is also, doubtless, the work of the same period. The Jacobean mantelpiece, half stone and half plaster, has a Georgian head in the centre, said to be that of the Edward Phelips who between 1766 and 1790 carried out considerable alterations in the house. The drawing-room contains pictures by Sir Joshua and Gainsborough, as well as some Louis XV. furniture. The great chamber, now used as a library, has a fine mantelpiece, frieze, and ceiling. The great feature is, however, the heraldic glass in the windows, contemporary with the house, displaying the arms of intermarriages of the family and the more prominent courtiers of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The Long Gallery on the top floor extends the whole length of the house—180 feet—and terminates at each end in a fine bayed window. The present ceiling was put in about 1830, when the main beams of the house were removed by John Phelips in order to make it suitable for a dining-room, his ideas of hospitality being on a lavish scale. In consequence of this the walls began to bulge, and the stone tiles had to be removed and replaced by slate. Last we come to the dining-room, formerly known as the Common Parlour, which was constructed as late as 1787 by the Edward Phelips of the day, with materials taken from Clifton Maybank. The panelling is of contemporary date with the house, and you will notice that the mantelpiece is a fine bit of plaster work. May I also call your attention to the pictures of James I. and his daughter, Elizabeth of Bohemia.

Let us now turn to the exterior of the house. The ground plan is that of two capital "E's" placed back to back. The centre in each case is a porch opening behind the screen of the hall. The east or garden side is the original front of the house. It is adorned with three lines of beautifully balanced windows. Under the lowest or ground floor row are pairs of semi-circular seats let into the walls, while under the first floor windows are circles in couples said by some architects to have been intended for busts. Between the windows of the top or gallery floor are the statues of the "Nine Worthies of the World," described by Dryden as :—

Nine worthies were they hight of different rites,  
Three Jews, three Heathen, and three Christian Knights.

Last, dominating, but not overbalancing the whole, are the chimneys, so often a feature of English Renaissance work, and here most prominently brought into the scheme. The architect attempted little decoration on the other three sides. At either end of the house only the bay of the gallery breaks the stern simplicity. On the west or present front, at a later time, the present screen, which, as you will notice, is early Tudor work, was added. In the diary of Edward Phelips, under the year 1786, he writes "2nd May. My wife and self attended the sale of the materials of Clifton House, then pulling down. We bought the porch, arms, pillars, and all the ornamental stone, to be transferred to the intended west front of Montacute;" and in 1787 he wrote "31st March. Returned from Catstock Lodge to Montacute. On my return I proceeded briskly with my building of the west front, and on the 16th June I was enabled to pull down the scaffolding, and began the inside, particularly the new common parlour" (now the dining-room). On the 11th of August he writes "My common parlour was finished and painted." At Clifton Maybank the screen must have been twice as long as it now is, and consequently we cannot but feel that as it now appears it is rather over decorated, but in itself it is a very fine example of Tudor work.

The Members were then conducted over the house, whose architectural features, furniture, and pictures were much admired.

#### MONTACUTE CHURCH AND PRIORY.

The Club next proceeded to the church, where they were met by the VICAR (the Rev. C. F. Powys), who pointed out the chief features of the interior, notably the very fine Norman chancel arch (with modern capitals) and the richly-carved supports of the priest's chamber. The proportions of the tower, he said, were particularly good. On the south side the string-course running round the exterior had been cut away in two different places for

the purpose of playing "fives" up against the tower, which they used to do in old days as soon as afternoon service was over. In order to put a stop to this use of the tower wall, the old cross which originally stood in the middle of the road opposite the publichouse was brought into the churchyard and placed in such a position that the players found some difficulty in continuing their game.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary of the Somerset Archæological Society, then, at the invitation of Mr. Powys, gave some account of the Cluniac Priory of Montacute.

He said he wished to impress upon the Club that the parish church of Montacute had nothing to do with the Priory church and buildings, which were in a large field near by. The Cluniacs would not be likely to have anything to do with the parish church, except to present to it. The Cluniac monasteries were very interesting. This was the only one in the county of Somerset, and it had four cells, one of which was at East Holme in the county of Dorset. The Cluniacs, who were a branch of the Benedictines, were strictly a foreign Order, and never became popular in England. All the priors up to the year 1407 were Frenchmen; and it was only from that date to the Dissolution that English priors ruled over the Cluniac houses in England. In those early days there was no *entente cordiale*; Edward III. was continually at war with France, and the Cluniac monasteries in England were often seized, because the idea was not relished of English tithes going to support French monks. There were 33 Cluniac monasteries in England—20 houses and 13 cells. In 1399 the advowson of this Priory was handed over by the Crown to William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and thence to the Dissolution Montacute remained a distinctly English house. Mr. Weaver then led the party to the Priory Gateway, a handsome building which, he said, was possibly the Prior's lodging and built by Thomas Chard, Bishop of Salubria, Thrace, about 1490. This Thomas Chard was not the same man as his contemporary namesake, the Abbot of Ford.

STOKE-SUB-HAMDON CHURCH.

Stoke Church was next visited, under the guidance of the Vicar (the Rev. R. E. W. Cosens) and the Rev. F. W. Weaver. It embodies a variety of architectural styles—Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular—and many structural peculiarities. Among the chief features pointed out were the Norman chancel arch, the beautiful north transept Perpendicular screen, which has been removed from its original position, the parvise chamber over the porch, now used as a vestry, and the tympanum, with its symbolical carving of Sagittarius (as a Centaur) aiming at a lion; while near by is the *arbor vitæ* with three birds upon it and an *Agnus Dei*.

BRYMPTON.

By the kind invitation of Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane the Club were able to view the beautiful old Tudor house of Brympton and the puzzling building near, known variously as the Priest's House, the Church House, the Chantry House, the Old Rectory, &c. Sir Spencer regretted his unavoidable absence from home, but the Club were received by his son, Mr. John Ponsonby, the Hon. Mrs. de Grey, and other members of the family, who showed the Members over the house and gave information about the various objects of interest which it contains, and especially the fine collection of family portraits, among other masters, by Vandyck, Reynolds, Lawrence, and Romney.

Brympton Church was next visited, and the RECTOR (the Rev. C. H. J. Glossop) drew particular attention to its effigies and monuments, the Perpendicular stone chancel screen with stone benches, and the Elizabethan Communion-plate; and a paper on Brympton Church and Manor was read by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER.

## PRESTON.

On leaving Brympton, the Members drove to Preston, where they were entertained at tea by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whitby.

A Business Meeting followed, under the presidency of Captain Elwes, in the regretted absence of the President (Mr. Nelson M. Richardson).

THE MEMBERSHIP.—Two Members were elected, and two candidates for membership nominated.

THE HEMSWORTH ROMAN PAVEMENT.—Mr. H. LE JEUNE gave a few particulars about the very interesting work which has lately been done at Hemsworth, near Wimborne, in uncovering anew a fine space of richly-decorative Roman mosaic in a field belonging to Lord Alington. The tessellation was found and partially uncovered 77 years ago, and then happily covered up again, and so preserved. The excavating on this occasion has been much more extensive, and has revealed detail of rare interest and beauty. One of the main subjects, Mr. Le Jeune stated, was Venus rising out of the Sea (recalling the Greek myth of the origin of Aphrodite, so named from *Ἀφρός*, foam). Around the goddess appear dolphins, delineated with a marvellous life, grace, and spirit which make them immeasurably superior in artistic merit to those appearing in the Fifehead Neville pavement, good though they are. A special effort, he thought, ought to be made to have this exceptionally fine example of Roman tessellation preserved to posterity in some place such as the Dorset County Museum. The Curator (Captain Acland) visited Hemsworth with him and inspected the pavement a few days ago. If not lifted and relaid, it ought certainly, if left *in situ*, to be covered carefully to save it from the disintegrating influence of the frosts, and also to be fenced round to shield it from damage from above, as it is quite shallow, and perilously near the edge of the ploughshare. He wished it to be known that Mr. Scott Orr and Mr. H. Linklater, of Hemsworth, had done all the excavations with exemplary care and thoroughness.

lxxxviii. MONTACUTE, BRYMPTON, AND PRESTON.

Before the Members dispersed Captain ELWES expressed the thanks of the Club to all who had contributed towards making the excursion that day so successful and pleasant—to Mr. W. R. Phelps, Mr. Edward Phelps, Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, the Revs. F. W. Weaver, C. F. Powys, R. E. W. Cosens, and C. H. J. Glossop, and last, but not least, to Mr. and Mrs. Whitby.

The Members then drove to Yeovil to catch their trains.



## FIFTH SUMMER MEETING.

## MAUMBURY RINGS, DORCHESTER.

A SPECIAL MEETING was held at Maumbury Rings, on Wednesday, September 23rd, to view the excavations so far completed, and to hear an address thereon by Mr. H. St. George Gray, who had conducted and recorded the work. The party numbered about 80.

Captain ELWES said that, in the absence of the President, it devolved upon him, as the senior Vice-President present, to preside. After expressing regret at the very wet weather which had driven them to the Museum for shelter, he referred to the finances of the excavations. Those who would like to have the official report of the work when it was published would be entitled to receive a copy on subscribing not less than five shillings to the fund; and smaller contributions would also be welcomed. He called upon Mr. Gray to give his address.

MR. ST. GEORGE GRAY said he regretted that the unfortunate weather had not only greatly hampered their excavations, but also, he feared, given the gathering a rather bad impression of them in general. Antiquaries had been divided in opinion as to whether Maumbury Rings was a Roman Amphitheatre or a Solar Temple of pre-historic origin; but only a small proportion of those competent to judge had favoured the latter view. It had been ascertained that the sun could never be seen from the middle of the arena to rise in line with the opening, and that a line drawn along this axis had not exactly the same orientation as the well-known axis at Stonehenge. After reviewing all that has hitherto been known about Maumbury, Mr. Gray gave particulars of the dimensions of the Rings, which were elliptical in form; the long axis inside measured 213 feet, and the short 162, and the outer dimensions were 345 and 333 feet. The maximum height of the banks was 29'1 feet on the west and the minimum 21'6 on the east. This was undoubtedly the most important and

the largest structure of the kind in Great Britain. It was, moreover, one of the rarest types of ancient monuments remaining in our country. The excavations had already presented many puzzles, wherein the interest of such work largely lay, and, bearing in mind the importance of the site, the extent of the area, the solution of the problems presented, the interest that had been aroused in the archæological world, and the many items of structural importance yet to be revealed, he would point out to the Excavation Committee and the Dorset Field Club that it would be most desirable that a second series of excavations should be conducted with the utmost precision at some convenient future period. In the meantime he would not recommend that a full illustrated report of the present work be published during the coming winter, but merely a comparatively short interim report giving a concise account of the 1908 excavations. It would not be wise to hurry a report of such difficult work. As Maumbury Rings had generally been regarded as an amphitheatre Mr. Gray proceeded to give an interesting account of amphitheatres generally, with special reference to the places in Great Britain bearing close resemblance to amphitheatres abroad. He then minutely described the excavations that had been made. It was surprising, he added, that the rings had remained so long untouched by the spade of the field-archæologist. The cuttings in the arena had proved that the solid chalk floor, found at depths varying from about two to seven feet below the surface, was absolutely level, and it was sprinkled with fine grit or shingle, for filling up uneven patches and to prevent slipping. Near the entrance to the arena a row of six post-holes was revealed, placed in a solid chalk trench and packed in with rammed chalk. In some of the holes iron was found, and carbonized remains of stakes which once filled the holes. Near by was found a rough pile of slabs of Purbeck limestone; but the significance of this mutilated group was not yet fully understood. On this floor more Roman pottery than elsewhere was found, including more than the usual proportion of red Samian ware, and close to one of the post-holes a second brass coin of Claudius I. (A.D. 41-54).



Pushing their excavations further that morning they had come upon an almost vertical wall of chalk, dividing the floor of the arena from the bank, and at the foot of this barrier other post-holes were revealing themselves. Mr. Gray went on to say that another cutting had just been begun through the bank on the N.N.W., in the endeavour of finding seats for spectators. Plans and sections of the excavations had been plotted to scale, and on these every find of importance had been accurately marked. It would be unfair that he should yet attempt to make any definite statement with regard to the date of the construction of Maumbury Rings as a whole; but there could be little doubt of the Roman origin of the arena; and although the earliest date of the formation of the encircling bank had not yet been proved, it was only fair to say that at the present stage of the excavations a pre-historic origin for the embankment and for other parts of the area also was not regarded as an impossibility.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Gray was carried with acclamation.

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The excavations at Maumbury Rings were continued for several days after the Field Club Meeting.

On reaching the bottom of the cutting for the investigation of the inner side of the N.N.W. bank, the workmen struck a large pit, which was found to penetrate the undisturbed chalk, and to contain at various depths to the bottom a quantity of pre-historic remains. The solid chalk floor of the arena, overlaid with mould, extended to the S.S.E. edge of this pit.

The cutting over the bank revealed no evidence of tiers of seats, and its date of construction was not settled. It was proved however, that the terrace, in the part in which the digging took place, was of late date,—probably XVII. Century.

The excavation of the pre-historic pit was a difficult and laborious work, and not without danger. The depth beneath the surface of the turf was found to be 30 feet, which with the exception of one or two of the deepest shafts of the ancient flint-workings at Grime's Graves, and Cissbury was probably the

deepest archæological excavation on record in Britain. Red-deer antler picks were first found at a depth of 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft., and then at various depths right down to the bottom. Some of the antlers were obviously not shed naturally, but were those of slain deer. Flint flakes, cores, hammer-stones, and burnt flints, were found at various depths. One of nine antler picks recovered from the pit was found actually resting on the solid chalk bottom, and worked flint was found within a few feet of the bottom. The deer-horn picks exactly resemble those which Mr. St. George Gray found on the bottom of the great fosse at Avebury last May. Roman deposits and remains were found in the upper parts down to the level of the solid chalk floor of the arena, but not below that level in the pit proper.

The excavations will be renewed, it is hoped, about the end of August, 1909.



# Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

Dr.

HON. TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Wilts and Dorset Bank, Dec. 31st, 1906	120	10	9
" Subscriptions, &c., paid for 1907 from 385 Members	197	16	8
" Entrance Fees from 35 Members	..	17	10 0
" Interest on Consols	..	5	7 0
" Transfer from Deposit Account	..	7	3 6
" Interest on	..	0	6 11
" Sale of 9 Volumes of "Proceedings"	..	4	15 0

£353 9 10

12th May, 1908.

	£	s.	d.
By Sime and Co., Printing "Proceedings," &c.	..	161	0 0
" McFarlane, Blocks	..	8	4 0
" Autotype Co., Blocks	..	4	10 0
" Carl Henschell, Blocks	..	7	5 7
" Pigg, Blocks	..	0	17 6
" Green, Blocks	..	7	16 0
" Hon. Treasurer, Postages, and Incidental Expenses	..	2	11 3
" Hon. Editor	(2 Years)	3	12 7
" Subscription to Congress of Archaeological Societies	..	1	1 0
" Donation <i>re</i> Cerne Giant	..	1	1 0
" " <i>re</i> Barrow Digging	..	2	2 0
" Members' Subscriptions refunded	..	1	10 6
" £150 Consols bought	..	127	14 4
" Balance	..	24	4 1

£353 9 10

G. R. ELWES,  
Hon. Treasurer.

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## Anniversary Address by the President.

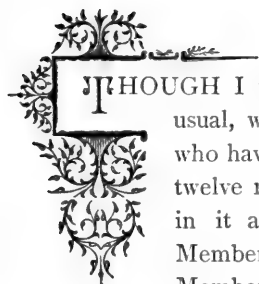
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NELSON M. RICHARDSON, B.A.

*( Read May 12th, 1908. )*

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### OBITUARY.



THOUGH I regret to have to begin my Address, as usual, with an allusion to the sad list of those who have passed from amongst us during the last twelve months, it is a matter of satisfaction that in it are to be found none of our original Members, who still number 18. The oldest Member whose loss we have this year to deplore is Mr. G. R. Crickmay, elected in 1879, a distinguished architect, whose name in that capacity is familiar to all of us. Mr. T. M. Pike, who joined the Club in 1886, was an excellent ornithologist, and his information is often acknowledged by our late President in his book on the Birds of Dorsetshire. Mr. C. E. A. George and Mr. Van Raalte will both be remembered as hospitable entertainers of the Club at their houses, when they contributed to our "Proceedings" much

interesting information about their districts. The former also at a recent meeting of the Club read a paper upon the Fleet and its peculiar tides and other phenomena, and will be greatly missed in the neighbourhood in which I live. Mr. W. E. Pearson was a frequent attendant at our meetings, and took an intelligent interest in many of the subjects with which we have to do, besides his special one of painting. Though seriously handicapped by his delicate health, he spared neither time nor trouble in doing what he could to help and improve others, and is greatly regretted by all who knew him. The latter may also be said of Miss Eileen Martin, who used occasionally to be with us. Colonel Bramble did not live in the county, but was a distinguished archæologist, and will be remembered for his gift in 1893, to the Dorset Museum, of a valuable collection of antiquities from the neighbourhood of Weymouth. We have lost one of our oldest and most distinguished honorary Members in the person of Professor Alfred Newton, F.R.S., of Cambridge. Though not a frequent visitor to Dorset of late years, he was formerly much interested in the county, and used to study its natural history in connection with our V.-P. and former Treasurer (the Rev. O. P. Cambridge), and other friends. He is, however, best known for his ornithological writings, eggs being perhaps the branch in which he was most interested. The extinct birds, such as the dodo and great auk, were some of his favourites, and the Museum of Zoology at Cambridge owes its development very greatly to his knowledge and energy. He was a prominent feature of the University, and leaves a gap hard to fill. He was elected an honorary member in 1878. I do not generally allude to any who have not been connected with our Club, but I cannot pass over in silence the death of one of the greatest scientific men that the world has known, Lord Kelvin. It is impossible here to enter into any details of what he accomplished, but he has been the acknowledged head of mathematical and physical science for many years, and his versatility and energy have been proverbial.

I now proceed to review some of the more important scientific developments since my address a year ago.

## ZOOLOGY.

Experiments and discoveries continue to be made with regard to the minute organisms which are associated with sleeping sickness and other similar diseases, in some cases, such as Malta fever, with great success. The use of atoxyl, an arsenical drug, on which at one time great hopes were built, has had, in experiments, the curious result of developing a race of trypanosomes which are not affected by it. This appears to take place by natural selection, the more weakly ones perishing in enormous multitudes, whilst the few survivors give rise to the atoxyl-resisting race of parasites. It is hoped, however, that in conjunction with other drugs, atoxyl may still be of value. Another minute so-called latent form of this trypanosome has also been discovered, but whether there are sexual forms or not remains uncertain. The report by Professor Herdman on the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries has lately been published, and adds greatly to our knowledge of this subject; the best pearls are formed round the bodies of a small parasitic worm, though grains of sand and other foreign substances also produce them. His investigations in those seas have made known no less than 575 new species of various marine animals. From investigations into the breeding of the common housefly, at times such a pest, it has been found that its full period of development varies from 10 days to five weeks according to temperature, the places in which it breeds being pits of stable manure (and doubtless ordinary manure-heaps), ashpits, &c., so that, where such places can be cleared weekly, no flies will be produced. Fowls are recommended, as they scratch up and devour large numbers of larvæ. The solitary Imperial Entomologist of India appointed to deal with the insect pests affecting that vast empire has lately brought out a report on the subject, containing much valuable information; but it is to be hoped that the staff may be increased, as the pests in different parts of India would probably be quite different, and far beyond the reach of one individual. A paper published in the Smithsonian Collections, Vol. 50, deals with the arrangement which

locks together the wings of hymenoptera (bees, wasps, &c.) when in flight, and states that the flying powers are strongest in those species in which this is most developed. This may be so, but it is certainly not the case in lepidoptera (butterflies and moths), with which I am more familiar, in which a structure (the frenulum) having the same object is usually found, as some of those in which it is wanting, such as the swifts and butterflies, are very strong fliers, and the powers of flight of others certainly bear no proportion to the development of the frenulum in the different species.

Further researches in regard to eels, whose life history is now comparatively well known, show that after they have acquired scales, which is about two years after they reach fresh water, their age may be known by the number of concentric rings in their scales, of which one is added annually. Males assume the silvery breeding dress and descend the rivers at from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years, and females from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  years after they first enter fresh water. The age of plaice and perhaps other fish can also be determined by the number of rings on the otolith or ear-stone. I will begin my notes on birds with a record, for which my authority is the *Dorset County Chronicle* of February 6th last, of the death, by an accident, of a goose belonging to Mr. J. F. Hocking, of St. Cleer, at the age of 53, which had brought up a family the year before. It is stated that a careful record had been kept of its age. Parrots and doubtless some other birds are I believe very long lived. The haunts of the Californian condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) have been visited and interesting details, with photographs, obtained. One egg only is laid in a season and the young develop very slowly. The old birds allowed a near approach without alarm. A golden eagle has been killed in Dorset. The ruff has been observed to breed in Norfolk after the lapse of 18 years, and a specimen of the Sardinian warbler (*Sylvia melanocephala*), a new species to the British list, has been killed at Hastings. Much has lately been written about luminous owls, and it is believed that the luminosity is derived from phosphorescent decaying wood sticking to their



feathers, which would be probable on account of their nesting in hollow trees.

In an address to the Scottish Natural History Society, Professor Schäfer has developed the theory that the object of the migration of birds from south to north is that they may have during the breeding season a longer period of daylight in which to hunt for food. The habit has been developed by natural selection. This appears to be a possible solution of this obscure subject, but his reasons cannot here be considered.

In Africa a living specimen of the okapi, a young colt, has been seen by a European, and photographs were exhibited at the last British Association meeting; whilst in America an attempt is being made to establish the bison in the Wichita reservation in Kansas, where it once roamed in countless numbers, from the herd confined in the Zoological Park in New York. The wild existence of this animal seems to be practically at an end. Another vanishing species is the Californian sea-elephant, of which two fine specimens have just been set up in the British Museum of Natural History. A suggestion as to the origin of the common domestic striped tabby cat is given by the fact that this is the form assumed by a litter of kittens bred from a male wild cat (*Felis sylvestris*) and a female Egyptian wild cat (*Felis ocreata*) in the Zoological Gardens.

A method has been proposed by Galton for classifying portraits by defining in each six cardinal points, so that they can be lexiconised for reference. Thus it can easily be ascertained by the police whether a portrait agreeing with that of a fresh prisoner is contained in their collection, and a long and difficult investigation avoided. He states that on one day 27 officers searched for 27 prisoners in their books of photographs and made seven identifications, the whole time occupied being 57½ hours. This could have been done by his system in as many minutes. The subject of nomenclature has always been a most troublesome one, owing to the perpetual alteration, on one pretence or another, of the names of plants and animals; it is,

therefore, satisfactory that the committee at the seventh International Zoological Congress lately held at Boston stated that they had unanimously agreed on rules which would cover 90 per cent. of the difficulties. In regard to British moths, a group with the names of which I have been acquainted for many years, probably at least half of those in use 30 years ago, have been altered under the laws of priority, so that a list of to-day would be unintelligible to a collector of 1878, and *vice versa*. The great point seems to me to be to arrive at some permanent decision, and if this committee can do this it will render a great service to science and save immense waste of time.

#### BOTANY.

I may fitly begin my notes on the botany of the last twelve months by referring to the great event which was celebrated with due honour at Upsala at the end of May, 1907, the bi-centenary of Linnæus, when our oldest Hon. Member, Mr. Carruthers, was one of the four Englishmen who had the distinction of Honorary Doctor of Philosophy conferred upon him by the Swedish University, and was crowned at the ceremony with a crown of bay leaves from a tree planted by Linnæus himself. The gooseberry mildew, a disease imported from America, which has been committing ravages in this country for several years, and has spread considerably, has now been the subject of an order of the Board of Agriculture under the Destructive Insects and Pests Bill lately passed, by which the importation of gooseberry and currant bushes is prohibited and other powers are given. It is to be regretted that this order is rendered comparatively useless by permission being given to prune, instead of burning, the affected bushes. Should the disease become general, as it probably will, the results will be very serious. Another dangerous and recently imported disease not yet legislated for causes black, warty excrescences on potatoes, and is spreading fast. The British Association at the Corresponding Societies' meeting

last year urged that Field Clubs should study the fungi of their counties, which are usually much neglected. A fungus foray would be a desirable addition to one of our summer meetings if a leader could be found amongst our botanists, but as to a subsequent fungus feast, though, perhaps, acceptable to our waiting candidates, it would be well to be cautious! I do not think that the Dorset fungi have as yet received much attention. They form an interesting group, though the life of individuals is rather transient, and they are difficult to preserve. I would mention two botanical expeditions; one in Damaraland (German S.W. Africa) to the Welwitschia Desert, where the annual rainfall varies from *nil* to about 1½ in. Salt often covers the soil, and only about a dozen species of flowering plants are found. The youngest specimen of that extraordinary plant, the Welwitschia, seen was computed to be at least 40 years old, seasons suitable for germination of seeds occurring but rarely.

The other expedition was made into the central part of the province Fokien, in China, and, being new botanical ground, produced over 40 new species of plants.

It was pointed out by a German delegate at the British Association that in his country many areas of primitive marsh and water, heath and woodland, often containing rare and characteristic species of animals and plants, have been preserved in their original condition by the intervention of a State department, an example which might be followed in England. Where, in a small way, can be found anything like the Chesil Beach, especially the parts covered with vegetation between the Ferry Bridge and Portland, and also the Portland undercliff? Neither is of any use for agriculture, and both are likely for that reason to remain undisturbed, as regards their plants and insects, except for quarrying and military operations. It is fortunate, from a scientific point of view, that some of the most unique spots, such as these, are not of much value to ordinary mortals. In regard to the origin of species from mutations in plants, our Hon. Member, Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, calls attention to the fact that such mutations or spontaneous variations arise chiefly

amongst garden plants and are rarely if ever permanent except under cultivation. The variable colours of a species of plant, such as wallflowers or chrysanthemums, are found to be due to the different proportions of the same pigments which occur in different specimens. In this county, in which there are large stores of peat, the information contained in a recent book may be interesting that gas of better quality may be produced from some peat than from coal, and in greater quantity, and that peat can be used with advantage for many other purposes, which are, I think, not generally known, but which space will not permit me to detail.

### GEOLOGY.

The centenary of the Geological Society was celebrated at the end of last September by meetings in London and excursions in various parts of the kingdom, including one in Dorset. This great Society holds one of the foremost places amongst its compeers, and we are proud to number one of the past presidents amongst our own vice-presidents. I can also feel a special personal interest in it as my father was one of its members for many years. At the British Association meeting the president of the geological section dealt with many theories and some facts bearing on the formation and character of the earth's interior, discarding the familiar nebular hypothesis in favour of the planetismal, which assigns its origin to the condensation of a spirally formed group of minute planetary bodies. The results of an expedition to Fiji tend to show that it at one time formed part of a great Austral-Papuan continent. At Professor Milne's suggestion a seismograph has been established at Cardiff, which will form a triangle with those at Birmingham and the Isle of Wight. The deepest boring in Britain has just been completed in Fifeshire, where a depth of 4,534 feet was reached before arriving at the mountain limestone. An extensive landslip has occurred at Mount Briguez, in France, where a whole slope of the mountain estimated to contain 400,000 cubic metres, has moved

1,200 feet. Combustions of the shale have occasionally taken place on the Dorset Coast, as in the case of the Burning Cliff at Holworth: one of these is now in progress a short distance to the East of Lyme, and a considerable landslip has also occurred in the same locality. A paper on these phenomena will be found in the present volume. Another cause of serious damage to land at the Cape has been erosion by storm water on a large scale, which is being combated. The age of Niagara Falls has been estimated at 39,000 years. The Canada geological survey reports the existence of enormous quantities of coal in the Yukon region, so that when the supply of our own country is exhausted we shall no doubt have to look to our colony. The supply of petrol, the demand for which has more than doubled in three years, will have to be considered, or some other similar fuel adopted in the near future in its place. Luminosity has not infrequently been observed on hills during great earthquakes, and also at other times on the face of quarries of chalk or clay slate. It would appear from experiments that these may be of an electric nature. A most interesting account of earthquakes was given by Professor Milne on March 20th, at the Royal Institution, in which he describes experiments showing that certain valleys become wider by day and close up somewhat at night. He considers that these extraordinary movements are caused by the greater amount of water which reaches the bottom of the valley at night owing to the decreased evaporation. This, by its weight, depresses the bottom of the valley. Amongst other curious effects of earthquakes he gives an amusing quotation from a New England paper of 1727, which states that "a considerable town in this province has been so far awakened by the awful providence in the earthquake that the women have generally laid aside their hooped petticoats." Of the 674 tons of gold produced in 1906, one third is stated to have come from South Africa, one-fifth from Australasia, and a quarter from the United States and Alaska. In the latter country it has been found that the gold deposits are produced from long-continued concentration from rocks which contained only very minute quantities, and not from the wearing

down of rich veins. Much has lately been written in the attempt to show the origin of the Kimberley diamonds, which occur in vertical volcanic pipes with dykes radiating from them and associated with numerous other minerals, with granite at a considerable depth; but there appears to be much variety of opinion on the subject. The Cullinan diamond, by far the largest yet found, weighing 1.37lb., which was not cut up for sale purposes, as at one time reported, has very suitably been presented to the King, and though it will when cut be considerably reduced in size, it will, let us hope, be much enhanced in brilliancy. The recent Geological Survey publication on the Land's End district by our Hon. Member, Mr. Clement Reid, F.R.S., contains much information about mines as well as the geology generally. The minerals occur chiefly in the belts of rocks altered by contact with the granite, when it was first thrust up through them in a molten condition. Another of our Hon. Members, Mr. Jukes-Browne, has lately written a small book on "The Hills and Valleys of Torquay," which would interest any geologist or even excursionist visiting that neighbourhood. Those who wish for information on the soils of Dorset should obtain Dr. Luxmore's final report on the analysis of 100 soils from the county. The soils have been taken from typical localities situated on all the formations, from the Bagshot sands to the Lower Lias. Besides the analysis the report contains also other information on the subject. It is issued by the University College of Reading.

Belemnites being known to us only as fossils, I must place here, and not under zoology, the recent theories propounded about their life history and that of their allies. It had always been supposed that a Belemnite shot through the water like a modern cuttle-fish, darkening it with its ink on the approach of an enemy. The new hypothesis is that the pointed rostrum acted like a pile to fix the animal in the ground, for which its weight and solidity would be well fitted. It is also suggested that *Orthoceras*, a less popularly known fossil member of the cephalopoda, was even more permanently fixed to one spot than the Belemnites. This theory is "made in Germany," and has

not, I believe, anything to support it amongst existing allied species. Visitors to the British Museum will be interested in an enlarged wax model of *Eurypterus fischeri*, an arachnid of Silurian times; and I will conclude my geological notes by reference to two fossil insects and a mammoth find. The first is a wasp of the genus *Paratiphia*, from Colorado Miocene strata, characterised by the absence of a portion of a normal nervure in the wing. This apparent deformity has persisted to the present day, and characterises the numerous species of this genus of wasps, which occur in North America. The other insect, from the same Miocene bed, is either a tsetse fly or extremely closely allied to that genus (*Glossina*), and it is suggested that its presence may possibly have had something to do with the extinction of some of the Tertiary mammalia of America. Against this rather startling theory stands however, it seems to me, the fact that in Africa the tsetse fly does not injuriously affect *wild* animals. The mammoth remains were found preserved in ice in North-east Siberia, and an expedition has been despatched by the Russian Government to secure them for the St. Petersburg Museum.

#### ASTRONOMY.

I have always felt in obtaining the very little knowledge that I have of astronomy that it was a most confusing science, and one which required a remarkably clear head, and the power of realising the result when one was told that the heavenly bodies were all moving with different velocities and in all sorts of different directions at any given moment. There are some people so constituted that, if you were to ask them to screw in a screw they would not realise that it was necessary to turn it round in the right way; but, even if one can do that, one could hardly expect to be equally successful if there were a hundred screws, all of which required different arrangements. The inaugural address of the President of the British Association on the science of measurement brings this feeling forcibly to my

mind, especially when he comes to speak of the parallaxes and proper motions of stars.

The parallax, or the angle which the radius of the earth's orbit subtends at the star, is in most cases too minute for practical measurement, and in all exceedingly small. Many of the stars have perceptible motions of their own, and it has been shown, and recently independently confirmed, that at least for extensive parts of space there are a nearly equal number of stars moving in exactly opposite directions. By other methods we find the sun's motion in space to be about 19 kilometres per second, and it follows that, instead of the already immense base line of the diameter of the earth's orbit, we can utilise a base line of still more unlimited length by observing the positions of the stars after any interval of time, allowing a length of 19 kilometres for each second. In consequence of the proper motions of the stars, this method cannot be applied to any particular star alone, but by taking a small group of perhaps 20 or more, of the same magnitude and proper motion, the average parallax obtained appears to be approximately correct, the motions of the stars composing the group being in different directions and neutralising each other for the purpose of this calculation. Further developments as to the distribution in space of stars of different magnitude and others follow from these results, but into these I must not attempt to tread. The result of the photographs of the asteroid Eros in 1900-1, lately communicated, gives the sun's parallax within 2—1,000ths of a second of arc of the accepted amount. In 1931 Eros will be much more favourably situated for this purpose, and it is thought that the sun's parallax should then be estimated within 1—10,000th of its actual value. At the recent transit of Mercury many observers noticed the nebulous ring surrounding the planet, which has suggested the presence of an atmosphere. At Bourges the bright spot on the disc was also noticed. Of this, if a real phenomenon, I believe no satisfactory explanation has yet been given. During the opposition of Mars in 1907, when he appeared so brilliant to the naked eye, a long series of photographs was taken at the Lowell Observatory, and also by



an expedition sent thence to the Andes, showing with an extraordinary amount of definition the markings on the planet, especially the snowcaps at the poles and the so-called canals and oases as they went through their different phases of gradual formation and decrease. The canals had been thus shown less clearly in 1905, but the present photographs prove the correctness of observations made with the eye by showing certain canals double. Professor Lowell considers that the planet is at present the abode of intelligent constructive life, and that no other supposition is consonant with all the facts observed. The construction of the canals by intelligent beings is disputed, amongst others, by Dr. A. R. Wallace, who propounds as an alternative cause a highly complicated meteoritic theory. He has also endeavoured to prove that the probabilities are enormously against any other planet in the universe than our earth being inhabited. Hitherto spectroscopic observation has failed to show the existence of water in Mars, but this seems now to have been proved to be present, thus overcoming one objection to its habitability. It had been suggested that the so-called snowcaps might represent some other substance. On October 3rd last the earth passed through the plane of Saturn's rings, so that they were rendered invisible; that is to say, they were seen exactly edgewise, and the thin edge they presented was too narrow to be visible in a telescope. Numerous observations of the rings have been made when near this condition, including one of a supposed new external ring, but its existence requires confirmation. Three asteroids discovered close to Jupiter suggest possibilities of a group connected with the larger planet, but it remains a question for the future to determine. One of these or a similar body, discovered in January last, is probably an eighth satellite to Jupiter, but further observations are necessary to make this interesting probability a certainty. The enormous forces at work in the sun are well illustrated by a solar prominence which was observed on November 15th last to shoot up a distance of 140,000 miles in 14 minutes, or 167 miles in a second. We have nothing on the earth to compare to it,

the rate of meteors coming into our atmosphere, perhaps 30 miles a second, being the nearest that occurs to me. From observations during several years of the altitudes of meteor trains, it would appear that the layer of the air at a height of from 50 to 60 miles is especially favourable to their production. Daniel's comet, which appeared last year in its greatest brightness in August, was, I hope, seen by all our members, though it rose at the somewhat inconvenient hour of about 4.0 a.m. Many photographs were taken of it showing tails up to 17 degrees in length (Juvisy, France) and 20 in number (Greenwich). In Spain the tail was traced for 25 degrees in length. I saw it well, more than once, with the naked eye and through a telescope, but though an interesting object, it did not display to me tails either in this number or magnitude.

#### METEOROLOGY.

The earliest meteorological records kept in this country are contained in a MS. in the Bodleian Library, and extend from 1337 to 1344 A.D. The most noteworthy advance in the past year is the daily report in the newspapers by the Manchester University of observations, taken with kites or captive balloons, of the temperature, humidity, and the velocity and direction of the wind, at various heights from 1,000 to 5,000ft. These should add much to our knowledge of the upper strata of the atmosphere. On July 22nd—27th last 25 balloons were sent up from various places in the United Kingdom, the instruments from 14 of which were found after their descent. One reached an altitude of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the average height being  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, above which the temperature remained almost unaltered. The temperature gradient varies with the direction and velocity of the wind and also with the amount of clouds, being greatest for a N.W. wind and on clear and fine days. It is also found that the direction of the wind alters at high levels, rotating from south towards west and so on. Up to an average height of 35,000ft. the temperature slowly decreases; but at about that height the decrease usually suddenly

ceases, and the air sometimes gets a little warmer for a time, or loses its heat at a much slower rate. The cause of this isothermal layer has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The rainfall of the United Kingdom for 1907 was very near the average, the most striking feature in Dorset being the large fall in October, when my rain gauge recorded over nine inches in 28 days, or nearly a third of the year's rainfall; but this was considerably exceeded elsewhere in the county, where the average rainfall is greater. September 6th—30th was an almost dry period. An unparalleled downfall of rain occurred on August 8th—9th, 1906, in Fiji, when in a thunderstorm about 41 inches of rain fell in 13 hours. How any vegetation or soil remained on the island I cannot imagine! A hailstorm with hailstones up to about 1½ in. in diameter occurred at Cairo on October 21st, a rare phenomenon there. The snowstorm in the early morning of April 25th, 1908, was almost unprecedented, and though not so bad in Dorset, in Hampshire it fell to the depth of 2ft., blocking the railways and making roads impassable. It was emphasised by the extraordinary rise in temperature on May 1st, when summer seemed to come upon us suddenly after a long cold spring. The mean temperature for 1907 in London was close to the average; but a cold summer, with the beginning of September about 30 degrees colder than in 1906, produced the impression of a very cold year. Eighty degrees was the highest temperature recorded; but the number of hours of sunshine was much above the average, and the London death rate was the lowest on record. The sunshine for 1907 at Weymouth was only 2½ hours below its very high average of 1786·6 hours. A curious observation has lately been published in Japan of the tilting of the land under the influence of a cyclone on two occasions, in 1904 and 1906, the tilting amounting to 3½ degrees and 2·87 degrees respectively. The general influence of the moon on the weather I am not bold enough to discuss, but from observations at Potsdam extending over six years, it has been decided that the full moon has no effect in dispersing clouds. I must confess that it has often seemed to me to do this; but this is explained by a statement

that cirrus and cirro-stratus clouds begin to dissolve at sunset, and the rising moon makes them visible again and that they merely continue to decrease as they would have done had there been no moon.

### ELECTRICITY.

I have very few notes on electricity this year, but amongst them is the record of a step which will always stand out prominently in its annals—the sending of the first message across the Atlantic by the Marconi wireless system on October 17th, 1907, which has been followed by a regular and successful interchange, on a business footing. The French Academy of Sciences is considering a proposal that a wireless signal shall be made regularly at midnight from the Eiffel Tower, which would have a range of 2,000 kilometres. The distance could probably be doubled by increased power. This signal would be of great use in navigation. It is also suggested that from the top of the peak of Teneriffe signals could probably be detected over the whole globe. In the last few years we have heard much of the electron theory, in which the atoms of all substances were supposed to consist of vast numbers of still more minute particles of electricity or electrons, revolving at great speed in various ways. A serious blow has been dealt to this theory by the discovery that the number of electrons was of the same order as the weight of the atom in the terms of that of hydrogen as unity. It remains to be seen whether the electron theory will be merely modified or discarded; but there is a strong inclination at the present day to endeavour to simplify chemistry by showing that all substances have a common foundation or origin.

### CHEMISTRY.

The exact origin of radium seems to be still a matter of uncertainty considering the different substances which have been assigned as those from which it is developed, and it is now found

that radium is not developed direct from actinium but from a new element, ionium, which is found mixed with actinium and has recently been separated from it. It is also shown that the life of radium is much shorter than had been thought hitherto—about 236 instead of 1,100 years. It has also been discovered that helium, neon or argon, is formed from radium emanation, according as it is dry, dissolved in water, or dissolved in a strong solution of a copper salt. A French publication gives the curious history of the so-called N-rays, which M. Blondlot considered, a few years ago, that he had discovered. No less than 176 papers were written by different scientists on these rays, but great doubt was always thrown upon their existence, and finally, after the discoverer had declined a test which would probably have been conclusive, it is found that the rays are entirely imaginary, and that the supposed results were due to illusion. In time we may hope to get to the bottom of the facts about this illusive element, which has been chosen as the subject for the Cecil Medal for this year. The solidification of helium, lately announced, seems also to be an illusion, the solidification of a little hydrogen mixed with the gaseous helium being mistaken for the solidification of the helium itself. It must be exceedingly hard to be always accurate in these most difficult and delicate experiments. A great sensation was caused by the statement that diamonds had been made by a chemical process, of considerable size, and strong evidence of its truth was produced, but the case savoured of that of the alchemists who were always on the point of owning fabulous riches, and it seems doubtful if we have yet any artificial diamonds except the minute ones made by various unremunerative processes. The President of the Chemical Section at the British Association delivered an address on the subject of Flame, and insisted much on the little recognised fact that many substances, such as sulphur, arsenic, alcohol, ether, paraffin, and a whole host of other compounds become phosphorescent as they approach their flame temperature, in exactly the same way as phosphorus. The application of the X-rays to ascertain the presence of pearls in the oyster without opening it

has been known for several years, and is now practically carried out, those containing no pearls being returned to the water. Though instantaneous photographs have not yet been taken with these rays, the time of exposure has been greatly reduced, and it is hoped that before long the action of the heart and other organs may be shown by the cinematograph. The single plates from which a photograph can be taken in its natural colours, by one process, form the most prominent feature of the year's photographic advances. The plate is viewed as a coloured transparency, and cannot be used to print from in colours. The successful manufacture of crucibles and other vessels out of iridium, rhodium, and fused silica is a great boon to chemists in dealing with refractory substances which melt at very high temperatures. The two metals have hitherto been unworkable through impurities, but are now produced in such a pure state as to be malleable. Their melting point is very high, and they are unaffected by acids. Silica also melts only at a very high temperature, and is fashioned when viscid into the forms required. My last note under Chemistry seems to upset our ideas of the spectra of substances, inasmuch as it has been shown that cæsium, rubidium, and potassium have two independent spectra totally different from each other, the new spectra being produced by powerful condenser discharges, instead of the electric arc. In this direction we can only await further developments.

#### ENGINEERING.

Though the aeroplane cannot yet be said to be anything more than a dangerous toy, it has yet been successful in covering a kilometre, including a complete turn at half the distance, in a French public competition. Also at Issy les Moulineaux on March 11th last, an aeroplane traversed 10 kilometres in  $9\frac{1}{4}$  minutes round a marked circuit. In private it has doubtless done somewhat more. Airships propelled by motors are more satisfactory, but not very reliable. A sensational achievement of

the past year was the journey from Pekin to Paris in a motor car through countless difficulties, which shows the wonderful development of these machines in the past few years. The journey was made in 62 days at a rate of about 121 miles a day. The Chinese magic mirror, when a beam of sunlight is reflected from it on to a sheet or other light-coloured surface, shows in the white patch of light the pattern raised on the back of the mirror in casting it. That this is due to a slight deformation of the reflecting surface is confirmed by an accidental observation that, when a pane of glass was held by a pneumatic india-rubber holder and a film of silver deposited on it, the reflected image similarly showed rings where it was bent in a very minute degree by the suction of the holder. I have never had anything personally to do with boreholes, but have always felt that it must be an exceedingly difficult matter to keep them vertical. It was, therefore, with interest that I read the results of measurement in 22 boreholes in the Rand in South Africa. The average horizontal displacement amounted to no less than 440 feet in a depth of 2,000 feet, the greatest being 2,370 feet in a borehole 4,200 feet deep, and the least 160 feet in a borehole of 2,000 feet. In the first case the bottom of the hole, so far from being exactly below the top, would be in a direction making more than 45 degrees with the vertical, and the actual depth below the surface of the earth would be, I presume, not more than 2,000 feet, instead of 4,200, the nominal depth. The thickness of strata calculated from this borehole would thus have to be reduced by more than half. It reminds one of the enormously exaggerated depths which were formerly recorded in soundings, from the line being dragged far from the vertical position by currents during its descent. In a German publication attention is called to an Arabic book of the 13th century, where a compass is described, made by rubbing a steel needle on a natural lodestone and fixing it on a wooden fish. This, when floated on water, always points to the north, and is the earliest known reference to the compass, though it is not treated as a new discovery. A movement has been set on foot to provide

scientific works in embossed type for the blind, to some of whom they would doubtless be a boon. The Institute of Mining and Metallurgy desires, amongst others, to adopt a weight of a ton containing 2,000lb., instead of, as at present, 2,240. It seems to me that, putting aside the question of a complete revolution in our weights and measures by adopting the decimal system generally, nothing but confusion can result from these scattered alterations, without a corresponding benefit.

### GEOGRAPHY.

The address of the President of the Geographical Section of the British Association consisted of an explanation of a dynamical theory of the earth with regard to the distribution of continents and oceans. The theory chiefly rests on the supposition that the centre of gravity of the earth does not coincide with the geometrical centre owing to irregularities of compression or density; it also considers modifications of form due to the earth's rotation and former effects of the attraction of the moon. By abstruse mathematical calculations, it produces a figure which indicates in a somewhat vague manner the general lie of the land, and thus gives to itself some *locus standi*; but so many minor causes must have operated on the distribution of land and water (even if we leave out the sensational theory that Australia was a huge meteorite which fell into the sea and formed a new continent !) that it would be impossible for any theory of their origin to determine their present arrangement accurately. To come to facts—in this country there are several societies which aim at the preservation of tracts of land containing special features of interest, such as special plants and animals or ancient buildings; one of the societies which has been brought more than others into contact with our Club, and whose secretary is one of our members, is the “National Trust for the Preservation of Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty.” I have already alluded to this work in Germany, which is there carried out by



the State. Whether a similar plan would be desirable in England is perhaps doubtful, and is not likely to be adopted whilst these societies flourish. It is wished to rescue a part of Marlborough downs containing Sarsen stones, something like our Valley of Stones near Bridehead, as they are being broken up. Fortunately our example is quite safe so long as it remains in the hands of its present owner. The New Zealand Government proposes to set apart the small island of Kapiti for preserving, in their natural state, the rarer animals and plants of that unique country, as it has in the past other suitable islands, as well as immense tracts containing fine scenery or other special features. In this connection I might allude to the Photographic Survey which it was urged at the British Association that Field Clubs should undertake. Several clubs appeared, from the report of the discussion, to have done something towards this object; but the one which had distinctly done the most in the matter, according to its worthy representative, Mr. Alfred Pope, who by no means exaggerated the facts in what he said, was, I am pleased to say, the Dorset Field Club. The Survey Committee has now been reorganised, and no doubt many useful photographs might be procured by our Members at the summer meetings as well as in their own localities. It is intended at the forthcoming International Geographical Congress at Geneva to bring forward the subject of geographical names in the hope that some International agreement may be arrived at in their spelling. It appears to me, in the first place, that each country has a right to spell its name as it pleases, and London, for instance, should be so spelt in France, and not called Londres. As to African and similar names, they present a serious difficulty which it is to be hoped that the Congress will surmount.

#### ARCHÆOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.

My notes on this subject may fitly begin with a congratulation to Mr. C. S. Prideaux on his valuable work in preserving so

much of the history of the extensive ancient cemetery on the property of Mr. F. J. Barnes at Portland. The slightly raised barrow covered a large surface of ground destined for quarrying. It was surrounded by a ditch, and contained a large number, probably 100 to 200, of urn burials. I look forward to having a paper on the subject next winter from Mr. Prideaux. In the same part of Portland a dene hole was uncovered, which it was suggested should be removed bodily and preserved for the museum; but a difficulty having arisen about space, it is hoped that it may still be preserved in private hands, as the exigencies of quarrying would not permit of its preservation *in situ*. The visible portion of this dene hole was only about 4ft. 6in. high, and 4ft. 8in. in diameter at the bottom internally, the top being about 15in. below the surface; but it appeared as if it were partly filled with earth. It was beehive-shaped, exactly like the illustration in Damon's "Geology." At Woolwich some dene holes have lately been found of far larger dimensions situated at a depth of 50 feet. An archæological survey of Wales is projected, and such fresh ground should yield many interesting results. Explorations in Turkestan have discovered cities buried in the 3rd century of our era, and brought to light inscriptions of that date on frescoes, silk, and wooden tablets with clay seals, mostly from Græco-Roman intagli. A German expedition to Java has met with implements and other traces of early man, but has not succeeded in finding any remains of the monkey-like man, or man-like monkey, *Pithecanthropus*, bones of which were discovered in that region some years ago. The Americans have been energetic in investigating the ethnology of the Philippines, but little is known of the aborigines, who were destroyed by the Spaniards, except from their pottery and stone carvings, which indicate considerable culture. Rough implements of stone and bone have also been found in Ceylon, made by the Veddahs, apparently of Palæolithic date. An important discovery has been made in the Portel cave, of more than 40 paintings of Palæolithic date on the walls, done in black or red, in line and flat wash. Amongst these are two men in profile. Others

represent bison and reindeer, and a good many are of horses. A book of 1769 (Newbery's compendious history of the world) is quoted as containing one of the earliest specific descriptions of a Neolithic implement, a stone axe, found in this country. I should have thought that there were earlier ones. Perhaps some of our Members can refer me to one. In Egypt, that land of unending archæological discovery, it has been decided to make an extensive dam at Assouan, which will increase the water supply, but will submerge the temple of Philæ and many other important monuments of antiquity. It is proposed, therefore, first to make a careful archæological survey, and to do such repairs and strengthening to buildings as may ensure their safety before the dam is constructed. Two interesting tombs recently brought to light are said to be those of two Queens, Tii and Ta-Usert, though considerable doubt appears to attach to the identification of the former. Queen Tii was the daughter of Yuaa and Tuaa, whose tomb, found some time ago, contained such remarkable treasures. In the present case the mummy of the celebrated Queen had, it is supposed, been removed under a subsequent dynasty from the place of her original burial about 1400 B.C.; and the sepulchral furniture, as well as the mummy, had suffered much from the disturbance. In the second case, that of the tomb of Queen Ta-Usert, a quantity of beautiful gold and silver jewellery was found in the tomb. An ancient die used for coinage, of a date about 400 B.C., was some time ago placed in the Athens Museum, and is an object of the greatest rarity. It is made of very hard bronze. To turn to our own country, some pigmy flint implements have been found at Bungay in Suffolk, associated with a polished stone axe, which defines them as Neolithic, and an interesting chariot burial has also been met with at Hunmanby in Yorkshire. At the bottom of the grave was a wooden shield covered with thin bronze plates. Portions of the chariot, a bronze bit, and two teeth of a horse were recovered. At the Pre-historic Congress held in France last August, the orientation of megaliths for a set purpose was generally accepted, and the work lately done in England in that

connection was discussed. It is suggested that cromlechs were not, as has been supposed, originally made for burial places, but for habitation. This seems not improbable from their structure. A MS. has recently been discovered in the Bibliothèque Nationale of France which is supposed to be a portion of the *Opus tertium* of Roger Bacon, and indicates a clear knowledge of the composition and explosive power of gunpowder before the middle of the 13th century.

#### GENERAL.

I hardly know in what section to mention the phenological results of the year, as meteorology, zoology, and botany all have claims on them. Fortunately, there is a refuge under "General." In regard to phenology, or first appearances of birds, insects, and flowers as regards the British Isles, the swallow, cuckoo, and nightingale were all late in arriving in 1907, and wild flowers behind their average dates in appearing. Potatoes, apples, pears, and strawberries were deficient, but most crops good. Proposals to improve and simplify the calendar by making one day in each year and a second day in leap year *dies non*, and by other re-arrangements, have been brought forward, but for many reasons it is to be hoped that they will continue to receive as little support as they appear to have already done.

A sign of the growth of interest in the subjects dealt with by our Club is the extension of the British Museum buildings, the greater part of the money being provided by the nation, the foundation stone having been laid by the King last June. On the other hand, it is to be regretted that the number of visitors to the Museum has decreased. The opposite is, however, fortunately the case with our Dorset Museum, thanks to the excellent management of the Curator and the attractions of the exhibits. Lastly, I would offer my congratulations to all the Members of our Club on the fact that it has attained a roll of membership probably never dreamt of by its founders in 1875. I can only hope that, now it has reached the limit which has

been placed upon its numbers, it will be the aim of each Member to improve its intellectual quality by carefully selecting the best amongst the candidates proposed, and still more by doing all he or she can personally to raise its position in the scientific world.





## In Memoriam

THE LATE REGINALD BOSWORTH SMITH, M.A.

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The Dorset Field Club has, in common with the whole County, suffered a grievous loss in the death of Reginald Bosworth Smith. A just appreciation of his life and character is a task which only one of his own generation, one whose knowledge of him had been close and intimate throughout life, could adequately perform. Yet to have known him as my nearest neighbour and ever warm-hearted friend for ten years past, may justify me in acceding to the Editor's suggestion, that I should write a brief sketch of his remarkable and attractive personality.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to remind the readers of these *Proceedings* that he was a son of Canon Reginald Smith, and was born (June 28th, 1839), at West Stafford Rectory, the Old Thatched Rectory as it will henceforth be known to all readers of his delightful book on birds. In 1849 he went to Milton Abbas Grammar School, of which the Rev. James Penny, who still survives him, was headmaster. On the first occasion on which I ever met him at Bingham's Melcombe, this venerable preceptor was there too, and very touching it was to note the pride of the old man in his brilliant and successful pupil, and the close ties of affection and happy memories which still united them. From Blandford he passed to Marlborough,

and from Marlborough to Corpus, as a Scholar, and later (1863), to Trinity College, Oxford, as a Fellow. His old school at Marlborough was very proud of him, and, as a Governor, he had no small influence in the appointment of the present Headmaster. Indeed, it was largely—though, doubtless, he himself was quite unconscious of the fact—through his own reputation as a loyal Churchman and successful schoolmaster, who had in his own person demonstrated that a layman may have just as deep and real a religious influence on his pupils as a clergyman, that in this last appointment to the Headmastership of Marlborough the tradition that the Head should be in holy orders was, for the first time, set aside.

After holding his Fellowship for two years he married, having accepted an appointment as a master at Harrow School under Dr. Butler, now Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he remained for 37 years, and during that period enshrined himself in the hearts and affections of a multitude of Harrow boys, now scattered all over the world. His house at Bingham's Melcombe is a veritable museum of curiosities from all parts of the globe, many of them sent as tributes of affection and respect by old boys. Of this period of his life, however, I do not possess any knowledge at first hand, but I have been permitted to read many of the hundreds of affectionate letters from old Harrovians which his death called forth. These show that he left behind him a *monumentum ære perennius* in the hearts and affections of his old pupils. Let me (by kind permission) quote almost at random phrases like the following:—"Everybody loved Mr. Bosworth Smith, and I never heard anybody say anything that was not good of him." "When I had caught something of his enthusiasm for Nature, I learned to love birds and flowers far more than before." "He drew out all that was best in me. His character was such a wonderful combination of strength and tenderness that those who knew him could not help loving him."

"During all the years that he was at Harrow," observes the writer of the full and sympathetic notice of his life in the *Dorset*

*County Chronicle* for October 22nd, 1908, "he was wise enough not to allow his school work and the oversight of his house to absorb all his attention. He always had many wide outside interests. These years were years of great literary activity; and, when one contemplates the number of the books, pamphlets, occasional articles, and letters to the public Press upon current topics that issued from his pen, one cannot but wonder how so busy a man found time to produce so much, and of such quality, and one recalls the paradoxical observation that 'the busy man has the time'—or makes it."

One of his old pupils writes that he might be called "one of the greatest of modern historians. His works, 'Mohammed and Mohammedanism,' 'Carthage and the Carthaginians,' and 'The Life of Lord Lawrence,' are classics."

A few years before leaving Harrow he purchased the romantic old house in which he ended his days, Bingham's Melcombe. Here in "the rambling old Plantagenet and Tudor building, with its lovely oriel in mellow Ham Hill stone, its ancient bowling-green with the immemorial yew hedges and culver," he made a new home for himself and his family—a home that with the passage of every year became dearer. How great was his delight in Bingham's Melcombe those can judge who have read that charming chapter of "Bird Life and Bird Lore," entitled "The Old Manor House."

This book on birds was one of the principal fruits of his retirement, and the writing of it afforded him the keenest interest and enjoyment. It was the result of most careful and minute observation, and was, like all his literary work, clothed in that rhythmical and euphonious language which gives his style such a unique and striking character. His intense pleasure in watching the flight of birds was vividly brought home to me in a walk to Bagber Wood, a copse which lies between Bingham's Melcombe and Milborne S. Andrew, in which thousands of starlings were wont at that time of year to settle for the night. This walk bore fruit in his admirable description of the graceful evolutions of these homing birds. And his account of how he took his first



raven's eggs from a nest in the fir-trees on the well-known local landmark of Badbury Rings "may prove, in time to come, comparable in historic interest with Gilbert White's description of the nesting of the honey-buzzard in the Selborne Woods."

In 1902 he was elected a member of the Dorset Field Club and shortly afterwards a Vice-President, and it was in this, the later period of his life, that most of the members of the Club, like myself, became acquainted with him, and enjoyed his friendship. And what a privilege it is to be able to look back on such a friendship! A very old friend observes of him:—"Few men have had so wide a circle of attached friends, for not many have the same gifts which so endeared him to all who knew him." Another lifelong friend recalls the "walks and talks and communings which make up the best of one's life." What, then, were those "gifts which so endeared him to all who knew him"? To those who only knew him slightly, perhaps, the most attractive feature in his personality was his unfailing courtesy and kindness of manner; to those who knew him more intimately it was that which underlay the courtesy, viz., his warm affectionate heart. And a special place in that heart was doubtless reserved for Dorset and everything connected with Dorset. "He had that wonderful gift which won all hearts," if I may quote from a memorial sermon, "of putting himself in touch with each one of us, and making even the humblest feel that he loved them. The labourer, for instance, felt as he talked with him that he was not separated from him by that indefinable barrier which too often, alas! separates class from class. It was simply a brother man who entered so sympathetically into their lives."

To show that this unique sympathy was felt and appreciated far even beyond the bounds of Christendom, I make another quotation from a letter just received by Mrs. Bosworth Smith, bearing the signatures of three distinguished negro gentlemen in West Africa:

"Representing the Muslim community of Sierra Leone, the undersigned beg most respectfully to convey to you on its behalf

the deep feeling of sorrow with which it has learned of the death of your beloved husband who has laboured so much and so successfully in the cause of the religion they profess. May God accept him and cool his resting place ! They had hoped that such a worker as your husband would have lived almost for ever in this world, but it has not so pleased God, and He has taken him just as he was entering old age."

Again, from a distinguished Christian negro gentleman, Dr. Blyden :

"A void has been left in the ranks of lovers of humanity that will not be filled in this generation."

His great ability both as a speaker and a writer, which gave such force and lucidity, such charm and persuasiveness to all he wrote or said, so that he always, as it has been truly said, rivetted the attention of his hearers, might conceivably have excited admiration without awakening any deeper emotions. But there was something winning in the very sight of his loveable face. And a closer acquaintance with him deepened this impression. The secret was, as many have pointed out, that with all his intellectual power he combined the simple heart of a child.

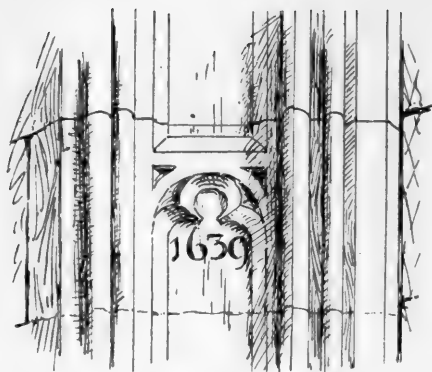
On several occasions he read papers on birds to the members of the Dorset Field Club, as *e.g.*, last spring a paper on the "Cornish Chough and the Magpie." These papers, so charmingly written, and so full of accurate and sympathetic observation, of racy and humorous stories, and of apt quotations, reveal the student but without a trace of the pedant.

The loss of such an enthusiast for the study of natural history leaves a sad blank in the ranks of our members, but it is to be hoped that others have caught something of that enthusiasm, and that these will continue to uphold the worthy traditions handed down to them by such ardent lovers of Nature as he in whose memory these lines are written.

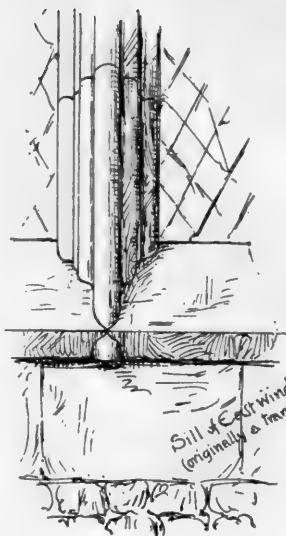
J. H. WILKINSON.



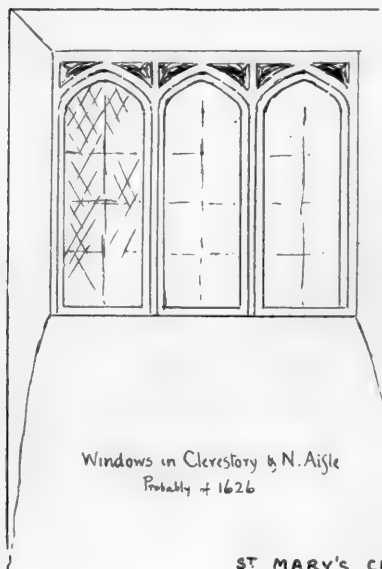




Splay of East Window



Sill of East window  
(originally a transom)



Windows in Clerestory to N. Aisle  
Probably of 1626



Smoke Gargoyle?

ST MARY'S CHURCH, CERNE.



## The Architectural History of the Parish Church of S. Mary at Cerne.

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By the Rev. C. W. H. DICKER.

(Read 3rd Dec., 1907.)

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CERNE, anciently Cernel, enjoys a legendary reputation dating from a traditional visit of S. Augustine to Wessex in A.D. 603. Its authentic history, however, begins with the building and endowment of a monastery here by Ailmer in the reign of King Edgar (957-975), from which period the religious community then founded seems to have had an existence of continuous prosperity until its suppression in 1536. Frequently recorded grants of land and other gifts and privileges bestowed upon "the Church of S. Peter at Cerne" prove its claim to be reckoned as one of the great abbeys of England.

*The Book of Cerne* in the Cambridge University Library has long been known to antiquaries, and contains a number of Charters which throws valuable light upon English monasticism.

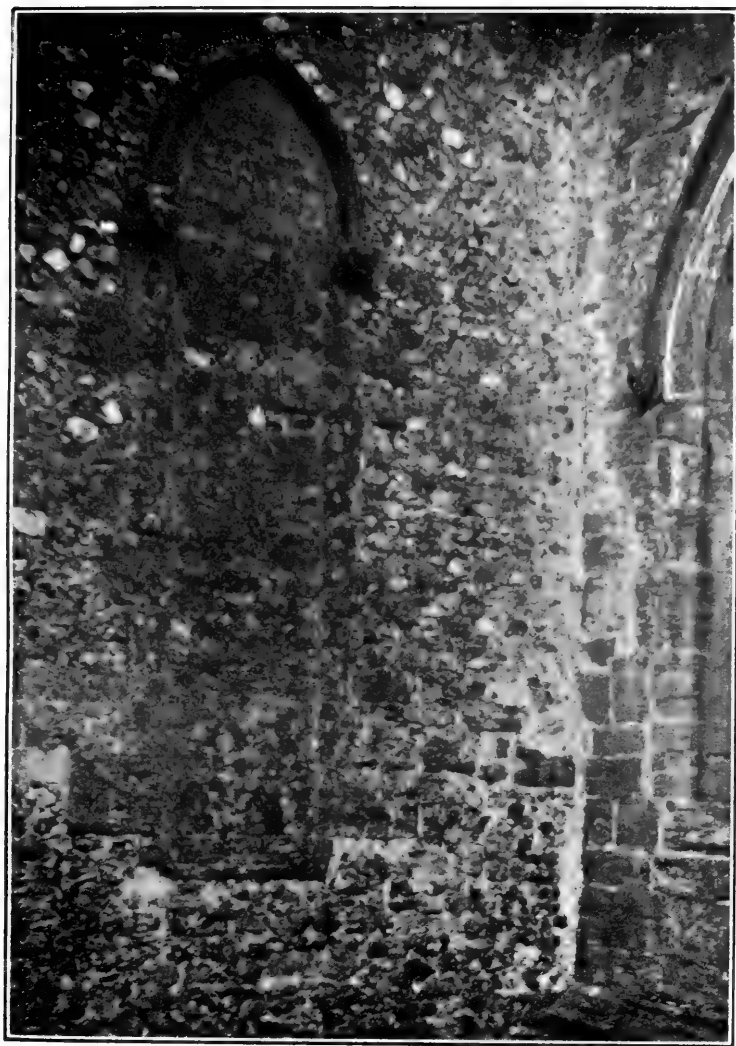
From the Domesday Survey we learn that in Edward the Confessor's time the village was large and flourishing. Whether the settlement originally sprung up around the monastery, or the

monks found a village and church there in the 10th century, we have no means of deciding. All that we can say is that from the 13th century onward a separate parish church of S. Mary has supplied the villagers of Cerne with a spiritual home; and this we are able to read from the fragments of history told us in the old walls of brown stone described in the following pages.

*Early English Work.*—It would seem probable that at Cerne, as was commonly the case in England, there was for the first 300 or 400 years one Church, used in common by both monks and people. As time went on many cases are recorded in which a certain part of the building became a monastic quire, and another part was reserved for the use of the parishioners—as in the case of the neighbouring Church at Sherborne. But sometimes it was considered desirable to build a separate Church, to which the monks (or the secular congregation, as the case might be) should migrate and permanently attach themselves.

Such an occasion evidently arose at Cerne, most likely in the 13th Century—a period marked by many new departures in conventual building; the era of the erection of the great Church of New Sarum. A lofty chancel 19ft. wide, and still possessing a pair of large lancet windows of well-marked E. E. character at S. Mary's, belongs to this period.

Thenceforward, for some 200 years, no traces survive of any further building upon the parish church. Abbots who were lords of manors had plenty to do with their money in meeting the demands made upon them for military service, according to the terms of their feudal tenure. During Richard I.'s time, and again in 1277, 1282, and 1297, Cerne was called upon to provide soldiers and munitions of war. This leaves a peaceful interval—in the “Inglorious Reign” of Henry III.—when sundry wants, perhaps long felt, might begin to find material fulfilment in the shape of new buildings. We may safely then suggest the years 1250—1277 as including the date of the new departure at Cerne, and the founding of its parish church. From this time it may be assumed that the two branches of service were entirely separated, the Monastic Offices and Liturgy being performed in



CERNE. PORTION OF 13TH CENTURY CHANCEL.





the Abbey Church, of which no trace now survives ; and the people's devotions maintained at S. Mary's. The Abbot would still be responsible, as Rector of the parish, for the appointment of vicars and (possibly) the care of the building.

*Perpendicular Work.*—As it now stands, S. Mary's looks like a 15th Century Church. It is 90ft. long ; tower, nave, aisles, window tracery, stone screen—internally, no trace appears of any earlier structure. On further examination, however, it becomes evident that the fabric is of a composite character, and belongs (in addition to the E. E. work already described) to at least four different classes or periods :—

1. Original work in the aisles.
2. The tower, completed somewhat later.
3. Work imported from other buildings.
4. The rebuilt nave, part of north aisle, and south porch.

In various parts of England, the latter portion of the 15th Century was signalised by the great development of the wool-growing industry. The old common-field system of farming was generally falling into decay, and up-to-date landowners strained their powers to the utmost to turning the ancient "acres" into pasture, in many cases to great financial advantage. There was, to use a modern expression, a "boom" in wool, and some of the monasteries, as well as many private lords of manors, became by this means exceedingly wealthy. It is probable that this fact had a considerable bearing upon the development of the fashion for building and endowing chantries, which became universal at the termination of the Wars of the Roses. In the neighbourhood in which we are writing it is not easy to name any Church which failed to gain an aisle or a chapel at this period. Sometimes the old nave was left standing, as at Charminster and Bere Regis ; often it was replaced by a new structure. In Dorset, the Norman chancels disappeared ; a few Early English ones, as here and at Buckland Newton, were allowed to remain. Everywhere, Perpendicular aisles were built.

The north aisle at Cerne retains its original west front, level with that of the tower\* and some 40 feet of old work at its eastern end, the intervening work being perhaps mainly of the 17th century. It is flanked on the north side by a doorway of a somewhat earlier type than the doorway in the same position on the south, which has traceried panel-work in jambs and soffit. The south aisle has also its original front and much of the old masonry, together with a porch, which seems to have been rebuilt with ancient materials in 1626, according to an inscribed tablet over the doorway. These aisles have no buttresses beyond the polygonal ones at their western ends, which are decorated with grotesque gargoyles—heads whose mouths are being held open by small figures perched upon their shoulders.

The tower may have been begun at the same time as the aisles, but on the whole its aspect suggests a somewhat later date. Its octagonal turret-buttresses and broad band of quatrefoil ornament recall the Magdalen Tower, built between 1492 and 1505. It has an effectively-designed doorway opening upon the street, with semi-circular steps, and a fine niche at the first storey containing a statue of the Virgin and Sacred Child. Curious pinnacles are bracketed out in front of the belfry windows.

The arches supporting the tower on the inside are decorated with panelling, the tracery in which differs from that of the neighbouring church of Pydeltrenthide in having the "ogee" character.

*The Nave.*—It is not without some trepidation that I venture to express my firm conviction that in the nave of Cerne Church we have a most interesting example of 17th century Gothic. All the guide-books quote it as typical "Perpendicular" building; even such an authority as Bloxam takes it so without question.

And yet a careful examination of the work shows (1) an unskilfulness in design and execution that separates it by a wide gulf from all genuine work of the Perpendicular period in the

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\* This ground plan (with a flat front) is unique in the district, and here it was, no doubt, prompted by the exigencies of the site.



**CERNE. NAVE ARCADE.**

*(Probably temp. Charles I.)*



church and district; (2) a number of points of contact with work unquestionably of Charles I.'s time.

As regards the former, it is observable that the builders of this nave arcade can never have learnt to set up a true arch on any large scale. They certainly did not share that magnificent adroitness which characterised the builders of the 15th century work in this neighbourhood; the work is evidently that of inexperienced hands. Every one of these arches is unsymmetrical to a marked degree; in alignment, verticality, and workmanship generally there is a faultiness which (however ready we may be to forgive it) contrasts strongly with the work of the Tudor masons. The same hands, again, are traceable in the Debased windows of the clerestory, and two in the north aisle, which may safely be assigned to the Stuart period.

In 1611 the manor, vill, and lands of Cerne were granted to Henry, Prince of Wales, from whom they passed to Sir Francis Bacon. In 1617, however, they were once more a Royal possession in the hands of Charles, Prince of Wales, who held them until the fourth year of his reign as King. The date 1626 inscribed upon the south doorway indicates a revival of church building fostered, perhaps, in this case by Royal favour and munificence.

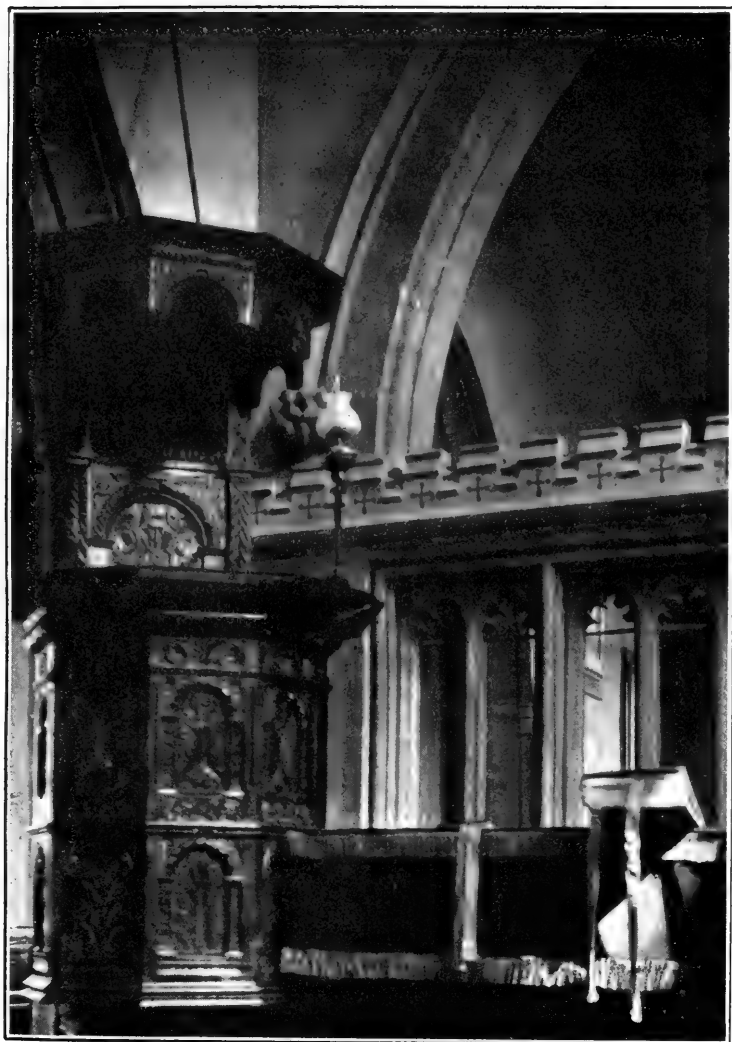
As to the design of the nave arcade it may have been an attempt to reproduce previous Perpendicular work—perhaps destroyed by fire, seeing that no other buildings of Tudor date survive on that side of the street, whilst on the opposite side apparently contemporary houses are still standing. Or it may have replaced an older nave, in a style suggested by that at Pydeltrenthide or other neighbouring churches. In one particular the detail of the piers differs from these—the hollow moulding taken out at the angles is carried up directly into the arch, without any break at the capitals. (This is also found at Piddletown and other places in the county in conjunction with foliated capitals.) The capitals here are roughly rounded.

A handsome screen of Ham Hill stone forms a striking feature of the interior—breaking the bay westward of the chancel. Its

style and workmanship have obviously no affinity to those of the nave—it is thoroughgoing, accurate, Perpendicular work. Previously to the year 1870, a blank wall or partition rested on this screen, reaching to the ceiling. Old parishioners tell us that this wall, which bore painted upon it the Royal Arms and the Ten Commandments, consisted mainly of lath and plaster, and that the present cresting was placed upon it when the wall was taken down. There are in this neighbourhood two similar screens—one at Batcombe, which has a crest of much the same pattern, and one at Bradford Abbas, which is finished at the top with a moulding.

It is difficult to form any opinion as to how this screen got here. It may have been in the original nave, previous to its reconstruction by the builders of 1626; or it may have been brought from some other building—perhaps the old Abbey. This idea is suggested by the fact that the great east window appears to have been the upper part of a larger window, its present sill being apparently a transom, through which the principal mullions pass and become visible on the lower side. Inside, the splay and soffit are panelled, and on one of the panels is carved the date 1639. Does this mark a stage in the demolition of the Abbey Church and the removal hither of half its east window? At that time the manor had recently been purchased by Sir Thomas Freke, to whose family it belonged until it came into the hands of the Pitts. What is more likely than that Sir Thomas followed the example of his illustrious predecessor, and lavished some of his wealth upon the church of his new home? Two later gifts deserve mention, for which Cerne may be also indebted to him—a finely-carved pulpit, with a sounding-board, upon the back-piece of which is a good thistle and rose design having the date 1640; and a handsome brass candelabra of the pattern seen in some of our cathedrals.

The church has an old (disused) Font-bowl resembling that of Pydeltrenthide—probably of the 13th Century. There is a good piscina of Perpendicular date in the chancel, also two fine oak chairs of Tudor workmanship.



CERNE. PULPIT (1640), SCREEN, AND MODERN  
CHANCEL ARCH.





Inserted in the south wall west of the Caroline porch is a quaint stone face, said to have been the orifice of a chimney, the smoke of which would issue from mouth, eyes, and ears.

The belfry contains five bells, the tenor being cracked and bearing an iron plate riveted on it. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were cast in 1762 by Thomas Bilbie. No. 4 is dated 1747, and the tenor has the inscription "Come when I call to serve God all."

The story of our old churches is the story of the English people. In their walls and arches can be found the best materials of history, for—with all its missing chapters, its puzzles, and its pitfalls—the true story of man is the record of work he has done in earnest and which he did at his best. "*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*"





## The Town Cellars at Poole.

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By W. K. GILL.

*(Read 3rd December, 1907.)*

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THE long low stone building which stands a little back from Poole Quay, between the Harbour Office and the Custom House, and is commonly known as the Town Cellars, has always been a puzzle to the local antiquary. "Quo molem hanc statuere? Quis auctor?" are the questions that naturally arise as one considers the situation and peculiarities of this ancient edifice. Turning to the History of Poole written by a competent authority, and one, too, familiar with all the printed or written evidence that can be brought to bear as yet, we find the following :—

"The large building on the Quay, known as the Town Cellars, and which has been used for centuries as a place for the temporary deposit of goods brought to the town, is of considerable antiquity, but so mutilated by time, violence, and alterations that it is difficult to trace in the structure itself the characters of its original use. It has been conjectured that the general architectural features bear indications that the building was formerly devoted to ecclesiastical purposes, but no



THE TOWN CELLARS AT POOLE.

[From "Memorials of Old Dorset," by permission of Messrs. Benrose.]



sufficient evidence can be adduced in support of this supposition, and it is more probable that the edifice was raised by the ancient lords of the manor as a hall for their accommodation when visiting this burgh of Poole, or as a storehouse for the deposit of goods imported here on their account, and of the corn and other merchandise taken by them as toll."

This appears to the present writer a moderate and reasonable view of the matter, which is strengthened by further considerations. The building has quite recently been sold by Lord Wimborne, the Lord of the Manor, but up to that time appears to have always been manor property. The writer appealed to his lordship some ten or a dozen years since to know if there was any information on the subject to be obtained from the Canford archives, and Lord Wimborne courteously wrote a line himself to say that there was none. The earliest mention of the place by name is in the early years of Henry VIII., when the dues of "the woolhouse" are granted in the fourth year of that King to one John Hunt for life. It should be noted that the names by which the building was known in the past are the Woolhouse, the King's Hall, and the Town Cellars. The town was made a port of the staple by Henry VI., and the special name of the Woolhouse would be likely to date from then, the building being then something like a bonded warehouse. The name seems to be well established in 1513, and, as the property of the monasteries was not then confiscated, this appears to tell against the theory that the building is a portion of an ancient monastery. The appearance of the place is also somewhat in accordance with Sydenham's views. Before the mutilation of which he speaks—viz., the cutting of a street right through it—the building measured about 122ft. by 30ft. The plan is oblong and quite regular. All the doorways open on the Quay side. The small two-light windows are on the north and south and west; there is no east window. The style is late 14th century. The outside roof has been considerably altered from time to time, as various illustrations testify. At the east end of the south face a large corbel may have carried an arch over the street. The Custom House opposite has been rebuilt. The

comparatively modern stone building abutting on the north side took the place of a small prison called the Salisbury, and the stocks were kept here down to the memory of persons living. If the building was a hall of the lords of the manor and cases were ever tried here, the prison would be aptly placed, and hence the stocks being here (which they were within a century and less) would be, as it were, traditional, otherwise one would have looked for them in Fish Street, where was the old gaol.

The ecclesiastical appearance of the building is hardly ground enough to go upon, as, to quote Edward Freeman, "In all ages of good art men built their religious, their civil, and their military buildings in the same style" (*Norman Conquest*, Vol. V., page 599). Of course, positive evidence would upset Sydenham's theory, but no one has produced any. In fact, the absence of any hint of the existence of monastic property in the annals of Poole is the greatest objection to the theory advanced in a paper printed in the *Proceedings* of this Club for 1888. In the various papers given in Sydenham we have all sorts of references, lists of property belonging to the Guild of St. George, and so on, but no hint of monastic property. The *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas (1291), a list of church property, on all of which the King was entitled to levy one-tenth for six years for an expedition to the Holy Land—a list drawn up by the orders of Edward I. and likely to be very complete—does not mention Poole at all, because, says Sydenham, it was doubtless "included in the entries for Canford." Had there been so considerable a monastery as the above-mentioned paper suggests, it is likely that there would have been a special entry. Another famous list of church, or rather in this case monastic property, is the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., in which is the entry, "Bradenstoke Priory Canford and Poole in the County of Dorset. The rent of assize to the same £22 13s. 4d. Without deductions." Poole was a dependency of Canford, and both had been granted by the Lord of the Manor to his priory of Bradenstoke. It will be noted, however, that the Woolhouse is distinctly specified as

such before the date (1534) of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. At one time the present writer thought that perhaps the old building might have been used as a hall for the Guild of St. George, which held some property in Poole, but this property was taken by Edward VI. and afterwards bought for the Corporation; and there is no mention of the Woolhouse as part of the properties conveyed, nor was the Woolhouse ever in the possession of the Corporation as freehold, which it would have been had it formed part of the property of the Guild. The idea of a monastery here certainly arose at one time from a misunderstanding of the transfer of the Guild property, as may be seen from Abbot Gasquet's note in the list of monasteries at the end of Volume I. of his *Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries*. The entry runs thus:—

Poole. "A friary." No friary: the grant 3rd Edward VI. seems to have been of gild-property.

There can hardly be a greater authority than Abbot Gasquet on such a matter.

It is of importance, too, to see what Leland has to say.

Leland, first and last King's antiquary, travelled through England by the royal instructions with special reference to all antiquities relating to the monasteries and their relics, and in the course of his tour he came to Poole. He noted what antiquities there were—the town wall and so on—gave such account as he could obtain of the town, noted "a fair town-house of stone on the Kay," but has no whisper of any monastery. Would there not have been something at least of tradition to lead him to examine a building so noteworthy had it really been monastic? Leland's silence is almost conclusive to the present writer. The paper referred to, however, tries to evade the difficulty by supposing a monastery, founded by the Countess Ela, mother of the famous Longsword the Second, who granted Poole its charter. The writer suggests that she gave up her position of Abbess of Lacock Abbey, which she had founded, and retired to Poole.

He was unaware of the entry in the book of Lacock that "she rested in the Lord and was honourably buried in the choir of the monastery." There is no idea of her having left the monastery and as to founding one in Poole; as we have the mention of the two she did found—viz., Lacock and Hinton, in Somerset—would not the third be also mentioned? This supposed monastery is got rid of by the device of imagining that the Black Death killed off the brethren, and it then fell into decay. The style of the Town Cellars is later than the time of the Black Death, so presumably it was rebuilt, but how did church property pass into lay hands? The Church had a peculiar interest in such foundations, and was most unlikely to relax its grip, and we have already noted that before the Dissolution the Town Cellars were in lay hands.

There is still the suggestion that the place might have belonged to an alien priory, that Henry V. might have seized it with other such property in 1414 and granted it to the manor (as his son granted the land and revenues of S. Giles' Hospital of Pont Audemer in Sturminster Marshall to his Royal College of Eton), but this is, of course, pure conjecture with nothing to support it. Some record or some tradition would have survived at least to Leland's time, and one only mentions this possibility to show that it has not been overlooked.

One or two points in the paper already mentioned must be stated. There is an old inn, called the St. Clement's Inn, very near the Town Cellars and an embattled gateway at the back of the yard, generally supposed to be a portion of the wall built by Richard III. The gateway seems to have been for a water-gate, as the seaweed was found right against the wall in some excavations recently made. The writer of the paper suggests that this was really a portion of the wall of the monastery he imagines to have existed here and to have been continuous with, but at right angles to, the Town Cellars. Further, there was an old inn, The Ship, formerly called The Paradise Cellar, abutting on the east end of the Town Cellars, but quite disconnected, and, on pulling this down to make stores some twenty years ago, some



of the hammer beams had carved heads, which are figured in the *Proceedings* (1888). This building, again, he considers to have been a chapter house or a refectory, and that the Town Cellars were the church proper. The arrangement of these buildings is, however, somewhat out of keeping with this notion. For example, the refectory would then have been right against the east end of the church, and, as the doors are all on the south or open side, the brethren must have gone out somehow from behind and come round outside their church to get into it at all, and then under two low-arched doors. Nothing in the nature of a processional service was possible under these conditions. And all this on an open and very much exposed Quay, and in an age when no seaport was safe from foreign foes, for it was during the Hundred Years War with France.

Taking the whole matter into consideration, the theory of Sydenham seems to fit in with all that is certainly known, and with the arrangement of the building itself. The name of St. Clement's may be only a survival from other days like the St. Crispin's at Christchurch, and the carved heads are not of necessity ecclesiastical any more than the pointed doorways and the cusped windows on the Town Cellars.

One word may be said as to a picture on which some stress is laid in the oft-referred-to paper. This picture existed most probably only in the fertile brain of the engineer who spoke of it. The accurate details reported by him are, to say the least of it, highly suspicious. Probably he saw a picture with some of the features mentioned and localised it with a few additional touches. The date 1612 and the full details so clear after 40 years do not give one an impression of critical veracity.

As at present advised, then, the problem of the Town Cellars remains unsolved. When the Field Club made its all too short visit to Poole, two years since, the present writer proposed it to the members of the Club, and he still hopes that some far more competent enquirer will give us the solution.





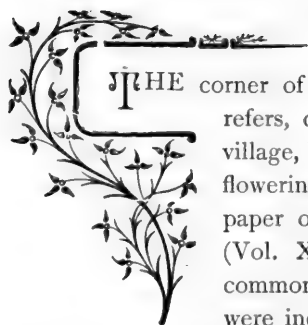
## Notes on the Dorset Flora.

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By the Rev. E. F. LINTON, M.A.

(Read Feb. 20th, 1908.)

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THE corner of Dorset to which this paper chiefly refers, of which Cranborne is the principal village, has not yet been worked out, nor its flowering plants fully recorded. In my paper of three years ago on Dorset Plants (Vol. XXVI., p. 75), some of the less common species from the neighbourhood were included; but many more seem to be worth reporting or commenting on. The parish of Edmondsham alone, seldom mentioned in the *Flora of Dorset*, supplies a good number, two or three of which have not hitherto been recorded for the county; consisting of a large area of heath land and mixed soils and a good expanse of chalk, divided by a belt of London Clay, its varied geological character ensures a varied and interesting Flora.

The names of the plants here mentioned follow the nomenclature and sequence of the ninth edition of the London Catalogue as being in general use. The well-known districts (lettered **A** to **G**) of the *Flora of Dorset* are carefully observed; only, as most of the localities are in District **F**, that letter may be

assumed as the rule where no other letter occurs to mark the exceptions. I have drawn attention below, under *Rhamnus Frangula*, to the correct spelling of the name of my friend, the late Mr. F. T. Richards, who is not always recognisable on the pages of the second edition of the County *Flora*.

*Thalictrum flavum*, L., Edmondsham.—*Adonis autumnalis*, L., has been reported to me as having been found by Mrs. Head near Cranborne.—*Ranunculus Lingua*, L., near High Hall, Canon E. R. Bernard.—*R. sardous*, Crantz, Goatham, and Rumford, two outlying districts of Edmondsham.—*Aconitum Napellus*, L., in the borders of a field near the Deer Park, St. Giles', well established, but doubtfully native. A woman I was visiting near Poole once told me that her name for the Monks-hood was "Old woman in her bed," adding, as she pulled the covering petals off, "with her shoes on," the feet being represented by the deformed anthers.

*Berberis vulgaris*, L., occurs in a hedge near a cottage, Edmondsham.—*Papaver Rhæas*, L., var. *strigosum* (Boenn.) occurs here. I have also seen var. *Pryorii*, Druce, in a garden in Parkstone, a form with the peduncle densely hispid with reddish bristles. The ordinary type and intermediate forms were also present.—*P. hybridum*, L., Kingsdown, near Badbury Rings.—*Glaucium flavum*, Crantz. G. Chapman's Pool and on chalk cliffs in Swanage Bay.—*Corydalis lutea*, DC., a weed in Edmondsham Rectory garden at the foot of walls.—*Fumaria Boraei*, Jord., Shapwick. D. Wareham. Several of the localities in the Flora for *F. confusa*, Jord., need to be revised and placed under *F. Boraei*.—*F. densiflora*, DC., Goatham.—*F. parviflora*, Lam. Cultivated field near Badbury Rings, Rev. R. P. Murray.

*Nasturtium officinale*, R. Br., var. *microphyllum* (Reichb.), perhaps no more than a state induced by drier situation, Edmondsham.—*N. palustre*, DC., var. *pinnatifidum*, Tausch., shallow pond, Edmondsham.—*Erophila vulgaris*, DC., east of Almer. D. Wareham.—Var. *stenocarpa*, Jord., down, N.E. of Handley.—*E. praecox*, DC., a form, on gravel and on a dry bank, Edmondsham Rectory garden.—*Cochlearia Armoracia*, L.,

escape, Edmondsham.—*Erysimum cheiranthoides*, L., very scarce, Edmondsham.—*Coronopus didymus*, Sm., alien, Edmondsham.—*Lepidium ruderales*, L., introduced, possibly as I have found elsewhere with chicken's food, Mount Pleasant, Horton.—*Iberis amara*, L., diminutive specimens, said to have been found wild near Edmondsham.—*Raphanus maritimus*, Sm. **A.** Charmouth. This record for the county has been questioned, but I obtained a root from the locality and grew it, proving it correct. The plant grew very strong in my garden for one season, but was exterminated by the turnip fly.

*Helianthemum Chamæcistus*, Mill., is said in the *Flora* to be common and generally distributed. This is true on the chalk, but on the extensive heath land of East Dorset it is absent.—*Viola hirta*, L., var. *calcareæ*, Bab. (*V. calcareæ*, Gregory), occurred on the west side of Stubhampton Bottom, Cranborne Chase, in some quantity over a very limited area, with bright mauve-pink flowers, and has proved constant in the garden. It has also been sent me with violet flowers from near Swanage (**G**) by Mr. Bolton King.—*V. lactea*, Sm., Verwood Heath.—*V. ericetorum* × *lactea*, Broadstone; between Talbot and Ensbury.—*Polygala serpyllacea*, Weihe, Goatham and Edmondsham.—*P. calcareæ*, F. Schultz, Harley Down and Bottlebrush Down, near St. Giles'.

*Saponaria officinalis*, L., Edmondsham.—*Silene Cucubulus*, Wibel, b. *puberula*, Syme, near St. Giles'; Shillingstone.—*Cerastium quaternellum*, Fenzl. (*Mænchia*), Talbot to Kinson; in two or three spots near Edmondsham. **D.** Hamworthy.—*Stellaria media*, Cyr., var. *Borœana* (Jord.), N. and S. of Parkstone. **G.** Studland.—*S. umbrosa*, Opiz., Edmondsham.—*S. uliginosa*, Murr., not so very common, rare on heath land; Edmondsham; Corfe Mullen; West Moors; Verwood. **D.** Morden Decoy. **G.** Arne; Studland, *Rev. W. M. Rogers*.

*Malva moschata*, L., Edmondsham, also with white flowers.—*M. rotundifolia*, L., Cranborne, very scarce.—*M. pusilla*, Sm., was well established for some years on waste ground, Edmondsham, but a deposit of soil and rubbish has threatened its continuance.—*Geranium pratense*, L., under Hod Hill,—

*G. columbinum*, L., Blagdon Farm, Cranborne; Edmondsham.—*G. lucidum*, L., in Edmondsham; only one locality discovered.

*Rhamnus catharticus*, L., hedges near St. Giles' and near Pentridge; near Cashmoor Inn.—*R. Frangula*, L., Goatham; Verwood. **A.** Near Monkton Weald, the late *F. T. Richards*. The name of Mr. Richards, who was a Fellow of Trinity Coll., Oxford, appears in the Flora under various disguises—Richard, Rickards, Rickard, and sometimes a wrong initial—misprints which the author attributed to a handwriting he could not always decipher.

*Genista anglica*, L., Goatham.—*Ononis spinosa*, L., Edmondsham, rare.—*Melilotus alba*, Desr., abundant in a brickyard by Verwood Station; also in Edmondsham.—*Trifolium subterraneum*, L., Castle Hill, Cranborne.—*T. medium*, L., Edmondsham, very local.—*T. striatum*, L., Castle Hill, Cranborne.—*T. glomeratum*, L., near Edmondsham, very rare.—*T. fragiferum*, L., Edmondsham, rare inland.—*Anthyllis Vulneraria*, L., near Blagdon Farm, Cranborne; Edmondsham; Harley Down and Sovell Down, near the Gussages.—*Hippocrepis comosa*, L., Harley Down.—*Onobrychis viciæfolia*, Scop. (*O. sativa*, L.), near Blagdon Farm, Cranborne, apparently native.—*Lathyrus montanus*, Bernh., var. *tenuifolius*, Reich. fil., near Edmondsham, but rare compared with the type.

*Spiræa Filipendula*, L., Harley Down and on a down just east of Handley; Thickthorn Down; Stourpaine Furze.

*Rubus*. The notes on the Brambles will not be of general interest, but it is desirable to place the localities, which are additional to the Dorset Flora, on record as a contribution towards a future edition of that work.—*R. plicatus*, W. and N. Edmondsham; Lilliput, Parkstone. **D.** Hamworthy;  $\frac{3}{4}$ m. east of Wareham Station.—*R. integribasis*, P. J. Muell, about Broadstone, Kinson, and Verwood.—*R. affinis*, W. and N. Lilliput; between Bailey Gate and Foxholes Wood.—*R. Lindleianus*, Lees, Newtown; Heatherlands; Kinson; Longfleet; Edmondsham.—*R. rhamnifolius*, W. and N., Heatherlands; Lilliput; Foxholes Wood.—*R. nemoralis*, P. J. Muell., to which may belong some

stations recorded under *R. umbrosus* in the Flora; about Parkstone; Branksome Park; Heatherlands; Longfleet; Edmondsham; Verwood.—*R. villicaulis*, var. *Selmeri* (Lindeb.), abundant between Talbot Village and Kinson; Heatherlands; Broadstone; Verwood.—*R. leucandrus*, Focke, Parkstone; Newtown; Kinson; Heatherlands. **G. Creech.**—*R. Questierii*, Lefv. and Muell., Foxholes Wood, in some plenty; very rare elsewhere.—*R. mucronatus*, Blox., var. *nudicaulis*, Rogers, Lilliput; Kinson; Broadstone; Corfe Mullen; Foxholes Wood; Martin Wood, near Cranborne. To this variety all the localities in the *Flora of Dorset* may be assigned; the type is a Midland plant as a rule.—*R. anglosaxonicus*, Gelert, Corfe Mullen; Foxholes Wood; south of Hartgrove.—*R. radula*, Weihe, var. *anglicanus*, Rogers. To this variety probably should be assigned all the localities for *R. radula* in the *Flora*. I add Kinson; Newtown; near Poole Cemetery. **G. Creech.**—*R. melanodermis*, Rogers, near Coy Pond, Bournemouth, on both sides of the county boundary. **G. Creech.**—*R. Lejeunii*, W. and N., var. *ericetorum*, Lefv., in Alderholt, not far from Fordingbridge Station; not in the *Flora* and scarce in Dorset.—*R. Bloxamii*, Lees, well distributed in the east of the county; Kinson; Newtown; Foxholes Wood; Corfe Mullen; abundant near Verwood Station and on the eastern side of Edmondsham. *R. Kæhleri*, Weihe. **E.** Piddle Wood; possibly the same spot as Mr. Rogers' "near Sturminster Newton."—Besides these Edmondsham can show a few of the commonest brambles—*R. idæus*, L., *R. pulcherrimus*, Neuman, *R. rusticanus*, Merc., *R. macrophyllus*, W. and N., *R. leucostachys*, Schleich., *R. dumetorum*, W. and N., and *R. cæsius*, L.—but it can boast of very few of the rarer species comparatively.

*Geum rivale* × *urbanum* (*G. intermedium*, Ehrhart), occurs on the verge of moist woodland in two places at Edmondsham half-a-mile apart, where both the species grow near together. There are only three localities for this hybrid in the *Flora*.—*Potentilla reptans* × *silvestris*, by the side of the railway more than half-a-mile north of Verwood Station, and also near the

field path from the station to Edmondsham ; not in the *Flora*.—*P. silvestris*, Neck., is the Common Tormentil.—*P. argentea*, L., Castle Hill, Cranborne.—*Agrimonia odorata*, Mill., in two or three spots in Edmondsham.—*Poterium polygamum*, Waldst. and Kit., Edmondsham, occasionally as a relic of cultivation.

*Rosa tomentosa*, Sm., *R. rubiginosa*, L., *R. micrantha*, Sm., *R. obtusifolia*, Desv., *R. tomentella*, Leman, *R. dumalis*, Bechst., *R. luletiana*, Leman, *R. urbica*, Leman, and *R. systyla*, Bast., all occur in Edmondsham, and the last also at Kinson, Longfleet, and Verwood.—*R. spinosissima*, L. **D.** Trigon to Wareham.—*R. dumetorum*, Thuill. **D.** A little north of the railway near Wareham.—*Pyrus Aria*, Ehrh., rather scarce, near Cranborne.—*P. Malus*, L., both varieties, Edmondsham.

*Ribes rubrum*, L., and *R. nigrum*, L., by the rivulet, Edmondsham, possibly from garden seed carried down by the stream, or else by birds. The var. *petraeum*, Sm., of the former occurs about Corfe Mullen.—*Tiltea muscosa*, L., Parkstone to Longfleet, abundant in sandy tracks, also north of Longfleet. **D.** Sandy hill north of Wareham Station ; perhaps the same place put in District **G** in the *Flora*. **G.** Studland.—*Sedum Telephium*, L., Kinson ; Edmondsham.—*S. album*, L., on a cottage roof, Edmondsham.—*S. dasyphyllum*, L., had spread in 1906 over cottage roofs near my original locality in Blandford, and looked very flourishing.—*Callitriche stagnalis*, Scop., *C. hamulata*, Kuetz., *Peplis Portula*, L., occur in Edmondsham.—*Epilobium hirsutum*, L., with white flowers was sent me by Miss Inglis from (**C**) east of Dorchester last year. *E. lanceolatum*, Seb. and Maur., was flourishing as a garden weed in Seldown, Poole, a few years ago.

*Apium inundatum*, Reich. fil., Goatham.—*Carum segetum*, Benth. and Hook. fil., seen on one hedgebank in Edmondsham, and therefore probably occurring on other banks of chalky fields. It is not easy to see in summer on account of its very slender stem and branches ; but its neat rosettes of graceful leaves may be detected in February or March before other herbage overgrows them. With 7-10 pairs of neatly serrate leaflets it

may easily be recognised, and should not be confused with *Sison Amomum*, L. (Edmondsham, Horton, &c.), whose leaves have only 3 or 4 pairs of more coarsely serrate leaflets.—*Ænanthe pimpinelloides*, L., Edmondsham; Woodlands; locally abundant in the county, but not generally distributed, absent, e.g., from all heath land.—*Æ. silaifolia*, Bieberstein, still wants ascertaining, I believe, for Dorset. The Rev. R. P. Murray and I have independently searched the meadows on both sides of the Stour near Shapwick and Sturminster Marshall without discovering it. *Æ. pimpinelloides* is plentiful in some of the meadows, which, if judged by the root leaves only, is very deceptive. The roots need digging up for a safe character. *Æ. Lachenalii*, C. Gmel., Parkstone, at or near Lilliput; near Edmondsham. **G.** Stoborough meadows; by the Corfe River.—*Silausflavescens*, Bernh., a troublesome weed in pastures, Edmondsham, deep rooting and not easily got rid of.—*Caucalis arvensis*, Huds., occurs in chalky fields, Edmondsham, now and again.

*Adoxa Moschatellina*, L., grows on suitable hedgebanks here and there in Edmondsham, and in more profusion near Cranborne.—*Galium Cruciata*, Scop., frequent in most parts of Dorset, except on the heath land, is strangely scarce, if not absent, in the Cranborne neighbourhood, though it abounds in suitable ground.—*G. uliginosum*, L., near Edmondsham in the valley of the River Cran towards Holwell, and, strange to say, in a large field, known as Hiles, on the top of a ridge, where there is no water and only one or two slightly moist places. The plant usually occurs in marshy places.—*G. tricornis*, Stokes, abundant and very fine in the summer of 1907 in a chalky field near Barnfield, Edmondsham. **G.** Cornfield between Worth Matravers and St. Alban's Head.—*Asperula odorata*, L., very plentiful in woods and hedgerows in Edmondsham. **G.** Creech Grange.—*A. cynanchica*, L., Stourpaine Furze Down; Knowlton; Harley Down; downs near Cranborne and Pentridge.—*Valeriana Mikanii*, Syme, woodland, Edmondsham and Cranborne.—*V. sambucifolia*, Willd., common



on moist low ground, and known in Edmondsham as "Kiss me quick."—*V. dioica*, L., meadows, Edmondsham, Cranborne, and Verwood.—*Valerianella dentata*, Poll., in several cornfields, Edmondsham. The Common Lamb's Lettuce seems to be absent.—*Scabiosa Columbaria*, L., here and there on the chalk.

*Solidago Virgaurea*, L., remarkably abundant in some of the woods on the clay; the wood just south of Castle Hill is full of it.—*Filago minima*, Fr., Parkstone; on the eastern borders of Edmondsham. **D.** Near Wareham, a little north of the railway, and about Morden Decoy.—*Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, L., West Moors; by the Peat Moors River, near Verwood. In both cases this rare Dorset plant occurred in fields that had been left fallow, and would be in danger of suffering extinction under the plough.—*Pulicaria vulgaris*, Gærtn., was two years ago threatened with destruction, the ground being already then marked out for building purposes; the locality was very restricted.—*Anthemis arvensis*, L., Parkstone; Edmondsham; Blagdon Farm, Cranborne.—*Chrysanthemum Parthenium*, Pers., Rumford. **D.** N.W. of Wareham Station.—*Matricaria inodora*, L., var. *salina*, Bab., shore of Poole Harbour, Lilliput to the Sandbanks.—*Tanacetum vulgare*, L., Edmondsham.—*Petasites vulgaris*, Mœnch., St. Giles'. **D.** South of Bere Regis with huge leaves, 4ft. high and 4ft. broad some of them.—*Carlina vulgaris*, L., "Everlasting Thistle" locally, Edmondsham; downs near Cranborne.—*Cichorium Intybus*, L., Edmondsham. **D.** East Morden.—*Picris hieracioides*, L., Chettle; Cranborne.—*P. echioides*, L., borders of Edmondsham and St. Giles'. **C.** Osmington. **G.** Chapman's Pool.—*Crepis taraxacifolia*, Thuill., Edmondsham; gradually spreading in the county.—*Hieracium rigidum*, Hartm., var. *trichocaulon*, Dahlst., on banks about Goatham.—*Taraxacum udum*, Jord., Kingston Lacy. **D.** Lytchett Minster, on the side towards Wareham. **G.** East of Corfe Castle. This is one of the two marsh forms of Dandelion.—*Tragopogon porrifolium*, L., by the side of the railway on the Parkstone side of the Poole Station; an escape.

*Jasione montana*, L., Goatham.—Var. *littoralis*, Fr., on the sandbanks near the mouth of Poole Harbour, a very dwarf procumbent form with small heads.—*Wahlenbergia hederacea*, Reichb., on peat banks *both* sides of the railway, West Moors.—*Campanula glomerata*, L., Gussage St. Michael; Thickthorn Down.—*C. Rapunculus*, L., given as *C. patula* in the Flora, but corrected by the Rev. R. P. Murray, who rediscovered the plant at Corfe Mullen.—*Specularia hybrida*, A. DC., Cranborne Farm.

*Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L., Sutton Holmes; scarce in the district. **G.** Arne; Studland, near the Coastguard Station.—*Hypopitys Monotropa*, Crantz, in a copse by the way from Verwood Station to Edmondsham. **G.** Edges of woodland on the way from Kingston to Encombe.

*Limonium binervosum*, C. E. Salmon (*Statice auriculæfolia*, Vahl. **C.** This is the plant which is recorded for Arish Mill (a fine form!), Lulworth, and one part of Portland, where it still survives. But the plant which has passed under the name of *S. Dodartii*, Gir., is shown to be not that species, but a new one, by Mr. C. E. Salmon, who has named it *Limonium recurvum* (Journ. Bot., 1903, 67, where he has described and figured it). Mr. J. W. White, who has collected it in recent years, reported that in 1902 he found the locality, which was a mile or more away from the *L. binervosum* locality, had been broken up by quarrying and that the plant had disappeared. It is to be hoped that it may be discovered again in some other part of the rocks, as Mr. Salmon in 1903 believed it was an endemic form, for which he knew no other station.

*Primula acaulis* × *veris* (Common Oxlip), here and there in Edmondsham.—*Lysimachia vulgaris*, Linn., *Anagallis cærulea*, Schreb. (cottage garden), *Centunculus minimus*, L., all occur in Edmondsham.—*Blackstonia perfoliata*, Huds. (*Chlora perfoliata*), not uncommon in Edmondsham, in one field very fine and abundant; Horton.—*Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, L., heaths near Broadstone; Goatham, and still more abundant on moist heath about two miles further east, towards Somerley.—*G. Amarella*, L.,

Edmondsham; Cashmoor Inn. The Compton Abbas locality in the Flora under **C** is near Shaftesbury and in District **E**.—*G. campestris*, L., occurs within a few miles at Breamore, but I do not find it within the county.

*Pulmonaria angustifolia*, L., has been brought to me from woods about Sutton (Woodlands).—*P. officinalis*, L., survives as a relic of cottage gardens which have disappeared on the borders of Edmondsham and Cranborne, and is known locally as "Joseph and Mary."—*Borago officinalis*, L., Parkstone. **G.** Arne.—*Myosotis repens*, G. Don, *M. palustris*, Relh., *M. collina*, Hoffm., *M. versicolor*, Reichb., all in Edmondsham. **D.** The last also, frequent, half-a-mile N.W. of Wareham.—*Lithospermum officinale*, L., Edmondsham; south end of the Hamildon Hill.—*L. arvense*, L., was found flowering in Edmondsham as early as April, 1905.

*Cuscuta Epithymum*, Murr., frequent between Wallis Down and Branksome; Kinson; Lilliput; Broadstone; Goatham.—*C. Trifolii*, Bab., Holwell, near Cranborne. The entries of *C. europæa*, L., "on vetches" and "on clover" look suspiciously like this species. Mr. Arthur Bennett has remarked not long ago that he never knew of *C. europæa* occurring on clover.—*Datura Stramonium*, L., Parkstone; Edmondsham.

*Verbascum nigrum*, L., Boveridge; Chettle.—*Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill., Blandford; Wimborne; Edmondsham. **C.** Wareham; Osmington. **G.** Corfe Castle.—*L. spuria*, Mill., Edmondsham.—*L. elatina*, Mill., Corfe Mullen; Longfleet; Edmondsham.—*L. viscida*, Moench., Edmondsham. **G.** Norden Farm.—*Antirrhinum Orontium*, L., near Edmondsham. **D.** East Morden.—*Veronica montana*, L., frequent by the Edmondsham stream.—*V. scutellata*, L., Goatham.—*Euphrasia nemorosa*, H. Mart., Holwell; Mount Pleasant, Horton.—*E. curta*, Fries. **G.** N. of Woolgarston.—Var. *glabrescens*, Wettst., Verwood to Horton; Hilly Rimes, Edmondsham.—*E. brevipila*, Burnat and Gremli. **G.** Woolgarston; cliff near Swanage, A. B. Jackson.—*E. occidentalis*, Wettst., Hemsworth Down, N. of Badbury. **G.** Littlesea.—*Bartsia Odontites*, Huds., var. *divergens*, Balb., along

the Wimborne Road between Edmondsham and St. Giles'.—*Rhinanthus major*, Ehrh., in a cultivated field, Westworth Farm, Edmondsham. Only one specimen was found, while in the adjoining meadows *R. Crista-galli* was the common plant. Having met with a similar case at Shapwick, Somerset, it naturally occurs to one to consider whether the common species can be stimulated by cultivation into simulating, or being, the much rarer species we call *R. major*. The Continental plant is usually much more marked than any British plants of *R. major* I have seen.—*R. stenophyllus*, Schur., on chalky turf, Knowlton. **E.** Melbury Hill, near Shaftesbury.—*Melampyrum pratense*, L., Edmondsham, and in one wood the var. *latifolium*, Bab., occurs, which I have also seen at Witchampton; in Westley Wood; and (**D**) at East Morden.

*Orobanche major*, L., Edmondsham, where only one specimen was found and brought me gathered. **D.** Strong clumps in a hollow on the heath between Hamworthy Junction and Lytchett Minster; between Morden and Lytchett Matravers.—*C. minor*, Sm., usually on clover, Edmondsham; Longfleet; but not unfrequently on *Crepis virens*, as near Shapwick and Badbury. **C.** On *Crepis* on a wall-top, Osmington.—*O. amethystea*, Thuill., was in great form at Seacombe when I saw it about five years ago; also in smaller quantity at Dancing Ledge. **C.** Mr. J. W. White reported it from Chesil Beach, on *Eryngium* on blown sand near Weymouth (Journ. Bot., 1896, p. 432).—*Pinguicula lusitanica*, L., Goatham.—*Verbena officinalis*, L., Horton; Gussage All Saints; near Cranborne; between Hod and Hamilton Hills. **D.** East Morden.

*Mentha longifolia*, Huds. (*M. sylvestris*, L.), between Woodland and Manaton, on a bit of rough waste by a track.—*M. piperita*, L., var. *vulgaris*, Sole. **G.** On weedy allotment ground, Stoborough; the same variety as the Tarrant Monkton plant in the *Flora*.—*M. gentilis*, L., roadside, Edmondsham.—*Calamintha arvensis* Lam., very local in the county; in the *Flora* noted for two districts. This, however, is under the mark. **F.** Talbot Village; Edmondsham; Blagdon Farm, Cranborne. **C.** Steepleton,

near Dorchester, *L. V. Lester Garland, Esq.* D. Between Wareham and Lytchett Minster. G. Seacombe.—*C. officinalis*, Moench, Edmondsham; Bailey Gate. D. East Morden.—*Nepeta Cataria*, L., very fine, fieldside, Edmondsham.—*Melittis Melissophyllum*, L., was brought me by one of my Flower Class from Sutton or Woodlands.—*Marrubium vulgare*, L. Newtown; Edmondsham; not native in either. G. Corfe Castle; down between Ulwell and Studland; native in both. *Galeopsis Ladanum*, L., Wallis Down, where it was doubtfully native. This species, *sensu stricto*, is known for three or four localities in Britain. All the localities in the *Flora* may safely be referred to the following segregate species.—*G. angustifolia*, Ehrh., is fairly frequent, chiefly on chalk or limestone soils; Edmondsham; Cranborne Farm. G. Norden Farm.—*Lamium amplexicaule*, L., has been seen in Edmondsham, but seems very scarce in the whole neighbourhood.—D. Lytchett Minster. G. Swanage.—*L. hybridum* × *purpureum*, which may be the same as *L. decipiens*, Sonder., occurred a few years back on cultivated ground by the railway one mile N. of Bailey Gate Station, and may be expected to occur in that neighbourhood wherever the two parents are close neighbours.—*Ballota ruderalis*, Swartz, often placed under *B. nigra*, L., has been reported for G (Studland) by J. C. Melvill (Journ. Bot., 1903, 217).

*Littorella juncea*, Berg., in one of the two large shallow depressions, which form pools in wet weather, on the W. side of the Salisbury line a little way N. of West Moors Station; also in a similar hollow on the other side of the line at Three Cross. It has been noted, too, in Verwood by the Rev. W. Moyle Rogers. There is only one antiquated record for the whole of District F in the *Flora*.

*Chenopodium polyspermum*, L., Edmondsham.—*C. ficifolium*, Sm. C. Re-discovered by Messrs. D. Fry and J. W. White at Mr. G. S. Gibson's Weymouth locality in 1906.—*C. murale*, L., Longfleet; Sturminster Marshall.—*Atriplex littoralis*, L., var. *serrata*, Moq., reported to me by the Rev. W. M. Rogers from the salt-marsh, Parkstone. D. Growing near the type, near the

disused Hamworthy Station. Mr. Lester Garland reports it from the mouth of Lytchett Bay. *Atriplex patula*, L., and var. *angustifolia*, Sm., and *A. hastata*, L., Edmondsham.—*Salicornia herbacea*, L., var. *stricta*, Dum., Parkstone. **G.** Mouth of Corfe River.—Var. *procumbens*, Moq., Parkstone. **D.** Marsh near Hamworthy (disused) Station; Lytchett Bay.—*S. appressa*, Dum. **D.** Shore of Poole Harbour, W. of Lytchett Bay.—*S. radicans*, Sm. (for which *S. fruticosa*, Linn., stands in the Flora, by a slip of the pen, I suppose). **G.** Is the locality "shore near Ouse," also a slip? possibly for Arne, or more likely for Owre. Between these two I found it by the mouth of the Corfe River in 1897.

*Polygonum Bistorta*, L., growing in nice quantity in a moist meadow, Edmondsham.—*Fagopyrum esculentum*, Moench, casual, Branksome; relic of cultivation (for pheasant food), Goatham.—*Rumex pulcher*, L., waste ground at the back of the stables, Edmondsham House; Blandford towards Pimperne. **G.** Kingston to Chapman's Pool.—*R. crispus*, L., var. *trigonalatus*, a form with three more or less equal tubercles on the sepals; Parkstone, on the shore by Poole Park.—*R. crispus* × *obtusifolius* (*R. acutus*, L.), near Broadstone.

*Daphne Mezereum*, L. All the records but one in the *Flora* are old notices of Pulteney. The Badbury plant which Mr. Bell reported to me (*Flora of Bournemouth*, p. 191), proved to be something else. Does this species survive in Dorset outside gardens?—*D. Laureola*, L., hedgerows and Creech Hill Copse, near Cranborne.—*Viscum album*, L., very fine and abundant in the grounds of Edmondsham Rectory on apple, thorn, lime, and Black Poplar, and of Edmondsham House on lime; in plenty between St. Giles' House and St. Giles' Church; on Black Poplars along the road from Cranborne to Handley. These localities may be included in Cranborne Chase of the *Flora*, which was more extensive in former days. **E.** The only spot where I saw mistletoe in the restricted Cranborne Chase of the present day was in Stubhampton Bottom on a large maple tree on the stem and branches of which the epiphyte had spread by suckers,

producing scores of separate plants. This mode of reproduction is well-known to botanists, but is, I think, not often seen on any but a small scale.—*Thesium humifusum*, DC., Hemsworth Down and King's Down, near Badbury; Bottlebrush Down, near Cranborne.

*Euphorbia platyphyllos*, L., in a brickyard near Verwood Station. The Edmondsham locality, reported in my previous paper is on a farm in Goatham, where the species was in profusion in the summer of 1906. **G.** Cornfield between Worth Matravers and St. Aldhelm's Head; this would be a confirmation in recent years of W. Borrér's former record.—*E. exigua*, L., near the Lighthouse, Durlston Head, and at Seacombe, a curious prostrate form, proving that the plant may have been native before it became a weed of cultivation.—*Mercurialis annua*, L., Handley.—Var. *ambigua*, L. **G.** In weedy allotments, Stoborough.

*Cannabis sativa*, L., Hemp, an alien, Longfleet.—*Parietaria officinalis*, L., Horton; Cranborne. **C.** Preston; Osmington. It is interesting to watch the action of the stamens on maturing with a low power. Before exploding the filaments are strongly bent inwards, and the anthers are crowded together; as each matures, the filament flies outward with elastic force to its full stretch, and simultaneously the anther explodes, and a cloud of pollen is puffed out. This remarkable process, which serves to bring about the fertilisation of the pistilliferous flowers, should be looked for under full sunshine; in the shade the filaments remain folded.—*Carpinus Betulus*, L., Edmondsham, one tree (planted no doubt) in the Park; St. Giles' Park, a few trees toward the N.E. corner.—*Castanea sativa*, L., Edmondsham, in the Park and plantations.

*Salix triandra*, L., Bailey Gate; Witchampton; Peat Moors River; Verwood; Holwell. **C.** Dorchester. **D.** Lytchett Minster. **G.** Corfe Castle.—*S. decipiens*, Hoffm., Parkstone, two bushy trees, which the making of a new road endangered, when I last saw them.—*S. alba* × *fragilis* (*S. viridis*, Fr.), two trees of some age by the rivulet, Edmondsham. This is new to the

county Flora.—*S. purpurea*, L., said to be common in the *Flora*. I think records are wanted. I know it for Shapwick; Edmondsham. **D.** Near Wareham and towards Trigon. **G.** Stoborough meadows.—*S. rubra*, Huds., "frequent," *Flora of Dorset*. I have seen the usual form once, near Edmondsham, and var. *Forbyana*, Sm., by the R. Stour, Tarrant Crawford. **D.** Wareham to Trigon.—*S. aurita*, L., Hampreston; Corfe Mullen; Uddens; West Moors; Edmondsham. **D.** East Morden; Sherford Brook. **G.** Littlesea; Swanage to Corfe; Creech.—*Populus alba*, L., by the railway, Poole Park; Wimborne; Crichel.—*P. canescens*, Sm., by the Lodge, Edmondsham, one large tree, planted.—*P. tremula*, L., var. *glabra*, Syme, Kinson; Parkstone; Corfe Mullen; Foxholes Wood; Bailey Gate; Blandford; West Moors; Edmondsham. **D.** Lytchett Minster. **G.** Studland.—Var. *villosa*, Lange, W. of Wimborne; Lower Barnsley. **E.** Shillingston.—*P. nigra*, L. I have several notes of this, but cannot say now whether they should be referred to *P. nigra* or to *P. canadensis*, L., which is very like it, and occurs at Edmondsham. The latter tree is a more recent introduction, but during the last 50 years has been so freely planted that it is now perhaps the commoner species.

*Juniperus communis*, L., St. Giles' Park, dotted about the turf in what seems to be a native station; downs near Cranborne, toward Handley and toward Pentridge.

My Notes on the Dorset Flora are in danger of running to the length of tediousness, and I avail myself of the permission of the Hon. Editor to bring the present paper to a close at the end of the *Dicotyledones*, which makes a convenient break. The notes that have been accumulated on the *Monocotyledones*, which include such interesting Orders as the *Orchideæ*, *Irideæ*, and *Liliaceæ*, beside the Rushes, Sedges and Grasses, and the Vascular Cryptogams, which consist chiefly of Ferns, will with what may be observed during the season of 1908 provide material for a further paper in continuation of the subject. Any members who meet with flowers that are new to a district in the county, and are willing to contribute to these *Notes*, are invited to



communicate particulars to the writer at Edmondsham Rectory, and, in the case of plants about whose name there is a possibility of doubt or suspicion, to dry specimens and send them in to him at the close of the season, with the locality attached.

It remains only to mention that of the hamlets referred to above—Goatham, Rumford, and Westworth are in Edmondsham, and Holwell is in Cranborne parish.

*(To be continued.)*



## Dorset Chantries.

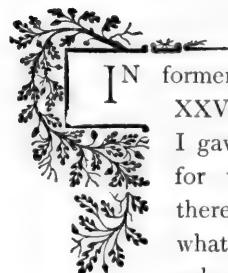
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By E. A. FRY.

*Read February 20th, 1908.*

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### PREFACE.



IN former Volumes of the *Proceedings*, viz., Vol. XXVII., p. 214-233, and Vol. XXVIII., p. 12-29, I gave a verbatim transcript of the Chantry Roll for the County, and though the information there given is very interesting, stating as it does what were the incomes of the Chantries, the value and amount of the Plate and Vestments and the names of incumbents or priests and the pensions allowed them at the Dissolution, yet there is no mention made of the founders or whence the incomes were derived or to whom the Chantry lands were sold.

I must first mention that none of the Chantries, obits, &c., included in the Chantry Roll belonged to the larger or lesser Abbeys or Monasteries in the county; those were, no doubt, sold and disposed of to the purchasers of the Abbeys or Monasteries in Henry VIII.'s time. These now under consideration were the smallest of the ecclesiastical establishments supporting only one, or at most two or three chaplains, and were founded (where any foundations are on record) by individuals for the repose of their souls or other pious uses. They were for the most part Chantries in

parish churches, or in some cases in separate buildings. It is quite possible that priests from a neighbouring Monastery performed the religious services in these Chantries, but they had their stipend from the income of the Chantry in which they officiated.

It is not, however, till the Chantries were sold that one gets to know from whence their incomes were derived, and I venture to think that the details given in these sales will prove very interesting and will throw considerable light on a subject that has not hitherto been much investigated, at all events as far as Dorset is concerned.

Hutchins made use of the Chantry Rolls and inserted under each parish where there was a Chantry, &c., some of the information contained in the roll, and he further in many instances seems to have had the Patent Rolls searched to ascertain to whom they were sold, but there he seems to have stopped, as no doubt the detail involved was too great, and it is left to the present day to record here the details whence the income was derived.

This and other information is contained in four volumes of Sales of Chantries, Vols. 67 and 68 of the Miscellaneous Books in the Exchequer, Augmentation Office, and Vols. 258 and 259 of the Miscellaneous Books of the Treasury of Receipt, Exchequer, and from the Files of Particulars for Grants also in the Augmentation Office.\*

The four volumes before mentioned, though in different departments of the Exchequer, are all in the same handwriting, and do not overlap, and it is difficult to understand why they should not have been kept in one department. They were probably made up from the documents on the files as they came into the office and in no particular order, either county or chronological. The files have now been sorted under the names

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\* The Indexes to Vols. 67 and 68 are in the Round Room at the Public Record Office, and Vol. 260 is the Index to Vols. 258 and 259. These latter have to be applied for.

of the purchasers and fastened together, which is a great convenience.

It happens sometimes that words or names or figures are not clear in the books, whilst in the files they are, and besides this some particulars on the files are not given in the books, so it has been advisable to go through both sets and check one against another. A further process of checking was resorted to by examining some of the Patent Rolls, for all these grants were recorded there also. These rolls, however, do not give so much detail as the particulars for grants and files.

At the end of each grant, which is signed by one of the commissioners or surveyors appointed by the Act of 2 Edward VI., and who in the case of Dorset was "John Hannam, deputy for Robert Metcalf, supervisor," the following conditions of sale are written, viz.:—

To be paid all in hand (or, as we should say now, cash down). Occasionally some days' grace were allowed. The King's Majesty to discharge the premises of all incumbrances except leases and the covenants of the same.

The tenure to be socage (or in the case of town properties free burgage).

The purchasers to have the issues (or incomes) from Easter (or some other quarter day) last.

The lead and bells and woods, if any, to be excepted.

I have arranged these sales in the same order as in the Chantry Roll, so that they can be followed more easily with reference to number of book and its folio, file, and the volume and page of the third edition of Hutchins' History of Dorset. The information in the Patent Rolls is much condensed, and those I have examined give no further details.

Under the head of "Foreign" I have put such Chantries, &c., as were not really Dorset ones, but had lands or tenements in the county. I cannot quite see for what reason these Chantries were included in the Dorset Chantry Roll, as some of them, such as

St. Stephen's College, Westminster, had possessions in many parts of the kingdom besides Dorset, and it would involve a tremendous search to gather together all the different properties belonging to each one of these Foreign Chantries.

As will be observed, some of those here given are not mentioned in the Dorset Chantry Roll. I do not pretend, however, to have made an exhaustive search for all those Foreign Chantries holding Dorset properties, but have noted those only I came across in the various documents I went through down to the end of Elizabeth's reign.

Early in her reign a survey of chantry and monastic lands was taken, which is now in portfolio 22 No. 67 of Rental and Surveys. It is dated 8 Elizabeth and would appear to be a list of those not disposed of in Edward VI. and Mary's reigns. Most, if not all, are included in the foregoing Particulars for sales, and, though an interesting document, need not be printed here. It may here be noticed that in Elizabeth's reign the properties were leased, not granted outright.

As regards the discrepancies between the totals of the Chantry Rolls for obits, lights, &c., and those accounted for by the sales or grants, there can be little doubt that the lands were never sold, except in the instances recorded and owners of other contiguous property quietly appropriating them. Some few were "discovered" in Elizabeth's reign as concealed land given for superstitious uses, but the vast majority being only small parcels of land, were either ignored by the Commissioners or appropriated without anything being said about them.

Though many of the larger Chantries and Free Chapels appear in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Vol. I., Diocese of Bristol, I have not encumbered these pages with the values there given, since, beyond affording a comparison between the *Valor* and the Chantry Roll, no useful purpose would be served, no details of property being recorded in the *Valor*.

In many instances the purchasers of the Chantries sold the lands almost immediately after buying them to other people, and often no doubt they merely acted the part of go-betweens.

Having now concluded the Chantry Roll which gave the totals of the incomes of the Chantries and also the Particulars for Grants showing whence the incomes were derived and the purchasers' names of these Dorset Chantry lands, there now remains, to complete the history of the Chantries, to ascertain their Founders and what lands were given at the time of their foundation or added subsequently.

Chronologically this enquiry should have preceded the Chantry Roll and the Particulars for Grants, but I am not sure if the work will not be somewhat easier by knowing at the outset what the properties were with which the Chantries were endowed at the time of their dissolution.

Hutchins in very many instances gives the Founders' names and dates, but it will be both useful and instructive to read the donor's Charter in full and to know who he was and any other interesting facts connected with the subject.

Whether I shall find time to take up this enquiry and focus the results in a subsequent paper remains to be seen. I shall be very glad in the meantime to hear from anyone who may already have made investigations into the foundations of Dorset Chantries with the view to their publication.

#### CONTENTS.\*

- A Chantries in the order of The Chantry Roll.
- B Obits, lights, &c., *a* specially mentioned on Chantry Roll.
- C     "     "     *b* not     "     "     "     "     "
- D Kine and Sheep.
- E Items in Chantry Roll about which further information has not been found.
- F Chantries not mentioned in the Chantry Roll.
- G Foreign Chantries.
- H Foundations of Schools.

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\* The larger portion of Section A is printed in this Volume. The remaining portion of this first Section, together with Sections B and C, will appear in Volume XXX., and the concluding Sections (D, E, F, G, and H), in Volume XXXI. of the *Proceedings*.—EDITOR.

## DORSET CHANTRIES.

*Section A.*

Details of the properties formerly belonging to the various Chantries, Free Chapels, Colleges, Hospitals, Guilds, &c., at the time of their suppression in the reign of Edward VI., showing their incomes, and to whom they were granted, in the order in which they appear on the Chantry Roll.

Vols. 67 and 68 are in the Augmentation Office, Miscellaneous Books.

Vols. 258 and 259 are in the Exchequer, Treasury of Receipt, Miscellaneous Books.

Files 1583, &c., are in the Augmentation Office, Particulars for Grants.

Words within square brackets [ ] appear on the Files, which are sometimes fuller.

## DEANERY OF DORCHESTER.

**Chantry of The Blessed Mary in Holy Trinity Church,  
Dorchester.**

Chantry Roll No. 1 (82)	Income	6 15 2
less rents resolute		1 3
	Nett	6 13 11

Grant to The Burgesses of Dorchester, 1 June 2 Edward VI. 1548.  
Vol 68. 55 and File 1583.

Cantar. bte Marie infra ecclesiam St. Trinitatis de Dorchester.  
valt. in

Firm. unius Burgage ibm in tenur. Johnis Barrye als Flecher p. Ind. reddend. inde p. ann.	12 0
Firm. alterius Burgag. ibm. dimiss. Johnis Feryat [Feriatte] p. Ind. red. inde p. ann.	10 0
Firm. cujusdam hospicii [cum caña (camera) sive mansione dte cantiste] ibm. voc. Newe Inn cū 11 ac. terr. eidem pertinen. in tenur. Agnet. Norrys p. Inden. pro termino certor. annor. redd. inde p. ann.	4 0 0

Firm. unius Burgag. ibm. in tenur. Rici Predie [Predye] p. Ind. (reddend.) inde p. ann.	4 0
Firm. alterius Burgag. cū una Shopa ibm in tenur. Rici Wagland p. Ind. p. ann.	1 0 0
	<hr/>
	6 6 0
Decayed tents at 10 yeres purchas <u>£63 3 0</u>	
Firm. unius claus pastur. dimiss. Rogero Andrewes p. Ind. p. annum	2 6
	<hr/>
At 24 yeres purchas <u>£3 0 0</u>	6 8 6
Repris.	
Reddit. resolut. Ballivis Vill de Dorchester ut p'cell feod. firm. ejusdem ville p. ann.	1 3
	<hr/>
	6 7 3
Md. There is no other lands nor tents. belonging to the said Chauntry other than is above declared.	
The clere yearlye value of the pmisses	<u>£6 7 3</u>
which rated at the severall yeares pchases as above said amounteth to	<u>£66 0 0</u>

Hutchins, Vol. II. 390, refers to this Chantry, but he seems to have added together the totals of the 2 chantries that the Burgesses bought and applied them to this one. It seems to have been founded by direction of John Syward 1 Henry IV.

### The Free Chapel of St. John's in Dorchester.

Chantry Roll 2 (84)	Income	9 13 2
	Less rents resolute	<u>2 2 8</u>
	Nett Income	<u>£7 10 6</u>

Grant to John Churchill of Dorchester, draper, and  
William Samwissh 9 Feb. 3 Edward VI. 1549  
Vol 67, 588. File 1500



Lib. Capell. Sci Johannis in Dorchester, valt in Redd. domus dicti capelle in tenur. Thome Shimne [Chimney] p. ann.	6 8
Reddit. unius Burgag. cum Stabul. et gardino eisdem ptin. in tenur. Johnis Churchell p. ann.	26 8
Reddit. alterius Burgag. ibm cum gardin. et Stabulo eidem ptin. in tenur. Henr. Howe p. ann.	33 4
Reddit. alterius Burgag. ibm modo in tenur. Pauli Roberts r[eddend] p. ann.	5 0
Reddit. unius Burgag. ibm modo in tenur. Johannis Weye r[eddend] p. ann.	8 0
Reddit. unius alterius Burgag. ibm modo in tenur. Thome Belton p. ann.	2 0
Reddit. alterius Burgag. ibm. modo in tenur. Rici Pridye p. ann.	5 0
Reddit. alterius Burgag. ibm. modo in tenur Rogeri Andrewes p. ann.	5 0
Reddit. unius pvi. gardin. ibm. in tenur. Willim. Hallett p. ann.	0 6
Reddit. trm. pec. terr. sup. quo tres domus construct. fuerunt et modo p. ignem combust. fuerunt p. ann.	12

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£4 13 2

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At 10 yeres purchas £46 11 8

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Firm. unius campi voc. Lowdes ac cert. terr. [3 fields and pastures, in Pat. Roll] in Farthington p. ann.	60 0
Firm. unius pastur. voc. Duddell in Puddeltowne p. ann.	40 0

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£5 0 0

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At 24 yeres purchas £120 0 0

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#### Reprisas

Reddit. resolut Vic. Com. [Dorset] pro terr. voc. Lowdefield p. ann.	22 0
Et in reddit. resolut. ad Turn. Vic. p. ann.	4
Et in reddit. resolut. ad cur. dni Principi maner. de Farthington p. sect. cur. p. ann. 6s. 8d.	

Rex exonerat

Et in reddit. resolut. Ball. Ville de Dorchester ut pcel feoda firm. Ville de Dorchester p. ann.	6 8
Et in reddit. resolut. Dno. Regi ad maner. sui de Frampton in jure nuper Collegio Sci Stephan. Westm. p. ann. <sup>5s.</sup>	Extingat
Et in redd. resolut. Vic. Com. predict. pro terr. in Dorchester p. ann.	2 0

---

£1 11 0

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At 20 years purchase £31 0 0

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The yearly value of the pmisses	£9 13 2
less reprises	1 11 0

---

The clere yearly value of the pmisses	8 2 2
---------------------------------------	-------

---

Which rated at the several rates above men-  
cyoned amounteth to [less reprises] £135 11 8

---

Memo. that the said free chapell w<sup>th</sup> all and singular the premises to the same belonging is given to Edward Weldon by the Kings Ltres patent \* bearing date the third day of August anno 32 nuper Reg. Hen. VIII. during his natural life as in the said Lres patent playnely appereth and that ther is no other lands belonging to the said Chapell than is above specified And also it doth apar by the presentment that thre of tents. above said have been destroyed by fire and yet remayneth in decaye And that ther is no wood growing uppon the pmisses.

This free chapel, or hospital, of St. John in Dorchester is referred to in Hutchins II., 415 and 416. It was founded by William Marischall, or Marshall, in 17 Edward II., 1323.

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### The Fraternity of our Lady in St. Peter's, Dorchester.

Chantry Roll 3 (87)	Income	9 3 c
	Less rents resolute	6 6
		<hr/> £8 16 6

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\* Pat. Roll 32 Hen. VIII. pt. 2 m. 3.

(1) Grant to The Burgesses of Dorchester.  
Vol 68, 54 and File 1583

Redd. trm Burgag. scituat. in villa de Dorchester dimiss. John Willm̃s p. Ind. [reddend.] inde p. ann.	5	8
* Redd. duor. Burgag. ibm in tenur. Johnis Churchill p. ann. 4os.		
† Redd. unius Burgag. in tenur. Willm. Savage p. ann.	26	8
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm in tenur. Thome Winter p. ann.	16	0
Redd. alterius Burgag. in tenur. Stephani Edmonds p. ann.	8	0
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm. in tenur. Rici. Quintes p. ann.	8	0
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm. in tenur. Johnis Holvers [Holvars] p. ann.	4	4
Redd. unius Burgag. in tenur. Nichi Car- penter p. ann.	5	4
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm in tenur. Fabriani Cañys p. ann.	6	8
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm in tenur. Rici Fresw. (?) [Rogi Fryswyth] p. ann.	10	0
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm. in tenur. Robti Snelyns, p. ann.	13	4
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm. in tenur. Rici Paiñ [Paine] p. ann.	4	0
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm. in tenur. Henrici Kingman p. ann.	6	8
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm. in tenur. Nichi Smyth p. ann.	4	0
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm. in tenur. Willmi Stone p. ann.	8	0
Reddit. unius alterius Burgag. in tenur. ejusdem Willmi Paine p. ann.	3	4
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm in tenur. Thome Lochar [Locher] p. ann.	5	4
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm in tenur. Johnis Martin p. ann.	8	0
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm in tenur. Nicholai Over p. ann.	8	0

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\* This entry is crossed out; it was granted to Rich Randall see (2).

† Md. That this Burgage is in decaye.

Redd. unius Burgag. ibm in tenur. Robt. Hunte p. ann.	12 0
Redd. unius Burgag. ibm in tenur. — laborer p. ann.	8 0
Redd. unius gardini ibm in tenur. Johnis Chinke [Shyncker] p. ann.	4
Redd. unius gardini ibm in tenur. Rogeri Andrew p. ann.	4
Redd. unius gardini ibm in tenur. Fabiani Sanyce [Canyce] p. ann.	4
<hr/>	
(The real total of this is £8 12s. 4d., but both Book and File give)	8 13 8
Reprises	
Redd. resolut Balliis ville de Dorchester ut pcell. feod. firm. ss. p. ann.	6 6
<hr/>	
The Clere yearly value of the pmisses	£8 7 2
<hr/>	

Which rated at 10 years pchas amounteth  
to £83. 11. 8

Memor. that there is no other lands or Tents. belonging to the  
said Fra'ntie other then is above expressed.

A note at side reads : All decayed tents, and the towne poer.

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(2) Grant to Richard Randall of London, gent.  
Vol. 67. 589 File 1896.

Pcella Fraternitate Bte Marie de Dorchester valt. in Reddit. duor. Burgag. ibm in tenur. sive occupac. Johanne Churchill p. ann.	£2 0 0
<hr/>	
which rated at 10 yeres purchas amount to	£20 0 0
<hr/>	
The income as detailed above amounts to	(1) 8 7 2
	(2) 2 0 0
<hr/>	
	£10 7 2
<hr/>	
as against the Chantry Roll	£8 16 6
<hr/>	

Hutchins has a few remarks as to this Fraternity in Vol. II.  
387 and 388.

**The Free Chapel of Little Mayne.**

Chantry Roll 4 (85)	Nett income	<u>£1 10 0</u>
Granted to Thomas Boxley and Robert Reves. Vol. 68, 107 <i>d</i> . File 1436.		
Libra Capella de Lytell Mayne in com Dors. valt. in Redd. unius acr. terr. arrab. cum decmo. tam maior quam minor unius firme sive capitlis messuag. in Littell Mayne predict. in tenur. Robi Beste et Willmi Best fil. ss. pro termio quinq. annorum et sic duran. vita Willmi Baker, capellan. incumbent ibm prout p. Ind. dat 20 die Januar. anno 30 <sup>mo</sup> nup. Regis Henr. VIII. plenius cont. 2 agn. and		31 0
	Repris.	
Et in denar. solut. prebend. de Preston in Ecclia Cath. Sar. cum 2 agn. an <sup>ti</sup> solut. eidem prebend		12
	Et rem. ultra	<u>30 0</u>
At 24 yeares pchas <u>£36 0 0</u>		

Memo. that this is all the possessiones belonging to the Free chappell abovesaid.

Additional on File 1436.

Memo, that the Wooddes growing upon the Landes pteyning or belonging to the foresaid free chappell will not suffice to make the fences and hedges of the prmysses.

Hutchins gives a few particulars respecting this Free Chapel, Vol. II. 503.

**The Free Chapel of Alrington or Alfrington, near Corfe.**

Chantry Roll 5 (86)	Net Income	<u>£1 4 8</u>
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There does not appear to be any grant made of this chapel or its income until it was leased for 21 years to Robert Penruddock in 1 and 2 Philip and Mary as recorded in following lease; though an earlier lease is mentioned.

File 32 No. 60. 25 June 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary 1569.

Pcell terrar. and possess. in manibus Dne Regne virtute actus  
Pliament p. dissol. Colleg. Cant. et alii h'modi.

Decima in Alrington ptin nuper Libe. Capell. ibm valt. in  
Firm. omni. illar. duar. ptm̄ omni and ommodo

decimar. ant<sup>i</sup> et de tempe in tempus  
crescend. et proveniend. de et in tota  
illa firma cū ptin in Alrington in com.  
Dors. nup. in tenur. sive occupacon.  
Thom. Hardie nup. libe capelle de  
Alrington nup. dissolut. dudum spectan.  
sic dimiss. Robto. Penruddocke ar. p.  
ltras paten. d'inor. nuper R<sup>a</sup> Phi. et Regine  
Marie dat apud Westm. 15 Decemb.  
Anno regnor. primo et scdo. ad termin.  
21 annor. reddend inde p. ann.

£1 4 8

A fine of 4 years rent.

Make a lease upon surrender of the old lease to John Burges  
for 21 years.

### Guild or Fraternity of St. George in Weymouth.

Chantry Roll 6 (88)

£6 14 10

Grant to John Bellow, of Grymsby, co. Lincoln & Edward  
Streitbury, of London, gent. 12 Jan. 2 Edw. VI  
Vol 68. 108. File 1420.

Gilde sive Fra'nitas in Weymouth in poch de Bere\* Regis in  
com. p'dict (Dorset) valet in

Reddit. unius Tent. cum ptin. in Knoll ac  
quædam anualm. red. in eodem  
dimiss. Robto Gregorye p. ann.

18 0

Redd. unius Tent. cum ptin. scituat in  
occiden. vico de Waymouth pd. voc.  
Pytts Howse cum 4 claus eidem ptin.  
ac quadam Terr. voc. Bassingboarns  
lands et mess. eidem ptinen. nuper in  
tenur. Robti Busshoppe in 3 Tething-  
lands ac quibusdam alt. Terr. et  
Tent. in Wike ac Northover dimiss.  
p. Ind. Thomo Samwise pro termo  
annor.

40 0

\* Mistake for Wyke.

Redd. messuag. Terr. et Tenti. cum ptin. nup. in tenuta Rogeri Payne in Wike et Northover predic. voc. Paynes Place cum omnibz terr. eidem ptin. dimiss. p. Ind. Johni Symmes p. termino annor.	13	4
Redd. duorum messuag. Terr. et Tent. ac ptin. in Knighton dimiss. p. Ind. Thome Valens pro termino annor.	8	6
Reddit. unius messuag. cñ. ptin. in Black- more in tenur. Henrici Michell p. ann.	40	0
Reddit. unius tent. cñ ptin. in tenur. Johanne Harvest p. ann.	13	4
Reddit. unius Cotag. cñ ptin. in tenur. Johannis Tomlyn de Corfehull	1	8
	<hr/> £6 14 10 <hr/>	

Memo. The Inhabts. of Weymouth above said saith that the said towne of Weymouth is distante from the Parishe Church in Wike a myle and more and that ther is nowe other chapell in the church of the said Towne of Weymouth but onely the said Chapell of St. George and that the said Towne of Weymouth is a Haven Towne and liethe veray daungerous for enemyes to envade the same so that if the said chapell or living of the priest to serve in the same shold be denied and that the Inhabitants sholde be enforced to go so farre to ther parish church in Wyke enemies in thabsence of the Inhabitants in Weymouth might invade the same to the greate losse and hinderaunce as in the certificat exhibited to the Kings Commissioners emongst other it doth apar' and that ther is no other lands belonging to the said guild or fraternitie then is above mencioned and that there is no wood growing upon the p'misses.

John Hannam, deput.

Robt. Metcalf, pticlerem, supvis. ibm.

Sir Frauncis Russell Knte. by his father the L. prevy Seale hath obteyned the preferment of the premises of my L. Grace and yet he gentillie offereth to let the Chapell remayne to thuse of the Towne hereof. I thaughte to make you prevy

W. Cicell.

The clier yearly value of the premises £6 14 10

which rated at 24 years p'chase amounteth to £161 16 0

The chapel of St. George in Weymouth beforesaid to be reserved from the purchaser to the Kings use.

Hutchins II. 445 states that this Guild was founded in 33 Henry VI. (1454) by Henry Russell, who endowed it with lands in Weymouth, Knighton (*i.e.* West Knighton see II. 449), Wyke Regis and Wotton Glanville (Blackmore mentioned in the above particular is in Wotton Glanville).

### The Chantry of St. Martin in Winterborne St. Martin.

Chantry Roll 7 (83)                      Nett income    £5   3   4

(1) Grant to Sir John Perient & Thomas Reve.

1 Dec. 3 Edw. VI.

Vol 259. 247.    File 1866                      £3   6   8

Pcell Canter. Sti Martin in Wiñborne M'tin. val in

Firm. un. ten. [jacen] in Wiñtborne cñ. ort.

pomer. et gardino eiden ptin [modo

vel nup.] in tenur. Johnis Stephens

ad volunt. (reddend. inde p. ann.)

3   4   0

At 10 yeres purchas    £32   0   0

Firm. di. acr. pastur. jac. in Charmist.

[modo vel nup.] in tenur. Robti

Stephens p. Ind. [p. term. annor.

reddend. inde p. ann.]

2   8

At 22 yeres purchas    £2   18   8                      £3   6   8

(2) Grant to Edmund Clerke, Nicholas Vaux and Thomas Grendon.

15 May 3 Edw. VI

File 1506 only                      6   8

Pcell Cantie Sci. Martin in Wyñtborn Martin  
in ecclie poch. ibm valt. in

Redd. unius tenti cū ptinen. ibm dimiss.

Johi White p. Indent. p. timo vite

reddend. inde p. ann.

6   8

at 22 yeres purchas    £7   6   8

(3) Grant to John Churchill of Dorchester, Draper and William Samwisshe.

9 Feb. 3 Edw. VI

File 1501 only                      3   8



Pcell possession. Cantie Sci. Martin in ecclie  
pochial de Wyūtborne Martyne

Dom. mancois. dic. Cantie val. in  
Reddit. domus mancois. dic. Cantie cū  
gardino et pomario eidem ptin. p.  
ann.

3 8

at 10 yeres purchas      £1 13 4

Memor, that there is no other lands in Wyūtborne Merten  
belonginge to the sayd Chauntrye then is above specified and  
that the residue of the sayd lands being of the yerely value of  
100s. lyethe in other manors called Aysshton and Charmyster.

The above grants do not account for the whole income as  
given on the Chantry roll.

Hutchins Vol. II. 578 mentions its foundation.

### Free Chapel of St. Thomas a Becket on the Green, Sherborne.

Chantry Roll 8 (92)      Nett Income      £3 2 0

Grant to John Dodington & William Ward, of  
London, gentlemen.      24 Dec. 3 Edw. VI.  
Vol 67. 18 & File 1582.

Libra Capell. Thomæ Becket de Laye Green infra Vill de  
Sherborne valet in

\* Firm. Capelle ibm cū pvo cimator.  
continen. in longitud 52 ped. & in  
latitud 16 ped. q. valt p. ann.

13 8

Firm. unius Tent. sive Burgag ibm cum  
gardino eidem ptin in tenur. Robt.  
Winchell p. ann.

10 0

at 16 years purchase      £8 0 0

\* This is crossed out in File 1582.

Firm. certar. p'cell terr. jacen. in cöibus campis de Shirborne in tenur. Rogeri Smithe p. ann.	7 4
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

At 24 yeares purchase	£8 16 0
-----------------------	---------

Firm. unius Burgag. cum gardino eidem ptin. in tenur. Margaret Blewe p. ann.	4 0
Reddit. unius Burgag. scituat. in Shirborne cum gardino adjacens in tenur. Robti Genyns [Jennyns] de anno in annum ad voluntat Dni [redd.] p. ann.	6 0
Firm. unius Burgag. cum gardino eidem ptin in tenur. Robti Talor [Taylor] p. ann.	4 0
Firm. unius orrei scituat in [Villa de] Shirborne in tenur, Rogeri Smith ad vol. p. ann.	10 0
Firm. unius Burgag. ibm in tenur. Johnis Webb p. ann.	6 0
	£1 10 0

At 16 yeares purchas	£24 0 0
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Total	£2 7 4
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Memorand. that there is no other londes appteyning to the presaid free chaple nor to the mayntenance of Jhus masse \* then is above mencioned and that the tents. belonging to the said free chaple are ruinouse and in decay for lack of reparcon.

The income of this Chapel is not quite accounted for

The Chantry roll gives	3 2 0
And the Particulars of grants amount to	2 7 4

Leaving unaccounted for	14 8
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Unless the Chapel rents 13s. 8d. were included in the total in which case the total is £3 1s. od.

Hutchins mentions this Free Chapel in Vol. IV. 257.

### 9 (—) Diverse Obits, lamps, &c., in Deanery of Dorchester.

See later on.

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\* There is no further mention of this masse.

10 (—) **College of St. Stephens at Westminster.**

See later on.

11 (—) **Stocks of money, cattle, &c.**

See later on.

## DEANERY OF SHASTON.

12 (98) **Free chapel of Thornton in Marnhull.**

To Free School in Sherborne  
see later on under Foundations of Schools

**Chantry of St. Katherine in Marnhull.**

Chantry Roll 13 (93)	gross income	9 17 4
	less Rents resolute	2 8 8
	nett income	<u>£7 8 8</u>

The lands and tenements belonging to this chantry seem to have been granted in the first instance to John Cheek and Walter Moyle, see Vol. 68.19 but the Particulars for Grants, File 1438, gives them to William Breton of London, gent. and Humphrey Luce, of London, leather seller, and a Patent Roll 3 Edw. VI. pt 4. m. 2 confirms the sale to the latter. As the wording in the Vol. 68.19 and File 1438 differ a good deal, both are here given; there was probably a revaluation made for the sale to Breton and Luce, which agrees much more nearly to the Chantry Roll incomes.

Vol. 68.19 (To Cheek and Moyle.)

Terr. et possession. cantar. Ste Katherine infra eccliam ed  
Marnhull specans

Villa de Marnhull val. in	
Reddit. domus mancois dci capellan ibm	
cū tribus pvīs gardin. et poīm. p. ann.	10 0
Firm. trm tentor. cū ptin. ibm dimiss.	
Thome Sowthe p. Indentur. p. ann.	46 8
Reddit. unius tent. cū ptin. et un. claus.	
ibm dimiss. Willmo Joyes p. cop.	13 4

Reddit. unius tent. cū ptin in Kenelsworth in poch. de Marnhull predict. dimiss. Thome Forde p. cop.	28	4
Reddit. unius acr. prat. cū 5 acr. terr. arab. ibm dimiss. Johne Harman p. ind.	6	0
Reddit. unius claus pastur. ibm cum 4 acr. terr. sic dimiss. Edwardo Foxe p. inden. p. ann.	8	4
Firm. unius al. cl. prat. voc. Longmede cum tribus acr. terr. arab. ibm dimiss. Johne Comage p. inden. p. ann.	18	4
Reddit. unius cl. pastur. cū 3 acr. terr. arab. ibm dimiss. Rico Lymmynge p. Inden. p. ann.	6	0
Reddit. unius pecu terr. voc. Flexhay et pomar. voc. Flexeors gard. cū 3 acr. terr. arab. ibm dimiss. Agneto Keynell vidue p. inden. p. ann.	4	4
Reddit. unius cotagii cum uno pvo. claus ibm dimiss. Xpofero Joyes p. inden.	3	4
Reddit. unius Shope in Shaston dimiss. Rogerio Yateman p. inden.	6	0
Reddit. unius pvi Shoppe et un. solar cū duobus cam's ibm dimiss. Johni Fowler (? Fewell) p. inden. p. ann.	10	0
Reddit. unius shope ibm cū 4 acr. terr. arab. in Marnhull dimiss. Nicho. Caylewey p. inden. p. ann.	10	0

Ville de Barwike in com Wilts, val. in Reddit. unius tenti cū ptin. in Barwick St. Jacobi in com. Wilts dimiss. Waltero Curtis p. inden. p. ann.	1	6	8
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9 17 4

Repris.

Reddus resolut. Dno. Reg. p. terr. in Safton 2 <sup>a</sup> .	<i>Extingat</i>
Denar. solut. R'cori de Toddebere virtute fundar. dic. cantar 46s. 8d.	<i>Rx. exonat.</i>

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Et reman. ultra £9 17 4

Which rated at 24 years purchas amounteth  
to £236 16s. od.

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From File 1438. (To Breton and Luce.)

Cantar. de Marnehull infra pochiam de Marnhull.

Firm. domus mancōis dic. cantie cū 3 pvis  
gardin. et pomerio ibm p. ann.

10 0

Firm. unius tenti, 6 (?) acr. terr. arrabili  
in campo de Marnehull and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ac.  
terr. in Brodemore, 1 claus voc.  
Hacsbrode haye annex. terr. Willmo  
Camell, poke (*sic*) pasturi vocat  
Edwardshaye in tenur. Thomi Forde  
p. copiam cur. p. tmio vite s. reddendo  
inde p. ann.

28 4

Firm. unius tenti cū. uno le Tenyscourte,  
uno ort. et uno claus voc. Worthres  
cū ptin in tenur. Willi. Joyce p. tmio  
vite s. p. copiam cur. p. ann.

13 4

Firm. unius acr. pti. jacen. in Brodemore  
& 4 acr. terr. arrabil. jacen. in australi  
campo ibm & 1 acr. terr. arrabil.  
jacen. in Whitwey nup. in tenur.  
Johnis Branker & modo in tenur.  
Johnis Harman, Alicie ux. ejus et  
Thome fil. s. reddend. inde p. ann.

6 0

Firm. unius claus pastur. vocat Wood-  
crofte continen. 3 acr. in sepali ac  
3 acr. terr. arrabil. in campo de  
Marnehull in tenur. Edwardi Foxe  
p. copiam cur. p. tmio vite s. p.  
ann.

8 0

Firm. tocius unius pti voc. Longmeade  
jacen. in poch. de Marnehull inter  
rivolū. vocat Clower & Shortewood  
& 3 acr. terr. arrabil. jacen. in magno  
campo de Marnehull pd. cū omibz s.  
ptin. in tenur. Nichi Comage &  
Xpoferi Comage p. indentur. p. tmio  
vite eor. reddend. inde p. ann.

18 4

Firm. unius claus pastur. cū 3 acr. terr.  
arrabil. ibm in tenur. Rici Lymynge  
p. indentur. p. ann.

6 0

Firm. unius pcell. terr. voc Flexehaye  
cū orreo vocat Flexehay orcharde  
& 4 acr. terr. arrabil. cū. eor. ptin.  
in tenur. Agnetis Kaynell, vidue,  
Edmundi Kaynell & Gilbti Kaynell  
p. tmio vite eor. reddend. inde p.  
ann.

4 4

Firm. unius cotagii adjacen. Cantie ibm ex boriale pte ac gardino & un. pcell. terr. eidem ptin. cont. p. estimac. $\frac{1}{2}$ acr. terr. jacen. ppe. gardin. Willmi Joyce in tenur. Xpoferi Joyce fil. Willmi Joyce, Johnis Clement junior & Gertrud Clement p. indent. p. tmio vite eor. reddend. inde p. ann.	3 4
Firm. unius tenti cū una virgat. & di. terr. dco. tent. ptinen. ac omibz s. ptin. in Barwyke Sci Jacobi in com. Wiltes in tenur. Walti Curtes et Edith ux. suis p. tio. vite s. p. ann.	26 8
Firm. unius shope in Shaston in tenur. Rogeri Yetman p. indentur. p. ann.	6 0
Firm. unius cellar 2 cannrs (? cam's) & un pū shope in vill de Shaston pdict in tenur. Johnis Fewell p. ann.	10 0
Firm. unius Shope scituat. in Shaston nup. in tenur. Willmi Kaylwey & 4 acr. terr. arrabil. jacen. in magno campo de Marnhull ppe eccliam ibm in tenur. Nichi Kaylwey p. indentur. p. ann.	9 4
Firm. 3 tent. cū ptin. in Marnehull dimiss. Thome Sowthe p. indent. p. ann.	46 8
	<hr/>
	9 16 4
Repris.	
Reddu. resolut. dno. Regi p. terr. in Shaston annual.	2s. <i>extingat</i>
Denar. solut. Rtori de Todbeare virtute fundat. dco. Cantie in augment. sustentac. s. ac p. dius. dimmis. officiis celebrand. p. aniabus fundat. ut pps dict. fundat.	2 6 8
	<hr/>
Et valet clare p. ann	£7 9 8
	<hr/>
At 22 yeres purchas	£164 12 8

Memor. that ther was pticulars made of the pmisses to William Fylotte by [virtue] of a warrant dated 5 May 1548.

The Woods and trees growing upon the prmysses wil but suffice to repayer the howses and mātayn hedges and fences of the same, therefore not valued.

Hutchins briefly mentions this Chantry, Vol. IV. p. 322.

**Chantry of St. Katherine in Gillingham.**

Chantry Roll 14 (94)

Granted to Free School in Sherborne.

See later on under "Foundation of Schools."

**Hospital or Priory of St. John Baptist in Shaftesbury.**

Chantry Roll 15 (100)

Nett Income £4 0 0

Grant to Randoll Burgh &amp; Robert Beverley, gentlemen.

Vol 68. 403d. &amp; File 1457. 3 July 2 Edw. VI. 1548

Hospitle sive P'orat Sci Johnis Bapti in Shaston val. in

Firma sive reddit hospitlis pdca cū omibz

domibz et edificiis tre. ten. prat.

[pasc.] pastur. redd. rention. et smo.

ac omibus ali pficuis cōmoditas et

emolum. qbuscuq. dict. hospitli ptinen

sive aliq<sup>o</sup> modo spectan. jacen. et

existen. in Shaftesbury, Motcome et

Gillingh̃m in com. pdco dimiss.

Robto Fooke p. indentur. dat in

festo Sci Johnis Bapte anno 36 Rx.

H. VIII p. tmino 21 annor. et redd.

p. ann.

£4 0 0rated at 24 yeres purchas £96 0 0

Memo their have been no pore peple releved by the said hospitall w'in the remembrance of man but a master or a prior only.

On File 1457 is the following regarding the woods:—M. the woods growynge in and upon the p'misse be not sufficient for the repacions of the same.

Hutchins mentions this Hospital Vol. III. p. 38.

**The Free Chapel of Milton on Stower in Gillingham.**

Chantry Roll 16 (99)

Nett Income £2 6 8

Grant to Sir Thoms Bell, of the City of Gloucester, Knight, and Richard Duke, of London, Esq.

Vol 68.33 &amp; File 1419.

5 July 2 Edw. VI.

Liba Capella de Milton subter Stowere in poch. de Gillingham in com Dors. val. in

Firm. sive reddit. dict. libe. capelle cum tribus claus. 13 acr. terr. arrabil & omibz decimis ac oblacōibus except quinq. inh'itant diudum dimiss. p. nomen libe capelle de Milton subtus Stowere Johne Mathey (*sic*) p. tmio — annor. ut p. indenturam dat 16 die Marcij anno 35 nup. R. Henrici VIII reddend. inde p. ann.

£2 6 8

which rated at 24 yeares purchase £56 10 0

On File 1419 is the following

The Free chapel of Mylton under Stower w<sup>th</sup> certein landes ther in the pishe of Gyllingham now in the tenure of John Mathew (*sic*)

There be growing aboute the scituaton of the same and in divers closses thereto appteigning 42 oks by estimacon of 60 and 80 yeres grow wich will but suffice to repayre the hedge of the same therefore not valued.

Hutchins gives a list of the rectors of this Free Chapel, Vol. III. 627.

### **The Chantry of St. Katherine within the Monastery of Shaftesbury.**

Chantry Roll 17 (97)

Nett income £6 13 4

As stated at No. 97. The sayd chauntrye hath no lands nor tents thereto belongyng but receavyth yerely his pencon by thands of the kyngs Receuor of the sayd late Mon. of Shaston.

Vol 258. 1. File 1998.

12 April 3 Edw. VI.

Cantar. Sci Kat'ine in ecclesia nup. Monast. de Shaston, val. in

Firma domus sive mansio. dic. Cantar. cum uno pvo. gardino eidem ptin. in tenur. Marie Creswell reddend. inde p. ann

3 4

at 14 yers purchas £2 4 8

Memo that there is no other londes apperteyning to the said chauntrye then is above specified forasmuch as the said chauntrye was founded w<sup>th</sup>n the church of the late monastery of Shaston



and received their pencons yerelie at the Recevor of the Kings revenues of the Courte of the Augmentac. sens (since) the dissolucon of the said late Monastery of Shaston and that the mansion house apperteyning to the said chauntry is very ruynous and in decay bi reason that after the death of thincumbents it remayned in the Kings hands.

### Chantry of St. John the Baptist within the Monastery of Shaftesbury.

Chantry roll 18 (96)                      Nett income    £5   6   8

- (1) Grant to John Cokke of Brokkesbout (? Broxbourne) co. Herts, Esq.                      2 Edw. VI. 1548  
Vol. 67, 724, and File 1528

Pcell revent. Cant. sti Johnis Bapte. fund. infra eccliam nuper Mon. de Shafton in com Dors. pcd.

Cert. terr. et tent. scituat et jacen. in Chesgrove infra poch. de Tysbury in com. Wiltes ptinen. sive spectans nuper Cantie Sci Johnis Bapte supdict. valt in

Firm. om. illar. terrar. et tentor. prat. et. past. cū ōibz aliis pfionis et comod. quibuscuq. de terre et tent. aliquo modo ptin sive spectans scituat jac. et existen. in Chesgrove infra parochiam de Tisbury in com. Wiltes modo in tenur. sive occupacio. Thome Mompesson p. inden. Willo Wassape nup. incum. cant. pdict. dat. in festo Sci Michis Archi. anno regni nup. Rx. Henrici VIII. 26<sup>to</sup> H'end et tenend. onia pd. terr. et tenta et als. premiss. cum ōibz et singlis ss. ptinen. prefato Thome Mompesson et assig. suis a festo Sci Michis Archi. pd usq. fine. et termin. 40 annor. extunc px. sequent. et plenar. complend. et finit. reddend. inde p. anno. ad terminos ibm usual

Firm. certe terr. arr. cont. p. estim. 8 acr.  
jacen. infra parochiam pd modo in  
tenur. Johnis Lushe reddend. inde  
p. ann.

10 0  

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£2 10 0

At 21 yeres purchas £55 0 0

(2) Grant to William Place and Nicholas Spakeman 3 Edw. VI.  
Vol. 259, 295, and File 1883 £1 13 0

Pcell Cant. Sti Johnis Baptist. in Shaston vocat Wassopes  
Chauntrie \* val in

Firm. duor. tentor. jacen. in poch. Scta  
Trinitatis infra villa de Shaston prcd.  
cum quœdam pcell terr. arr. jacen.  
in Can continen. p. estimac 8 ac.  
modo vel nup. in tenur. Thome  
Combe et Johnis James [reddend  
inde] p. ann.

8 8

Firm. unius tent. jacen. in pocha Scti  
Jacobi in Shaston pd. cū quedam  
pcel ter. jacen. in eadem parochiā in  
tenura Johnis Sawyer [Senyor] [red-  
dend. inde] p. ann.

6 0

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14 8

Firm. unius tenti jacen. in pochia. Scti  
Jacobi pd. cū quœdam pcel prat.  
jacen. apud Holmendevele in parochia  
predict. in tenura Rici Henburye p.  
ann.

5 0

Firm. cujusdam past. jacen. apud  
Wittingbridge in ejusdm pochia Scti  
Jacobi in Shaston predict. in tenura  
Johnis Foyle [Foyell] reddendo inde  
p. ann.

13 4

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£1 13 0

At 22 yeres pchas £36 6 0

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\* William Walsop or Walloppe was the incumbent or priest serving this Chantry.

There be no other landes belonging to any of the premisses the[n] is above expressed. There is no woodes upon the premisses.

(3) Grant to Silvester Taverner 12 Apl. 3 Edw. VI.  
Vol. 158, 1, and File 1228 £ 2 8

Cantar. Sti Johnis Bapt. in ecclia nuper Monat. de Shaston, val. in  
Firma domus mansionis dce Cantar. cum  
stabulo eidem ptin. jacen. in orient.  
parte cimiterii Sainte Trinitatis in  
villa de Shaston pdca modo in tenur.  
Johannis Cocke [Coke] reddend.  
inde p. ann. £ 2 8

At 14 yeres purchas £1 17 4

The "Memo" appended to the Chantry of St. Katherine 17 (97) applies to this Chantry also.

### Chantry of St. Anne de la Gore in St. James Shaftesbury.

Chantry roll 19 (95)	Gross income	14	7	0
	Rents resolute		5	6
	Nett Income	<u>£14</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>

Granted to Thomas Boxley & Robert Reves  
Vol 68. 106d. File 1436 12 June 2 Edw. VI.

Terr. et possessiones Cantarie Ste Anne de la Gore in Shaston  
ptin sive spectan,  
Cert. terr. et tents in Shaston, Launceston, Todbere & Marnhull  
valt. in  
Reddit. domus sive mansionis ibm scituat.  
in Cemiterio Sti Trinitat. de Shafton  
p. ann. 5 0

rated at 14 years pchas £3 10 0

Redd. unius pastur. voc. Grete Gore in  
poch. St Jacobi in Shaston in tenur.  
Nichi. Nicholas p. Ind. dat 4 die  
Octobris anno 35 nup. R. Henr. VIII.  
pro termino vite ss. p. ann. 4 0 0

Redd. unius pastur. voc. Northgore in tenur. Willmi Colles p. Ind. pro termino certor. annor [reddend.] inde p. ann.	2 0 0
Redd. pastur voc Ruddock [Rudcoks] Gore in tenur. Willmi Mayho p. ind. [reddend.] inde p. ann.	2 0 0
Reddit. pastur. voc Piggs Hays dimiss. Johne Speicer [Spencer] p. ind. p. ann.	13 4
	<hr/>
	£8 13 4

Rated at 24 yeares pchase £208 0 0

Reddit. unius Burgagii sive tenti. jacen. in poch. de Sci Petri in tenur. Johnis Barter p. ind. [reddend.] inde p. ann.	1 6 8
Reddit. alterius Burgag. cum gardino et stabulo in poch. Sci Petri in tenur. Hugonis Jones p. ind. [reddend.] inde p. ann.	1 6 8
Reddit. unius Shamell (Shambles) ibm in tenur. Johnis Yatman [reddend.] inde p. ann.	12 0
Reddit. unius tent. cum gardino jacen. in poch. Sci Martini in tenur. Thome Dier p. ann.	6 8
	<hr/>
	£3 12 0

At 14 years purchase £50 8 0

Reddit. unius Tofte terr. jacen. in poch. St. Martini in Shafton in tenur. Hugonis Jones p. ann.	2 8
Reddit. cert. terr. jacen. in Terrant Laun- ceston in tenur. Willmi Harvy p. ann.	6 8
Redd. unius pastur. sive p'tis jacen. in poch. Sci Jacobi in Shafton in tenur. pd. Hugonis Jones p. ann.	5 0
Reddit. duar. acr. prat. in Marnhull dimiss. Johne Clements clico p. ind. p. ann.	2 0
	<hr/>
	16 4

At 24 yeares purchas £19 12 0

Quodam annual. redd. res. de Johne Pound pro uno clo. pastur. jacens apud Castell Hill in poch. Sci Jacobi in Shaston	12
Annual red. res. de Thoma Atwaters pro cert. terr. apud Todbare p. ann.	18
Annual redd. res. de Robto Eu'ard [Everyarde] de Woodfield pro cert. terr. in Todbare p. ann.	18
	<hr/>
	4 0
	<hr/>

At 20 yeares purchas £4 0 0

In Donyate Marye & Bradford, co. Wilts.

Reddit. unius tent. cum ptin. in Charlton in poch. de Donyate Marye in Com. Wiltes dimiss. Willmo. King p. Ind. p. ann.	13 4
Reddit. unius tenti [cũ. ptin.] in Bradford in tenur. ( <i>blank</i> ) Griffythe p. ann.	3 0
	<hr/>
	16 4
	<hr/>

At 14 yeares pchas £11 8 8

Total £14 7 0

Repris.

Redd. resolut Dno. Reg. pro dom. mancio'. ann. 4s.	<i>Extingat</i>
Ball. Burg. ville de Shafton	11½
et Ball. nup. Monaster. de Shafton pd. 6s.	<i>Rex exonate</i>
	<hr/>
In toto	11½
	<hr/>

At 20 years purchas 19s. 2d. 15 4½

Rem. ultra £14 6 0½

Hutchins gives an account of this Chantry in Vol. III pp. 36 & 79.

20a **Stocks of cattle, &c.**, see later on.

21 Is a Hampshire Chantry, and although given in the Dorset Chantry Roll, really has no business there, though the lands happen to be in Dorset.

### Chantry in Langton long Blandford called Guldens Chantry.

Chantry roll 22 (114)	nett Income	£7 0 0
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Granted to Thomas Boxley and Robert Reves.

Vol. 68, 34, and File 1436      12 June 2 Edw. VI. 1548

Cantar. de Langeton als Lang Blandford voc. Gilden [Gylden]  
chantrie in eccl. poch. de Langton, val. in

Firma domus mancion. cum gardinor et  
pomar. eidem ptin. p. ann. 6 8

Firm. terr. d'mcalm videlt in terr. arrabil.  
30 acr. prat. 2 acr. di. cum cõim pastur.  
p. 60 ovibus, 4 bovis et uno equo [in  
Langblanford, Lyttelton, Caundell  
Mshe and Withy] dimiss. Johni Ryve  
p. Indr. [reddend.] inde p. ann. 40 0

Firm. unius pastur. in Candelmsh voc.  
Wither [Whyther] in tenur. Robti  
Shiphurd p. Inden. pro termino 44  
ann. 53 4

Annual Reddit suis exeun. de duobz.  
messuag. uno carucat terr. 7 acr.  
prat. 12 acr. pastur. in Blanford  
Martill p.ann. [quondam pcell terr.  
et possession. Stephi Derby milit.  
et Avicie uxis. ejus. put in fundacoe  
ejusdem Cantie apparet] 40 0

£7 0 0

[Memo. that this is all the possessions belonging to the Chauntry above said and that there ys noe woods growing upon the same other then for necessary repa'cons]

The clier yearlie value of the premises £7 0 0

Which rated at 26 years pchas mounteth to £182 0 0

The foundation of this Chantry is given in Hutchins Vol. I., 289, and it is evidently a mistake in the Chantry Roll to call it Gibbon's Chantry. There is, however, a Gibbon's Chantry at Litchet Matravers, No. 35 (76) on the Chantry Roll.

### The Free chapel of West Hemsworth (in Shapwick).

Chantry Roll 23 (115) ,      Nett Income £2 13 4

Granted to Silvester Taverner

Vol 258. 3      File 1998.      12 Apl 3 Edw. VI. 1549

Liba. Capell de Hemesworth als West Hemesworth val. in

Redd. 8 ac. di. terr. arrabil jacen. in

Hemesworth & 10<sup>mar</sup> agn. lan. ac

gran. in Hemesworth pd. modo vel

nup. in tenur. Rici Skovyn r. inde p.

ann.

£2 13 4

at 22 yeres pchas £58 13 4

Memo. there is no other lands apperteyning to the same Free chapell then is above expressed.

This chantry is mentioned by Hutchins, Vol. III. 168.

### Wimborne Minster.

The Collegiate Church or Royal Free Chapel of Wimborne with its office of Sacristan and its 4 Prebends or Stalls and including also The Great Chantry, otherwise the chantry founded by Thomas de Brembre, Dean of Wimborn, 24—35 Edw III. (1350—1361) was all dissolved by the Chantry Act of 1 Edward VI., and though I cannot find any precise statement to that effect I presume its properties, which consisted principally of tithes (see the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 26 Henry VIII. 1535), went towards the endowment of the existing church of Wimborne Minster.

There was, however, evidently other property belonging to the Collegiate Church, forming the subject matter of the 12 grants given below.

The Charter incorporating the Grammar School at Wimborn is set out in extenso in Hutchins III. 274

College or Free Chapel of Wimborne Minster			
Chantry Roll 24 (110)	Gross Income	51	5 6
	Less rents resolute	6	13 4
		<hr/>	
		44	12 2
	Less fees	6	6 8
		<hr/>	
	Nett Income	£38	5 6
		<hr/>	

- (1) Grant to Thomas Reve, John Johnson & Henry Herdson.  
Vol 259. 281. File 1904. 1 Feb. 4 Edw. VI. 1550

Pcell. possession. nup. Collegii sive Libi. Capelle de Wymborn  
aliorm. vocat Wymborne Mynster.

Cert. terr. et past. in parochia de Wymborne predict. val. in

Firm. om. et singlor. terr. et pastur. cm.

ptinen. vocat "The Deanes Leases"

continen. 70 acs.

Ac etiam unius prati vocat The Deanes

mede continen. 30 acr.

Duo claus. prati eidem adjacen. unde un.

vocat "Barne close" cū. orreo et

stabulo eandem continen. 10 acr. terr.

et altior. vocat "The Ponde Close"

continen. 5 ac.

Necnon un. acr. terr. vocat. "Catborough

[Cutboro] acre" cū pertinen. in

paroch. de Wymborne sic dimiss.

Willmo. Wynce [? Wynne] et Rndo

Walker p. Indent. dat. 16 die

Februarie anno 32 nup. R. H. VIII

pro termino 21 annor. reddend. inde

p. ann.

£11 11 4

at 22 yeares pchase £254 9 4

Memo that there is no wodds upon the pmiss sufficient for the  
reparacons thereof.

- (2) Grant to James & John Bysse.

File No 1466

15 May 7 Edw. VI. 1553



Pcell. nuper. Colleg. sive Libe Capelle regie in Wymborne  
predca val. in

Reddu. cert tr. jacen. ppe. Canforde  
bridge in tenur. Johnis Watman. p.  
ann.

6

Reddu. unius pvi claus. pastur. in Westrete  
modo vel nup. in tenur. Robti  
Towneley p. ann.

2 0

---

 £ 2 6
 

---

at 23 yeres pchas £2 17 6

Memo that this be the first pticlrs that I have made of the  
premisses. There are no wooddes trees or underwooddes growing  
in or upon the premises or anie pte or pcell thereof other than  
maye suffice for kepinge and fencing of the same and therefore  
here valued at nill.

(3) Grant to Thomas Reve.

File 1898.

7 June 7 Edw. VI.

Pcell Decim. pertin. nup. Decano Colleg.  
de Wymborn, valt. in

Firm. omi decim. in Bradford Briand in  
pochia de Wymborne pdict. dimiss.  
Johni Godard p. Indentur. dat. 4<sup>to</sup> die  
Novembris anno regni nup. Rs.  
Henrici VIII. 20<sup>mo</sup> p. tmio 41 annor.  
reddend. inde p. ann.

---

 £2 3 8
 

---

At 22 yrs pchas £48 0 8

Memo that the pmisses is not pcell of any of the Kings mat<sup>ies</sup>  
manors nor lieth nere any of his graces forests parks or chases  
nor any of his Hghnes howses resved by a kp. by the distaunce  
of 4 myles.

(4) Grant to Lord Clinton.

File 1515

27 May 6 Edw. VI.

Pcell possess. collegii sive Libe Capelle  
de Wymborne alias Wymborne  
Mynster

Firm. domus mancon. colleg. sive libe  
capell. Regie de Wymborne als  
Wymborne Mynster valt in

Firm. domus mano. collegii sive libe  
capelle pdict cum domibus stabulis  
edificiis structur. gardin. ort. pomar.  
eidm manc. ptinen. sive spectan.  
modo in occupacone Willmi Wynne  
reddend. inde p. ann.

£1 0 0

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(No valuation figures.)

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(5) Grant to Thomas Reve & George Cotton.

File 1901.

20 Feb. 7 Edw. VI.

Pcell. possession nup. Collegii de Wymborne in com, Dors.  
West Preston als dict. Litle Preston infra pochiam de  
Wymborne, valt. in

Firm. unius tenti cū ptinen in West  
Preston als dict. Litle Preston infra  
pochiam de Wymborne pdict. in  
tenur. Georgii Lovell reddendo inde  
p. ann.

8 0

---

at 25 yeares pchase £10 0 0

---

Memo that the pmysses abovesaid ar not pcell of eny of the  
Kings mat<sup>ies</sup> manors nor lyeth w<sup>th</sup>in eny of his Highnes honours  
and lieth from eny of his Highnes houses kept by a kep. forestes  
pkcs or chaces the distaunce of 4 myles.

(6) Grant to Thomas Reve & George Cotton.

File 1902

7 May 7 Edw. VI 1553

Pcell. possession. nup. Colleg. sive Libe. Capelle Regie de  
Wymborne Mynster in com. Dorset.

Wymborne Mynster, valt. in

Redd. unius horrei apud Colhille cū cert.  
terr. in tenur. Isabelle Jerarde vidue  
nup. ux. Rici Jerarde p. ann.

5 1

Redd. cert. terr. vocat "Fynchecombe"  
m<sup>o</sup> vel nup. in tenur. Robti Towneley  
p. ann.

3 4

Redd. unius pvi claus. contin. una acr.  
pastur. p. estimac. nup. in tenur.  
Thome Nele et modo in tenura  
Johnis Hannam armig. p. ann.

1 8

Redd. cert. terr. arrabil. p. estimac. 12  
acr. modo vel nup. in tenur. Agnet.  
Oringe vidue p. ann.

24

Redd. sepalis. piscar. aque ibm m <sup>o</sup> vel nuper in tenur. Jacobi Wurseley p. ann.	3 4
Redd. unius claus apud Est broke contin. p. estimac. una. acram modo vel nup. in tenur. Radd. Wurseley p. ann.	2 0
Redd. unius pcell. terr. contin. p. est. dimid. acr. pastur. modo vel nup. in in tenur. Richi. Allen p. ann.	1 0
	<hr/>
	£2 1 1
	<hr/>

At 25 yeres pchase £51 7 1

Memor. that this be the first pticulares that I have made of  
this premises.

HENR. LEKE.

There is growing in and upon the pre-  
misses 20 okes of 40 to 60 yeres  
growth valued at 6d the pece and all  
the residue of the woods growing  
upon the same premisses not here  
valued will barely suffice to repaire  
and maintaine the same

10 0

---

(7) Grant to Roger Bury

File 2131

5 May, 2 Mary 1554

Pcell. Collegii sive Libe Capelle Regie de Wymborne Mynster  
valt. in

Redd. cert. terr. in Ligh in pochia de Wymborne modo vel nup. in tenur. Robti Rugyons p. ann.	14 8
Redd. unius pcell. terr. in Wymborne in tenur. Jacobi Wever reddend. inde p. ann.	1 0
Redd. unius claus in Wymborn in tenur. Robti Towneley reddend. inde p. ann. 2s	
	<hr/>
	15 8
	<hr/>

At 23 yeres pchase £21 10 4

## (8) Grant To Thomas Reve &amp; Giles Isham

File 2222

15 July 2 Mary 1554.

Cert. Pcell. terre jacen. infra pochiam de Wymborne Mynster  
pcell. possession. nuper Colleg. sive Libe Capell. Regie ibm.  
fundat, valt. in

Redd. cert. terr. vocat. Milhñs jacen. et existen. infra. poch. de Wymborne pd. in ten. Jacobi Worseley p. ann.	3	4
Redd. cert. terr. ibm. in tenur. Edmundi Rugions. p. ann.	1	4
Redd. cert. tr. ibm in tenur. Johnis Psons p. ann.	4	0
Redd. cert. terr. ibm in tenur. Alexandri Seniscall p. ann.	1	0
Redd. cert. tr. ibm in ten. Thome Russell p. ann.	2	4
Redd. unius curtil. sive cli. pastur. in Westrete cont. 1 acr.; un. claus. past. voc. "Giles Croste" cont. 2 rods; cert. puteor. pastur. ex pte occiden. regie vie ducen. vss. Gillian Bridge cont. di. acr. et un sepal. gurgit. in aqua dne Regine ibm sup <sup>a</sup> Gillian Bridge, ac un claus pastur. in Rugsmyth lane jux. pt. Johnis Hannam modo vel nup. in tenura Johis Foster p. ann.	2	1
Redd. unius pecii terr. voc. "a Howe" in tenur. Michi Dennys p. ann.		8

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14 9

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at 23 yeres pchas £16 19 3

## (9) Grant to Robert Davy &amp; Henry Dynne

File 2329

10 Mch. 2 Eliz. 1560

Pcell. terr. spūalm in man. Dne Regine existen. racoñe actus (\*)  
pliament edit. in anno pmo regn s. ac antea pcell  
possessions. nup. Collegii sive Libe Capelle in Wimborne  
Minster.

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\* 1 Eliz. cap. 24.

Porcio Decimo in Hampreston, valt in

Firma porcone sñ decimar. in Hampreston pd. sic dimiss. Thome Kinge p. Inden. dat. pmo die Octobr. anno 33<sup>o</sup> nup. Rx. H. VIII p. tmio 24 annor. reddend. inde p. ann.

£2 0 0

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At 26 years purchas £52 0 0

---

I knowe not of any thing to be certified to you touching the said portion of tithe

Thos. Hambery.

---

(10) Grant to Edmund Downing and William Badbye.

File 2336.

—March 4 Eliz. 1561.

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Collegm. de Wymborne Mynster.

Porc. x<sup>mar</sup>. in pochia de Kerchell, valt. in

Redd. porconie x<sup>mar</sup>. in pochia de Kerchell in tenur. Dm. Johnis S<sup>t</sup>. John solvend. inde p. ann.

1 0 0

---

At 32 yeres purchas £32 0 0

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The auditor knoweth no speciall matter to be advertysed to y<sup>r</sup> honors touching the porcyon of tythe.

---

(11) Lease to William Goble for 21 years.

File 31, 15.

25 July 16 Eliz. 1574.

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Pcella possession nup. Collegii ide Wimborne val. in

Firma fōnim. terr. et p<sup>tor</sup>. onerat. ut pcella terr. scdm consuetudinem manerii de Leigh pcella Collegii pd. nup. in tenur. sive occupacone Decennar. de Wimborne p. ann.

£1 0 0

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At 4 yeres rent.

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(12) Lease to Theodore Sadler for 21 years

File 33, 41.

16 May 27 Eliz. 1585

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It is not stated to what College or Chantry the following lease of lands belongs, but from inspection it could be seen to refer to the College of Wimborne.

Pcell terr. cantar. in manibz Dne Regin. virtute Actus Pliament edit. pro dissolue Colleg. etc.

Cert. terr. et tent. in Wymborne and Leigh in co Dors. valt. in

Firm. omn. illar. terr. et prat. cū ptin. jacen. et existen. in Leigh in poch. de Wymborne Minster pd. in ten. Willi. Welsted, ann. redd.	20	0
(Firm.) unius cotag. ibm et un. cli. pastur. vocat. "Le Backside" cont. $\frac{1}{2}$ acr.; un. di. pastur. vocat. "Fursie House" cont. 1 ac. et di. ; un. cli. subbosci voc. "Copice Close" cont. $\frac{1}{2}$ acr. ; et 2 acr. terr. arr. jac. in cōibz campis nup. in ten. Johanne Moncke ann. redd.	2	6
(Firm.) unius pci. terr. ibm voc. "Gravell Pitts" nup. in tenur. Walteri Mel- mouth ann. redd.		6
(Firm.) unius al. cotag. ibm ac un. cli. pastur. voc. "Le Backside" et 2 acr. terr. arr. jac. in cōibz campis nup. in ten. Johis Morris ann. redd.	6	8
(Firm.) unius acr. et di. terr. jac. in le Heath ibm nup. in ten. Edi Vike ann. redd.		4
(Firm.) unius Cotag. in Wymborne Minster pd. et unius pcelle terr. cont. di. acr. in ten. Willi Welsted ann. redd.	5	0
(Firm.) unius tenti ibm cū ptin ann. redd, ac 4 acr. terr. arr. jacen in Cud- borough feilde ann. redd.	6	8
nuper in ten. Johis Foster	8	4
(Firm.) 4 acr. terr. jacen. in Redcotts nup. in ten. Willi Grey ann. redd.	8	0
(Firm.) 11 acr. terr. arr. et 2 hamas pti jac. in cōibz campis ibm nup. in ten. Johis Weylonde ann. redd.	1	5 4
(Firm.) 3 acr. terr. jacen. in cōibz campis ibm. nup. in ten. Johis Barnes ann. redd.	5	0
(Firm.) 2 acr. terr. arr. ibm in tenur. Johis (sic) Salter vid. ann. redd.	5	0
(Firm.) acr. prati jacen. in Broadmeade in ten. Willi. Grey ann. redd.	3	4
(Firm.) 1 cotag. jacen. in Leigh pd. ac 1 cli. pastur. voc. "le Backside"; 1 cli. bruer. voc. "le Howe" cont. 2 ac. 3 acr. terr. arr. jac. in cōibz campis ibm et 1 cli. pastur. voc. "le Pock" cū ptin. in ten. Thome Samborne ann. redd.	5	0

(Firm.) 2 acr. terr. jac. in Redcotts et unius acr. prati jac. in Brodmeade ann. redd.	7 4
Ac 4 acr. terr. arr. jac. in Redcotts in ten. Willi Grey, ann. redd.	6 8
(Firm.) unius tenti ppe ecclie de Wymborne cū gardino et al. ss. ptin. in ten. —Burgis ann. redd.	1 0
(Firm.) unius horr. et 4 acr. terr. arr. in Leigh Feilde ppe “le Hermitage” et 3 acr. terr. arr. in Little Rowlands in ten. Jacobi Macham ann. redd.	7 0
(Firm.) unius tofti terr. cū. ptin in Pava Pston [Little Preston] nup. in ten. Thome Townelie ann. redd.	4 0
(Firm.) 8 gardin. in Wimborne pd. in ten. Thome Brayne ann. redd.	1 0
(Firm.) unius pcelle terr. in Leigh pd. in ten. Henr. Macham ann. redd.	8
(Firm.) unius Houe prope Longlane ibm cont. p. estimac. 3 acr. in ten. Johis Mackrell ann. redd.	4
(Firm.) unius Houe in Leigh pd. jac. apud Manswell in ten. Willi. Welsted ann. redd.	8
(Firm.) unius Houe voc. “Black Howe” ann. redd.	6
(Firm.) unius al. Houe apud Colhill cū ptin. in ten. Cicillie Hardinge ann. redd.	4
(Firm.) unius al. acr. terr. apud Colhill in tenur. Thome Willis ann. redd.	6
(Firm.) unius acr. terr. ibm in ten. Willi Mayke ann. redd.	6
(Firm.) 2 gardin. in Wymborne pd un. jac. in West Streete et al. in Pillory Street. ann. redd.	2 0
Ac (Firm.) unius gardin. ibm in ten. Willi Welsted ann. redd.	6

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£6 14 8

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Total on File is £6 14 0

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Fine is 2 years rent £13 8 0

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Compare Hutchins Vol III. 184.

# Office of the Sacristan (Sextyne) in the College of Wimborne.

Chantry Roll 25 (108)	gross income	£8 17 2
	Rents resolute	3 14 10
	Net income	<u>£5 2 4</u>

- (1) Grant to Giles Kelway and William Leonard.  
Vol. 258, 103. File 1731. 7 March 3 Edw. VI. 1549

Domus mans. offic. Sacrist. [cũ ptin] infra Collegium de Wimborne, val. in  
Firm. domus mans. cum gard. et pvo pomer. eidm ptinen p. ann. £ 6 8

At 10 yeres pchas £3 6 8

- (2) Grant to James & John Byse, gents.  
File 1466. 15 May 7 Edw. VI. 1553

Cert. terr. in Wymborne Mynster pcell offic. Sacriste infra Colleg. sive Libam Capell Regia ibm, val. in  
Reddu. cert. terr [1 acr.] in Lighe infra poch. de Wymborne pdca m<sup>o</sup> vel nup. in tenur. Arthuri Colles p. ann. £ 1 0

at 23 yeres pchas £1 3 0

Memo to the effect that there are no woods on the premises.

- (3) Grant to Roger Burý.  
File 2131 5 May 1 Mary 1553.

Pcella offic. Sacriste infra Collegm de Wymborne Mynster fundat. val. in  
Redd. unius et di. terr. acr. in Wymborne pd. in tenura Johnis Hannam, armig. p. ann. 1 6  
Redd. 2 acr. pati in p<sup>to</sup> ibm voc. The Deanes Meade in tenura Jacobi Fesaunte p. ann. 6 8

£ 8 2

At 23 yeres pchas £9 7 10



Memo that the pmisses are not pcell of any mannor nor lieth nere any of the Kings (*sic*) Mat<sup>ies</sup> Pk<sup>s</sup> forests or chases or any hous resued by a Kep. for thaccess of his Highnes by the distaunce of 4 myles; and that thes be the first (survey?) I have made of the premises.

The auditor.

(4) Another grant to Roger Bury, on same File 2131.

Pcell officii Sacriste in dco Collegio de Wymborne, valt. in

Redd. unius tenementi cū ptinen. in Ligh  
in tenur. Jacobi Wever redend. inde  
p. ann.

£ 5 0

at 23 yeres pchas £5 15 0

(5) Another grant to Roger Bury, on same File 2131.

Pcell officii Sacriste in dco Collegio de Wymborne.

Decim. garb. feni in Preston als voc "Lytyll  
Preston" ptinen. offic. Sacrist. pd. valt. in

Firma porc. omn. decimar. garb. & feni  
quadm. terr. decan. de Wymborne  
ptin jac. in Preston als voc. "Lytyll  
Pston" modo in tenur. Thome  
Harvyre reddend. inde p. ann.

£ 4 0

at 22 yeres pchas £4 8 0

(6) Lease to William Goble for 21 years.

File 31. 15.

25 July 16 Eliz. 1574

Pcella terr. et possession. nuper Collegii de Wimborne.

Pcell. possess. nup. ptin. officio Sacriste Collegii pd. valt. in

Firm. omn decimar. omn pastur. et terr.  
dmcal. nup. decanat. de Wim. ptin  
et nup. in officio Sacriste ibm oñat.  
nup. in ten. Jacobi Fesaunte p. ann.

£ 13 4

### Chantry called Radcottes chauntry.

Chantry Roll 26 (107)  
& 112

Nett income £5 12 10½  
" £1 9 8

This Chantry is now merged in St. Margaret's Hospital, which is still in existence. An account is to be found in Hutchins III. 248 of the Hospital, and there are scattered references to Radcottes chauntry, all which will be treated of if the "Foundations of the Chantries of Dorset" are ever taken in hand.

In the Charity Commissioners Reports, 1836, Vol. 30, further interesting particulars are given.

### The great Chantry called Brembres Chauntry in Wimborn Minster.

Chantry Roll No. 27 (109)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
No. 27 Gross Income	34	7	5	No. 109	34	7	5
rents resolute	10	2	4		12	1	10½
	24	5	1		22	5	6½
				tithes	2	5	6½
					20	0	0

(1) Grant to Giles Keylway and William Leonard.

Vol. 258, 103. File 1731. 7 Mch. 3 Edw. VI.

Un. Columbar cum pvo gard. eidm ptin pcell Magna Cantar. in Coll. de Wimborne, val. in

Firm. unius columbar. cum pvo gard.  
eidem ptin jacen. infra scit., mans.  
pdic. [*i.e.* Domus mans. offic.  
Sacrisi.] in tenur. Simonis Benyson  
p. ann.

3 10

At 10 yeres pchas. £1 18 4

(2) Grant to James Bysse aud John Bysse, gents.

File 1466 only. 15 May 7 Edw. VI.

Pcell. Magna Cant. in Wymborne pd. voc.  
Brembrisse Chauntrye, val. in

Redd. unius pvi. peccii terr. voc. a howe  
m<sup>c</sup>. vel. nup. in tenur. Walti Genyns  
p. ann.

4

At 23 yeres pchas £0 7 8

Memo attached as to the Woods.

One little pece of land in Wymborne a howe in the tenure of Walter Jenings pcell of the possessions of the late Great Chaurtrie there called Branbrishe chauntrye.

There are no woodes trees or underwooddes growinge in and upon the premises or anie pte or pcell thereof other than maye suffice for kepinge and fencing of the same and therefore here valued at nill.

---

(3) Grant to Richard Were & Bartholomew Gibbs.

File 2066 only.

28 Feb. 3 Edw. VI.

Pcell Cantie voc. Brensbry's chauntrye infra Collegium de Wymborne Minster, valt. in.

Firm. domus mancione dce. Cantie cū.  
gardino & pomar. eidem ptin. modo  
vel nup. in tenur. sive occupacion.  
Johis Ace, Walti Mathewe & Johis  
Stone \* p. ann.

£1 0 0

at 10 yeres purchas £10 0 0

---

(4) Grant to William Morgan & Jerome Halley, gents.

File 2199 only.

8 June 1 Mary 1554.

Pcell Magna Cantie in Wymborne vocat Brembrish Chauntry  
valt. in

Firm. unius pastur. jacen. infra pochiam  
de Wymborne pdict vocat Est  
Walford dimiss. Rico. Goby p.  
indentur. reddend. inde p. ann. cū 6<sup>d</sup>  
p. un. copic. ibm.

47 2

at 23 yeres £56 12 0

Memor. that the premisses are not letten to any pson or p'sons in fee tayle for term of lif or lyves or during the Quenes pleasure to thauditors knowledge and that the same is not pcell of any of her Highness Honors, Castles, p'ks, forests or chaces nor of the lands de antiqua corona Regis Anglie nor of the Duchies of Lanc. or Cornewall or therledom of Chester ne do adjoyne to any of her Mat<sup>ies</sup> houses castells manors palacies or mancions res'ued for thacesse of her Highness.

---

\* These were the 3 Chantry priests mentioned in the Chantry Roll.

(5) Lease to Robert Best.

File 31. No 8.

7 June 7 Eliz. 1565.

Pcell Cant. vocat. Brembrid's Chauntry, val. in

Firm. trm. quart. ffrī juxta ratam 10<sup>d</sup> le  
bushell anu<sup>t</sup> exeun. extra R'coriam de  
Shapeweke modo vel nup. in tenur.  
Thome Claughton clic. et quondm  
pcell voc. Brembridys chauntry in  
Wimborne Minster pd.

£1 0 0

Lease for 21 years

(6) Lease to John Hannam, &c

File 32. N<sup>o</sup> 15.

2 July 24 Eliz. 1582

Parcell. possess. in manu Dne Regine virtute Actus P'liament.  
&c.

Parcell Cantarie vocat Brembre Chauntrie in Wimborne Minster,  
valt. in

Firma tocius illius medietatis sive  
halfendeele, tocius illius firme sive  
soli de West Walford in pochia de  
Wimborne Minster jacen. inter terr.  
Roberti Laristoke tenen. cantar. de  
Brembre predica in occidentli parte  
et regiam viam in orientli in tali  
modo prout ab antiquo dimiss. sunt.  
cum prat pasc. pastur. copic. bosc. et  
om̃ibus eor. ptinen. tam infra copia  
ibm qm̃ extra ac cum om̃ibz profic. et  
comoditatibz eardm copie et eisdm  
spectan. Sic dimiss. Joh̃ni Orenge et  
Aagnet. uxor. ejus ad teniom et pro  
tmio 70 annor. per indent. Thome  
Erocte Sacrist. colleg. de Wymborne  
Minster predica, Walter —, Thome  
Thorpe et Johne Ase cantarist.  
cantar. Thome Brembre predica dat  
24<sup>o</sup> die Martii anno 25<sup>to</sup> nup. Rx.  
H. VIII et predcus. Johne Orenge et  
Agnie et eor. assign. non succident.  
aliquid maer'em super terr. predict.  
nisi pro edificōe et repar. domor.  
posthac ibm edificand sine licens  
predict Sacrist et cantarist predic. vel  
eor. success. cum claus distrin et  
reintras. pro non soluere reddit.

infra spacm. sex septiman. post  
aliquod fest. solus ejusdm reddend.  
inde p. ann.

£3 11 8

The fine rated at 2 yeres

Make a lease of the premisses to John Hannam, Thomas Hannam and Amye Hannam sons and daughter of Thomas Hannam the elder for their lives.

(7) Lease to Troylus Turberville.

File 33 No 49

4 March 39 Eliz. 1596-7

Pcell possess. Magna Cantar. in nuper Colleg. de Wymborne  
vocat Brembris Chauntry,

Rectoria et ecclesia de Shapwick val. in

All the tithes there (no lands)

£15 15 4

These are all the grants, &c., relating to this "Great Chantry" the remainder no doubt forms part of the revenue of the existing church of Wimborne Minster.

### The Chantry of Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby in Wimborn Minster.

Chantry Roll No. 28 (106), gross income	11	17	4
less rents resolute	15	3	½
nett income	£11	2	0½

As stated by Hutchins Vol. III. 191 and 271 this chantry was formed into a Free School and later on into a Grammar School and exists to the present time.

The following grant approximating very closely to the amount in the Chantry Roll (the reprises being the same in both) would seem to be the property whence the income is derived.

Grant to Anthony Mauxell.

File 2434.

2 Feb. 2 Eliz. 1560

Cant. in Wimborne Minster fundat p. Margaret nup. Comtiss.  
Richmond et Derbye valt. in

Redd. cert terr. in Curyryvall. in com.

Som. in tenur. Rici Claweye p. ann. 3 10 0

Redd. unius tent. cū ptin ibm in tenur.

Robti Nurse p. ann. 12 0

Redd. unius pec. terr. ibm in tenur. Marmaduci Jennynys p. ann.	6
Redd. cert. terr. ibm. in tenur. Thome Clarke p. ann.	10 0
Redd. cert. terr. ibm in tenur. Thome Fortie p. ann.	1 6
Redd. unius tent. cum ptin ibm in tenur. Jhnis Woodde p. ann.	1 0 0
Redd. unius tenti. ibm in tennr. Willi. More, p. ann.	15 6
Redd. unius tenti. ibm in tenur. Isabelle Robyns, p. ann.	6 8
Redd. unius tenti cū ptin. in Barworthe als Bageworth in tenur. Edith Weston p. ann.	19 7½
Redd. cert. terr. ibm in tenur. Phi. Sayi p. ann.	2 1 7½
Redd. cert. terr. ibm in tenur. Alic Kinge p. ann.	1 6 0
Redd. cert. terr. ibm in tenur. Willmi Saye p. ann.	1 0
Redd. cert. terr. ibm in tenur. Johnis Lyninge p. ann.	1 0
Redd. unius tent. ibm in tenur. Thome Hardwell p. ann.	8 0
Redd. cert. terr. ibm in tenur. Johnis Grove p. ann.	7
	<hr/>
	11 14 0
Repris in redd. resolut p. ann.	15 3½
	<hr/>
Et reman. clare p. ann.	£10 18 8½
	<hr/>
@ 24 years pchas	£262 0 0
	<hr/>

### First Prebend or Stall.

Chantry Roll 29 (110)      Nett income      £8 10 0

Grant to Thomas Reve and Geo. Cotton.

File 1901.

20 Feb. 7 Edw. VI.

Pcell. possession. Prima Prebend. infra Collegm. de Wymborn in  
com. Dors. fundat.

West Preston als dict. "Little Preston" infra poch. de Wimborn,  
valt. in

Firm. unius tofti terr. cũ ptinen. in West Preston als  
dict. 'Litle" Preston infra poch. de  
Wymborn pdict. in tenur. Thome  
Lacye reddend. inde p. ann.

4 0

At 25 yeres pchase £5 0 0

### Second Prebend or Stall.

Chantry Roll 29 (110)      Nett income      £7 15 2

Grant to Roger Bury.

File 2131.

5 May 1 Mary 1553

Pcell Scd. P'bend in Collegio de Wymborne vocat "The Second  
Stawle"

Decim. garb. feni in Preston als voc. "Lytyell Preston" ptin.  
Pbend pdict. valt in

Firm. oñn. decimor. garbar. et feni in  
Pston als voc. "Lytyll P'ston ptinen.  
p'bend pdic. modo in tenur. Rogi  
Frampton reddend. inde p. ann.

6 4

pat 22 yeres pchas £6 19 4

### Third Prebend or Stall.

Chantry Roll 29 (110)      Nett income      £12 15 2

In Vol. 259.202, which is a grant with no name of purchaser, the lands of this Prebend are detailed in 6 lots. The Index says the purchaser was John Dodington but no portion of the Prebends property is to be found on File 1582 where the other purchases by John Dodington are enumerated.

At the foot of the entry in Vol. 259. 202 the rate of purchase is given as 20 years; apparently by waiting the sellers got a

better price as the sales to the eventual buyers were at 23, 24, and 25 years' purchase.

Details given in Vol. 259, 202 (? John Dodington).

Pcell poss. liba capella regie sive nup. Collegii de Wimborne als Wimborne Mynster in com. pdc.

Pcell terr. Pbend in Collegio pdco voc. The Third Stall, val. in

* Redd. un orrei cum 2 acr. pastur. eidm ptin. in Leigh p. ann.	10 0
(1) Redd. vestur. unius prat. in Leigh voc. Russheleigh p. ann.	8 0
(2) Redd. unius pcell terr. in Russhel, in tenur. — Bull p. ann.	5 0
* Redd. unius pcell terr. in Leigh in tenur. Peter Macham p. ann.	8
(3) Redd. un. acr. terr. in campo de Wimborne pd. voc. Cudborowefeld p. ann.	2 0
(3) Redd. vestur. unius prat. in Prest- meade in Wimborne pd. p. ann.	1 6

£1 7 2

(1) Grant to Thomas Reve & Giles Isham.

File 2222

15 July 2 Mary

Pcell Tercie Pbend infra Colleg. de Wymborne supd. fundat.  
voc. The Third Staulle, valt. in

Redd. vestur. unius prati in Leigh vocat  
Russheleigh infra parochia de Wymborne  
Mynster predict. modo vel nuper in  
tenura Johannis Abrey per annum

8 0

at 24 yeres pchas £8 12 0

(2) Grant to Thomas Reve & George Cotton.

File 1901.

20 Feb. 7 Edw. VI

Pcell possession Tercie Prebend infra Collegm de Wymborne  
pdict. in com. pdict. fundat.

\* These two apparently disposed of.



West Preston als dict. Litle Preston infra pochiam de Wymborne,  
valt in

Firm. unius pcell cū ptinen. in West  
Preston als dict. Litle Preston infra  
pochiam de Wymborne pdict. in  
tenur. Thome Bull reddend. inde p.  
ann.

5 0

at 25 yeres pchas £6 5 0

(3) Grant to Roger Bury.  
File 2131

5 May 1 Mary 1553

Pcell. Tercie Prebend. voc. The Thirde Stawle infra Colleg. pd.  
fundat, val. in

Redd. unius acr. terr. arrabil. in  
Cudborough feld in Wymborne pd.  
in tenur. Johnis Haman (*sic*), Armig.  
p. ann.

2 0

Redd. primie vestur. unius acr. sive. 'le  
hime' p<sup>a</sup>ti in Prestemedede nup. in  
tenur. Petri Macham et modo in  
tenur. Johnis Abrey p. ann.

1 6

3 6

at 23 yeres purchas £4 0 6

Memo that the pmisses are not pcell of any mannor nor lieth  
nere any of the Kings (*sic*) Mat<sup>ies</sup> Pks forests or chases or any  
hous res'ued by a Kep. for thaccess of his Highnes by the  
distaunce of 4 myles; and that thes be the first (survey?) I have  
made of the premises.

The Auditor.

### The Fourth Prebend or Stall.

Chantry Roll 29 (111)

Nett Income £7 1 1

I have not come across any grants relating to this stall.

**Chantry of St. James in Holte in Kingston Lacy.**

Chantry roll 30a (1113)                      net income      £5   6   8

As explained at 1113 in the chantry roll, there were no lands attached to this chapel, and the income was paid out of the possessions of the Monastery of Christchurch, Hants.

See Hutchins, Vol. III., p. 247.

**The Fraternity of St. George in Poole.**

Chantry roll 30b                      Nett income      £1   7   2

Granted to John Churchill, of Dorchester, draper & William Samwisshe.                      9 Feb. 3 Edw. VI.

Vol 258. 34. File 1501.

Fraternitate Sancti Georgii in Poole val. in

Reddit. unius gardin. jacen. infra vill de Poole pdict. p. ann.

3   4

Redd. unius mess. sive tent. ibm jacen. in quodam vico voc. Westreete p. ann.

4   0

Redd. unius gardini voc. The Myll post p. ann.

2   0

Redd. altius gard. ibm in tenur. Jacobi Redhedd p. ann.

16

10   8

at 15 yeres purchas £8   0   0

Redd. unius pec. terr. ibm voc. Hungry Hill p. ann.

5   0

at 24 yeres purchas £6   0   0

Redd. duor. tent. ibm in tenur. Adam Haryvill (or Harybill) & Hugonis Cocke p. ann.

6   8

Redd. unius gardini ibm jacen. in alto vic. continen. p. estimac. una acr. p. ann

5   0

Redd. unius gard. jac. apud Pidwins p. ann.

12

Redd. unius gard. jacen. in West Streete p. ann.

2   6   15   2

At 15 yeres pchas £11   7   6

1   10   10

Repris		
In redd. resolut. Edwardo Duci Somset		
p. capitli redd. exeun. de terr. pidct		
p. ann.		3 8
At 20 yeres pchas	£3 13 4	
Et valet clere p. ann.		£1 7 2

Memo there is no other lands ptaining to the said fratin. and there is no woods growing upon the pmisses.

Clere yerelie value of the premises. £1 7 2

Which rated at the several rates above

	£25 7 6
less reprises	3 13 4

Nett	£21 14 2
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Some interesting details of this Fraternity are given by Hutchins Vol. I. 58-60.

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31 **Obit Lands**, see further on.

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32 **Stocks of Cattle**, &c., see further on.

(*To be continued.*)



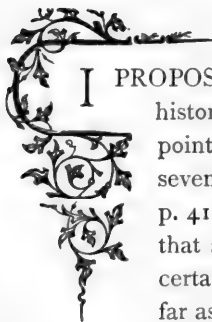
Dorset Tokens of the  
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries,  
and Medals of Various Periods.

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By HENRY SYMONDS.

(Read 20th Feb., 1908.)

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I PROPOSE in the following notes to continue the history of the token coinage of the county from the point reached by Mr. J. S. Udal in his paper on the seventeenth century issues (*Proceedings*, Vol. IX., p. 41), in which he gave us an exhaustive survey of that series. I then propose to touch briefly upon certain commemorative medals, and to exhibit, as far as I am able, some specimens of each class to illustrate the subject under consideration.

From the year 1672 (when Charles II. forbade by proclamation the uttering of private halfpence or farthings) until about 1787 the country was more or less inadequately supplied with copper money by the Royal Mint, and these shortcomings, due perhaps to the strain of the wars, resulted in the production of numberless counterfeits of the minor national currency. In the last named year the Government of George III. had so far neglected their duties in this respect that copper tokens began once more to find their way into circulation, and were freely accepted by the public

as being preferable to the spurious imitations of the King's money that flooded all the centres of trade. For a space of nearly thirty years these local remedies, although of course never legal tender, were tacitly permitted by the authorities, and it was not until 1817 that an Act of Parliament prohibited the making or circulating of tokens of copper or mixed metals after the 1st January, 1818. A period of grace was, however, allowed for the withdrawal of the pieces issued by the Overseers of Sheffield and Birmingham, on account of the hardships that a summary suppression would have caused, and the Act also preserved the rights of the holders to present these promises to pay to the original issuers.

These tokens of the eighteenth century differed from the earlier examples of the Restoration period in that they approximated in size and weight to the regal copper money of the day; indeed, many of them were intrinsically worth their face values, while their design and execution were frequently of high merit.

The traders of Dorset confined themselves to halfpence and farthings, of which the best known varieties are recorded in the following list, mules \* being omitted. All were struck in copper, and sometimes bear inscriptions upon the edges.

#### BLANDFORD.

1. *obv*: "W. Sanger. Tea-dealer." A pair of scales above a tea chest or counter, on which are sugar loaves and canisters; on the latter the figures 5 and 4.

*rev*: "Blandford. Halfpenny. 1798." "Pro bono publico," encircled by palm branches. (Plate I.)

*edge*: Milled; also plain. Struck by P. Skidmore.

The Rector of Blandford was unable to find any information as to this issuer, but the surname occurs in the town and neighbourhood from 1700 onwards.

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\* "Mules" = the name given to concoctions produced by the use of two odd dies,

## POOLE.

2. *obv* : "R. Allen, ironmonger. Poole. 1797." Within a dotted circle the badge of the Prince of Wales; "75" below, in an oval.

*rev* : "Poole halfpenny payable in Dorsetshire and Devon. 1797," in six lines.

*edge* : Engrailed.

3. *obv* : As No. 2.

*rev* : "Halfpenny payable in Dorsetshire." Within a circle of leaves "R A" in cipher characters. "1797." (Plate I.)

*edge* : As No. 2.

4. *obv* : As No. 2.

*rev* : An Anchor in a sunk oval within a border of rope pattern.

Nos. 2 to 4 are by P. Skidmore.

In 1798 Richard Allen was Lieutenant of the Artillery Volunteers, a corps then recently formed in Poole. In 1784 Elizabeth Allen and Son traded as anchor smiths, which suggests the origin of the reverse of No. 4.

5. *obv* : A female figure holding an anchor and cable, and an oval shield inscribed ".Ja<sup>s</sup>. Bayly, draper, Poole," in 4 lines.

*rev* : "Prosperity to the Town of Poole, 1795." On a carved shield the Arms of the borough. (Plate I., *rev* : only.)

*edge* : "I promise to pay on demand one half penny."

The edge is sometimes milled. (See note as to the Arms on No. 16.)

6. *obv* : and *rev* : as No. 5, but much smaller, for a farthing.

*edge* : milled, sometimes plain. (Plate I., *obv* : only.)

Nos. 5 and 6 were engraved by Arnold and struck by W. Lutwyche. J. Bayly was in Poole before 1790, and voted as a freeholder at the election of 1807.

## SHERBORNE.

7. *obv* : "A Sherborne halfpenny, 1793." An eagle displayed, with two heads.  
*rev* : "P. P. & W." in cipher characters, beneath a hive and bees.  
*edge* : "payable at the Bank in Sherborne + Dorset." +
8. *obv* : "Sherborne token value one halfpenny. 1796. P. W. & S." in cipher characters.  
*rev* : "Stet fortuna domus." An eagle displayed, with two heads.  
*edge* : plain.
9. *obv* : "Sherborne halfpenny." The front of the "Bank," above it an eagle as before and a riband inscribed "Stet fortuna domus."  
*rev* : "Preter Pew & Whitty bankers Sherborne Dorset 1796." In six lines. (Plate I.)  
*edge* : "payable at the Bank in Sherborne + Dorset +."
- Nos. 7 to 9 are by J. Westwood.

Simon Pretor, the founder of the firm who issued the foregoing three tokens, was born at Lyme Regis in 1727. The house shown on token No. 9 was on the south side of Long Street, and was perhaps used also as the post office, as S. Pretor was postmaster in 1790, being followed by Samuel Whitty in 1809. An obituary notice in the Gentleman's Magazine of September, 1804, records the death of Simon Pretor in his 77th year, and adds that "The Sherborne and Dorsetshire Bank originally established by him was, it is believed, the first of the kind in that county." In 1784 the firm was S. Pretor and Son, then Pretor, Pew and Whitty, whose descendants continued the banking house until it became merged in the National Provincial Bank. In 1831 Samuel Pretor held a cornetcy in the Dorset Yeomanry. Samuel Whitty \* was a native of Axminster, and son

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\* See "The brothers . . . Pretor and Thomas Whitty," by John Bullar, 1821,

of the inventor of the carpets bearing the name of that town ; he died in 1833, aged 73.

The partner named Pew was probably a relative of Dr. Richard Pew (if not the doctor himself), who was then living in Sherborne, and who was the author of sundry pamphlets on medical topics.

## NINETEENTH CENTURY TOKENS.

These pieces were struck in silver only, as far as this county is concerned, and were confined to shillings and sixpences, with the single exception to be presently mentioned.

The condition of the national silver currency at the beginning of that century was admittedly a scandal, and was constantly referred to in Parliament ; such English coins as were in circulation being so worn by use as to be generally illegible. This lack of necessary change moved the Bank of England to issue within a space of about twelve months nearly two millions sterling in silver tokens, made from Spanish dollars, which were in effect sanctioned by the Privy Council.

From Bank of England tokens to private tokens was a very short step, and one that traders speedily took. In all parts of the country individuals and associations put forth the silver pieces that were needed for carrying out the minor transactions of everyday life, and very creditable productions many of them were.

These tokens, however, had but a brief life of some three years. The great majority appeared in 1811, and a smaller number in 1812 ; in July of the latter year Parliament enacted that no gold or silver tokens, other than those issued by the Bank of England, should be circulated after 25th March, 1813. Much alarm was caused by this prohibition, and the Government, owing to their continued failure to supply legal currency, were under the humiliating necessity of extending on two separate occasions the time limit originally fixed for the suppression of the local issues.





1



9



1



15



15



11



9



11



3



5



12



3



12



19



6



20



19



24



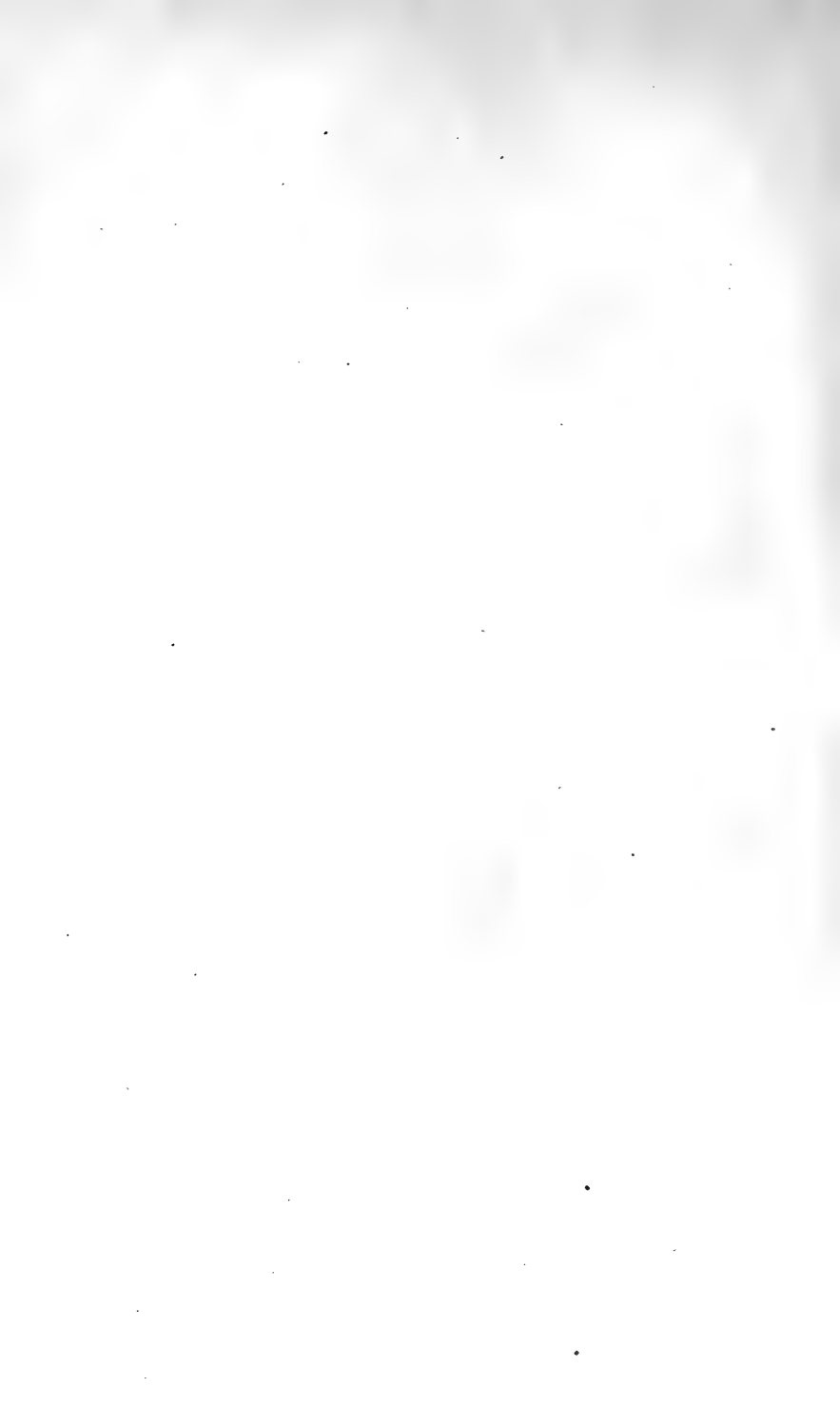
14



24



23



Those tokens that relate to Dorset are as follows :—

BLANDFORD.

10. *obv* : "Payable by H. Ward, Blandford." Within a garter, three lions passant guardant.  
*rev* : "One shilling token. For public accommodation, 1811."  
 11. *obv* : "Blandford, 1811." Within a shield, Arms similar to No. 10, but with a label of three points, in chief.  
*rev* : "One shilling token. H. Ward. For public accommodation." (Plate I.)

The Arms shown on Nos. 10 and 11 are derived from those of the Duchy of Lancaster which at one time owned the Manor, but no grant was made to the borough by the College of Arms. Henry Ward was a well-known clock maker 1775 to 1820. The Society of Arts awarded to him in 1814 a silver medal and a money prize for equation mechanism for clocks, to indicate the difference between true and mean solar time. (cf. Britten's "Old Clocks and Watches.")

DORCHESTER.

12. *obv* : A robed and mitred figure of S. Dunstan with pastoral staff in the right hand. In the left are tongs which hold the devil, who is seen over the Bishop's shoulder. Above, "Know thyself." Below, branches of olive. I. D. near left foot.  
*rev* : "Cox Merle & Pattison. Dorchester Bank one shilling token Pure silver." In six lines, surrounded by scrolls. (Plate I.)

Robert Albion Cox, William Merle, and Robert Pattison issued about 1811 this fine example of the die engraver's art. The two first named had established before 1790 a banking house in Cox's Court, Little Britain, where the family of Cox\* had carried on the business of gold refining as early as 1760.

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\* They were of Dorset extraction, being connected with Piddletrenthide, Gillingham, and Fifehead Magdalen.

R. Pattison, who was the only banker in Dorchester in 1790, afterwards joined hands with the London firm, and their lineal representative to-day is the Wilts and Dorset Bank. Mr. Pattison died at Stratton in 1845, aged 83.

The central device on the obverse of this token was doubtless borrowed from the Goldsmiths, of which Company S. Dunstan was the Patron Saint. In 1811 W. Merle was Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths, and had been chosen in the preceding year to give evidence before a Parliamentary Committee on matters concerning his calling.

In 1818 R. A. Cox was Prime Warden of the same Company, having previously filled the office of Sheriff of the City in 1801. The fable of Dunstan has been illustrated on only one other coin, viz., a farthing issued about 1660 at the "Devil and Dunstan" (a famous tavern near Temple Bar), a specimen of which accompanies the Dorchester shilling.

The words "Know thyself" are possibly of Masonic significance, as their Greek equivalents appear on the medal of a French Lodge.

#### POOLE.

13. *obv*: "One shilling silver token. Poole." Commerce, with attributes, seated on a bale; a ship under sail; K.S. on the ground near a discarded sword.  
*rev*: "One Pound note for 20 tokens. 1812." Within a garter, "Payable by W. B. Best."
14. *obv*: Similar to No. 13, but smaller. "Sixpence."  
*rev*: Similar, but "40 tokens." (Plate I., *obv.* only). By Kempson & Son.

William Brewer Best was a linen draper in High Street. The Gentleman's Magazine records his death at Poole on May 5th, 1836.

15. *obv*: "Town and county of Poole token 1811." Arms of the borough on a carved shield within olive branches.

*rev* : "James Ferris. Silversmith. Poole. value one shilling."  
Olive branches as ornaments. (Plate I.)

16. *obv* : As No. 15.

*rev* : Similar to No. 15, but "Poole" is straight, instead of curved, and there are other minor differences.

Two varieties of No. 16 differ in the details of the branches and berries. James Ferris lived on the Quay. A trader of the same name appears in the directory of 1790.

The field of the Town Arms on Nos. 15 and 16, viz., Barry of six sable and vert, differs from the field shown on No. 5, which is Gules, three bars wavy, or ; the latter rendering appears to be the correct one.

#### SHAFTESBURY.

17. *obv* : "Shaftesbury bank. Licensed 14 March 1811." Arms of the borough on a carved shield between branches of olive.

*rev* : "Dorsetshire Wiltshire and Shaftesbury Bank Token value (*in script*) one shilling." A Staffordshire knot.

There is a variety of this shilling differing in minor details.

18. *obv* : and *rev* : Similar to No. 17, but struck in copper as a proof or trial piece. The knot on the reverse is omitted.

19. *obv* : similar to No. 17.

*rev* : "Dorsetshire Wiltshire and Shaftesbury Bank Token value one shilling." "For the accommodation of the public." (Plate I.)

20. *obv* : "Dorsetshire Wiltshire and Shaftesbury Bank Token." Arms on shield as before, but without the branches.

*rev* : "One shilling at Shaftesbury or S. Lloyds Bucklersbury London." "For the accommodation of the public. 1811." (Plate I., *rev.* only.)

S. Lloyd of 6 Barge yard, Bucklersbury, was an iron merchant who also carried on a clearing house for the exchange of tokens.

21. *obv* : "Shaftesbury Bank, licensed 14 March 1811." Arms as before, but without the branches.

*rev* : "Dorsetshire Wiltshire and Shaftesbury Bank Token value (*in script*) sixpence."

A variety of this sixpence differs only in the size of "14" on the obverse.

22. *obv* : Similar to No. 21, adding "For the accommodation of the public" round the shield.

*rev* : Similar to No. 21, but "value" in Roman letters, and "Wiltshire" is curved instead of straight.

The issuers of the foregoing six tokens have not hitherto been identified, but I think it is quite clear that Bowles Ogden and Wyndham, who circulated in 1810 the one pound note now exhibited, were also responsible for the silver pieces. A banking house in Shaftesbury was founded by Edmund Ogden before 1790, and afterwards the firm extended the business to Salisbury. In 1810-11 the partners were William Bowles, Thomas Ogden, George Wyndham, and James Barrow; subsequently the Bank passed into the hands of William Storey, who continued it for some years. He was mayor of the borough in 1820, and paymaster of the Dorset Yeomanry in 1831.

23. *obv* : "Shaftesbury Bank Token. Henderson and Co." Arms of the borough on a carved shield. (Plate I., *obv.* only.)

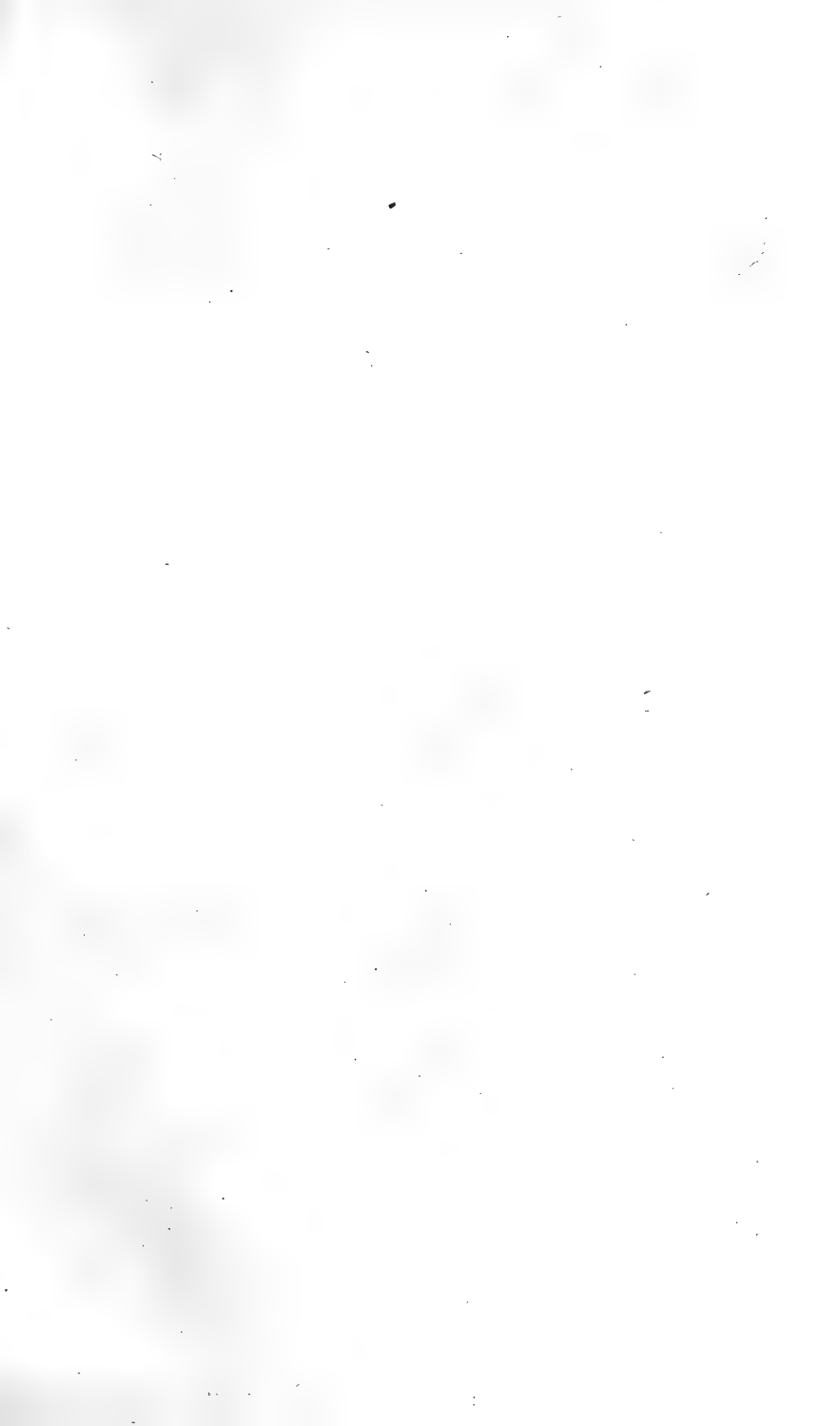
*rev* : "XII." in Roman figures within a circular wreath of olive.

24. *obv* : "Henderson & Co.—Shaston Bank Token."

*rev* : "3" within a circular wreath of olive. (Plate I.)

This threepence was the only silver token issued in England for so small a sum. Very few could have been struck, as it is now of the greatest rarity.

Enquiries at Shaftesbury in several directions have failed to elicit any information as to Henderson & Co. The name, however, appears at Poole in 1823 in the person of the stamp distributor, an office formerly associated with banking at Shaston. Apparently the firm existed for a short period only. The Arms





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shewn on Nos. 17 to 23 are those engraved upon a Corporation seal dated 1570, so that Shaftesbury may claim a title to them by use for more than three centuries, although no grant or confirmation is recorded at Herald's College.

## MEDALS COMMEMORATING PERSONS AND EVENTS CONNECTED WITH DORSET AND ITS HISTORY.

John Evelyn, who wrote "Numismata: A Discourse of Medals" in 1697, engraves in his pages, and comments upon with approval, four of the examples to be mentioned in these notes, viz., those of Strangways, Shaftesbury, and Monmouth's Rebellion. His testimony as a contemporary critic and man of taste is useful as showing the estimation in which these medals were held at a time when they had just left the presses, and their reputation is not less to-day. Evelyn suggests some names of distinguished men who were "worthy the honour of medals," and among them are Sydenham and Boyle. The author's desire was fulfilled many years after his death by the issue of medals in memory of these two worthies, but their posthumous honours were not in either case, alas! conferred upon them by their own countrymen.

25. *obv*: Portrait to the right, in Roman dress. "Ægidius Strangways de Melbury in com: Dorcestre: armiger." (Ian. R.F.) (Plate II., *obv.* only.)

*rev*: The White Tower of London; above, the sun. "Decusque adversa dederunt." In *ex*: "Incarceratus Sept. 1645. Liberatus, Apr. 1648."

In silver; a few in gold; size, 2·4in. Engraved by John Roettier, a native of Antwerp, who was employed at our Mint. Colonel Sir Giles Strangways was born in 1615, and was buried at Melbury in 1675. This medal, struck after the Restoration, refers to the imprisonment he underwent for his devotion to Charles I. He was M.P. for Bridport until deprived of his seat by Parliament, and was afterwards Knight of the Shire under Charles II.

26. *obv*: Portrait to the right. "Antonio Comiti de Shaftesbury." (G B. F). (Plate II., *obv.* only.)

*rev*: View of London and the Tower from Southwark. Above, the sun. "Laetamur. 24 Nov 1681."

Silver; size, 1.6in. By Geo Bower, an engraver at the Mint.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury, was born 1621. He held several offices of State, and was appointed Lord Chancellor in 1672. The medal celebrates his acquittal on a charge of treason in advocating Monmouth's claims to succeed the then reigning monarch, Charles II.

Dryden satirized this memento in some well-known verses.

27. *obv*: Profile portrait to the left. "Thomas Sydenham." (Moltedo. F.) (Plate II., *obv.* only.)

*rev*: "Natus Westiminstri. in Anglia. An. MDCXXIV. Obiit An. MDCLXXXIX." (MDCCCXXVI Durand. edidit.)

Copper; size, 1.7in. Issued in Paris among an international series.

The statement that Sydenham was born at Westminster is incorrect, and may be due to the fact that the medal was engraved in France nearly 140 years after the great physician's death. He was born at Wynford Eagle, the home of his forefathers, in the year mentioned, and in his early life served with distinction in the Parliamentary army. Afterwards he studied medicine at Oxford, was married at his birthplace in 1655, and then settled down to practise in Pall Mall. A memorial tablet in S. James' Parish Church describes him as "Medicus in omne aevum nobilis," a fitting tribute by the College of Physicians.

28. *obv*: Portrait to the right. "Robertus Boylæus. 1690."

*rev*: An incuse inscription. "Ingens Angliae Decor," &c.

Bronze; size, 2.4in. A medallion cast from an ivory carving, 1729.

Robert Boyle, philosopher and man of science, was a son of Richard, Earl of Cork, and was born in 1627. He owned and lived at the Manor of Stalbridge, his house there being assessed

in 1664 for thirty hearths, almost a palace in those days. After a life devoted to physical science and theology he died in 1691, having by Will provided for the establishment of a free school at Yetminster, where a portrait of the founder was, and perhaps still is, to be seen in the school-house.

29. *obv*: Portrait to the right "Jacobus Dux Monumet: fid: et libert: defensor." (Plate III., *obv.* only.)

*rev*: A Roman soldier trying to open a lion's jaws. "Parum successit, Feci sedulo. MDCLXXXV."

Silver and pewter: size, 1-9in. By J. Smeltzing of Leyden.

30. *obv*: Bust of James II. upon an altar on which four sceptres lie. In front, the Royal Arms crowned. "Aras et sceptrum tuum. 1685." Around are the king's titles. In the distance are ships and Neptune. (R. A. Fec.)

*rev*: Justice, on a pedestal inscribed "Ambitio malesuada ruit," weighs three crowns against the emblems of rebellion. At her feet, the headless bodies of Monmouth and Argyle. "Jacobus de Montmout" etc. upon two blocks. Troops fleeing from Sedgemoor. Two heads on pikes above a fortress. (Plate II.)

Silver: size, 2-4in. By R. Arondeaux, a talented French artist.

Nos. 29 and 30 illustrate the closing of one of the saddest chapters of Dorset history. The former medal was obviously struck by those who sympathised with Monmouth, the latter by the supporters of the *status quo*. There are four other medals referring to the events of 1685 which are set out in Messrs. Franks and Grueber's "Medallic Illustrations," to whose work I am indebted for some particulars.

31. *obv*: Portrait, three quarters face. "Johan. Churc. Dux Marl." (J. D)

*rev*: Victory standing amidst arms and flags. "Ubi aderat ibi Victoria." In ex: "ob. 27. Jun. 1722. nat. ann. 74."

Silver and copper ; size, 1·65in. By John Dassier, a Swiss.

Marlborough's age is inaccurately stated. He was born in his mother's home at Ashe in 1650, and therefore died in his 72nd year.

John Churchill, the first Duke, was the second son of Sir Winston Churchill, whose family were seated at Wootton Glanville and Great Minterne.

32. *obv* : Profile portrait in robes, to the right. "Guilielmus Wake Arch. Cant." (Plate II., *obv.* only.)

*rev* : Dedictory inscription by J. Dassier. "Illustrium virorum, etc." silver and copper. Size 1·7in.

William Wake, born at Blandford in 1657, was the son of William Wake, of Shapwick, and the grandson of a Rector of Holy Trinity, Wareham. The future Archbishop was educated in his native town, and subsequently at Christchurch, Oxford. In 1690 he preached a sermon at St. Mary le Bow to his fellow countrymen of Dorset who were then living in London. In 1705 Wake became Bishop of Lincoln, and was translated to Canterbury in 1715. He died at Lambeth in 1727.

33. *obv* : Portrait of Coram, three quarters face to left. "In memory. of. the. foundling's. friend. 1805." (J. Porter)

*rev* : "Foundling hospital instituted 17th October 1739. Thomas Coram founder," in five lines. Above, three serpents interlaced. (Plate III.)

Silver and copper, the latter sometimes gilt ; size, 1·5in.

Captain Coram, of Lyme Regis, sailor and philanthropist, was born there in 1668. An interesting paper on his life and work by Mr. Morton Stuart is printed in *Proceedings*, Vol. XIII., p. 144 ; the writer does not, however, mention this medal, which was engraved from the portrait by Hogarth, referred to on p. 148. Coram died in 1751, and was buried in the chapel of the hospital he loved so well.

34. *obv* : Portrait of Sacheverell, three quarters to the right. "H : Sach. D : D."

*rev* : A mitre. "Is : firm : to : thee :" (Plate III., *obv.* only.)



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Silver; size, 1·35in. Cast in 1710.

This divine was a member of the Dorset family of Cheverel, or Sacheverel, of Chantmarle and East Stoke, of which latter place John Sacheverell was rector in 1615. Dr. Henry Sacheverell was impeached in 1710 for delivering two sermons (one at Derby, the other at S. Paul's) which aroused the hostility of the Commons. Suspension from preaching for three years followed this prosecution, to which we owe the medal. Sacheverell is here represented as the friend of the English episcopacy; another medal, with the same obverse, substitutes the head of Innocent XI. for the mitre on the reverse.

35. *obv*: Profile portrait to the left. "John Wesley, M.A., born 1703, died 1791." "The world is my parish."

*rev*: Portrait, three quarters to the left. "Charles Wesley, M.A. born 1708, died 1788." "Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism 1839." (Plate III., *rev*. only.)

Silver: size, 1·5in.

The two brothers who founded the religious movement that bears their name, were closely connected with this county by family ties. Their father was born at Winterborne Whitchurch and educated at Dorchester Grammar School, while the registers of Lyme Regis and Charmouth contains many references to their kinsfolk. Cf. an article by Canon Mayo in S. and D. N. and Q. Vol. X., p. 271.

36. *obv*: Portrait in naval uniform. "A. A. Hood Lord Bridport Admiral of the White" (P.K.) (Plate II., *obv*. only.)

*rev*: Victory holding a naval crown and French flags. Ships of war in the background. In three semi-circles, "Off Port L'Orient," etc. In ex: "23 June 1795."

Copper, size 1·9 in. By P. Kempson and J. G. Hancock. The double "A" in the obverse legend appears to be an error. Alexander, first Viscount Bridport, was born in 1726 of a clerical and yeoman family in the Western part of the county. In 1664

Alexander Hood, of Little Winsor tithing, was taxed there for two hearths, and from him are descended the admirals and sea captains of that name, whose deeds are written on the pages of our naval history.

There are also two small copper medals of Lord Bridport and his brother Admiral Lord Hood, which bear their respective portraits on the obverses, with a crown or anchor on the reverses, and the inscription "Promissory naval farthing."

37. *obv*: Portrait to the left, in wig and robes. "John Earl of Eldon Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain 1827."

*rev*: Inscription in twelve lines; "Born 4 June 1751," etc.

Silver and copper, size 1.9 in. By Carl F. Voight. (Plate II., *obv.* only.) There is a variety of this medal, in silver, showing a wreath of oak on the reverse, without any inscription.

John Scott, first Earl of Eldon, took his second title from his Dorset home at Encombe in the Isle of Purbeck, which he had acquired in the early years of the last century, and where he spent the autumn of his life.

38. *obv*: Portrait, three quarters face. "R. B. Sheridan Esq."

*rev*: "Resistless wit," &c., in six lines, within branches of palm and olive.

In tin, by W. Lutwyche; size, 1.35 in. (Plate III., *obv.* only.)

R. B. Sheridan, statesman, orator, and dramatist, was the grandfather of the 'Squire of Frampton, who bore the same names; the latter was High Sheriff in 1838 and M.P. successively for Shaftesbury and Dorchester.

39. *obv*: "Swanage Friendly Society 1785" in four lines.

*rev*: "Value two pence" in three lines.

In copper; size, 1.25 in.

This society, founded 30th December, 1785, must have been one of the earliest organisations in the county for the encouragement of thrift and mutual help. Lewis Cockram was the first treasurer, with Geo. Bonfield and Jos. Gover as stewards. In 1794 their rules were exhibited at Bridport Quarter Sessions in accordance with the Act passed in the previous year.



40. *obv* : Profile portrait to the right. "Georgius III Dei Gratia." (C.I)

*rev*. : "Visited Weymouth June. 30 : 1789" in four lines.

In copper ; size, .75. Probably by Chas. James.

This little medal commemorates the first of those visits by Geo. III. that laid the foundation of the town's success as a watering-place.

41. *obv* : "Cerne Society. 1805." Countermarked with a horse's head.

*rev* : The same. Countermarked "R.B" and "83."

In copper ; size, 1.1oin. (Plate III., *rev*. only, before counter-marking.)

This Society was established on 6th June, 1785, at the Nag's Head Inn, Cerne Abbas, the initials being those of Richard Barnwell. The first President was John Cockeram, and the members were limited to 401. In 1819, when their rules were taken to Quarter Sessions, Sir John W. Smith and R. A. Cox were acting as treasurers. There is another copper medal or token issued by the "Cerne Union Friendly Society" in 1817.

42. *obv* : Profile portrait to the right. "Pitt Rivers." ("David, 1834.") Bronze : cast ; size, 6.3in.

This medallion, the work of the celebrated French sculptor P. J. David, represents George, fourth Baron Rivers, who commanded the Dorset Yeomanry from 1856, until his death ten years later.

I might here mention, in passing, the medal struck by the late General Pitt Rivers, and placed in the chief excavations made by him after 1880. The design is by Sir John Evans.

43. *obv* : Profile portrait of Q. Victoria, to the left. "Born May 24th, 1819. Ascended the throne 20th June, 1837."

*rev* : "Jubilee of her Majesty's reign 1887." "Borough of Dorchester, A. Pope, mayor." "In cordibus populi imperium."

The Arms of the Town upon a mounted and draped shield, In silver and copper : size, 1.4in. By J. Pinches.

44. *obv*: Portraits of the King and Queen, to the right.  
 "Edward VII. Alexandra. Crowned 1902.  
 June 26."

*rev*: "Borough of Bridport." The Arms of the Town  
 upon a square-topped shield. (Plate III., *rev*.  
 only.)

Copper; size, 1.25 in.

Before bringing these notes to a close, I would add a reference to some colonial brass coins that are associated with the name and memory of Sir George Somers, of Lyme Regis. In 1609, Somers landed on those islands in the West Indies, that afterwards bore his name, and where he established a settlement or colony. (Now the Bermudas.) About 1615, the Virginia Company, who were colonizing the islands under a charter from James I., issued the two coins now described:

45. *obv*: "Sommer Islands." A wild boar beneath the numerals "XII,"

*rev*: A ship under sail; St. George's cross at each mast head.

Brass; to pass for a shilling.

46. The sixpence is similar but smaller, and reads "VI."

There are also two little pieces for 3d. and 2d. without any inscription on the obverse; the smaller denominations are so rare as to be practically unobtainable.





## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

The accompanying page of photographs illustrates some of these small "hand-maids of history," which have been chosen to represent as far as possible all parts of the county. The numbers within brackets are those of Boyne's work referred to in the previous pages.

1. **Samuell Miller in Abbots Burey.** (B. 2)  
Although the surname of Miller occurs in the parish about 1650-70, I have been unable to identify Samuel the issuer.
2. **Lancelot Cox of Beaminster,** 1667. (B. 5)  
He was taxed for 2 hearths in 1664.
3. **Daniel Shepheard in Blandford.** (B. 24)  
See note under No. 24 *ante*
4. **Ben : Devenish of Bridport.** (B. 40)  
His name cannot be found in the register, but Thomas Devenish was a householder in 1642.
5. **Alice Jones at Broadwinsor.** 1667. (B. 44)  
In 1664 she was taxed for 7 hearths.
6. **Henry Castell in Cranborne.** 1666.  
See previous note under this town.
7. **John Roy in Dorchester.** 1660. (B. 76)  
As a resident of Fordington he was taxed in 1664 for 4 hearths, his house being then "voyd." See also *S. and D. N. and Q.*, Vol. III., p. 271.  
In 1588 John Roy married Margaret Stallington in Fordington church.
8. **R. B. in Maide Newton** (B. 100)  
See note under No. 100 *ante*.
9. **Elizabeth Milledge in Poole.** 1668. (B. 116A)  
See note under No. 116 *ante*.
10. **George Ollive in Poole.** 1665. (B. 120)  
In a subsidy roll of 1661 Geo Ollive, or occupier, is taxed 3s. 5d. for a tenement in Church Street valued at £3.
11. **Edward Burd of Shaston.** (B. 136A)  
See note under No. 136 *ante*
12. **John Bushrod of Sherburne.** 1668. (B. 158)
13. **Gustavus Horne in Sherborne.** 1667. (B. 162)  
In 1697 administration was granted in P.C.C. to Richard Wright, the guardian of Gustavus, son of Gustavus Horne, deceased.
14. **Theophilus Collins of Stalbridge.** 1669.  
See previous note under this town.
15. **Henry Harbin in Warham.** 1657. (B. 192)  
In 1664 "Mr. Henry Harbyn" was taxed for 7 hearths, and was apparently a defendant in an Exchequer suit dated 1653 concerning the tithes of the adjoining parish of East Stoke.
16. **Francis Reed in Weymouth.** (B. 202)  
See note under No. 202 *ante*
17. **Thomas Flory in Winburne.** 1670. (B. 222)
18. **Mil : Webster in Wooll.** (B. 224)  
This trader is not mentioned in the register of Wool, or in any of the more accessible records. The surname of Webster, however, occurs frequently in the neighbourhood of Poole during the period 1650 to 1700, and as there is no other parish of Wool, or any bearing a similar name, we may, I think, safely regard this as a Dorset token.



SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS.



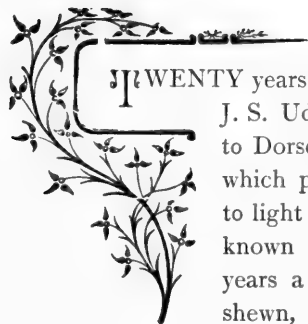


Additions to and Amendments of  
the Dorset Section of Dr. Williamson's  
Edition (1889) of  
W. Boyne's "Trade Tokens issued in  
the Seventeenth Century."

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By HENRY SYMONDS.

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TWENTY years have passed since our member, Mr. J. S. Udal, contributed the chapter relating to Dorset in the above-named work, during which period some new Tokens have come to light and many varieties of those already known have been noted. During recent years a largely increased interest has been shewn, both locally and in other counties, in this branch of archæology, with the result that many more specimens have been available for examination or comparison, and that Boyne's list has been extended in some directions and curtailed in others, as will be seen in the following notes based upon examples in the cabinet of the writer. Some biographical details have been inserted where such are wanting in the original pages.

My acknowledgments are due to the clergy of many parishes who have so kindly furnished me with information from their registers as to the issuers, or "tokeners," who lived in the Commonwealth and Restoration periods.

The marginal numbers are those of the 1889 edition of Boyne's work, Vol. I., pp. 163 to 199.

The abbreviation *O.* is for "obverse" and *R.* for "reverse," while the sign "=" implies that what follows is shewn in the field or central portion of the token.

#### BEAMINSTER.

3. *O.* Henry Brayne = The Mercers' Arms.  
*R.* Of Bemester. 1657. = H.B

Henry Braine of Beaminster was assessed for 2 hearths in a hearth tax return for 1664, now among the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian library. This return is very full, and covers the whole county with the exception of Poole.

#### BLANDFORD.

10. *O.* Thomas Bridle = The Mercers' Arms.  
*R.* In Blandford. 1659. <sup>B</sup>  
T.M

The town name should read "Blanford."

In 1664, 3 hearths.

11. *O.* Richard Eabris = A crown. <sup>E</sup>  
R.S

*R.* In Blanford. 1666. His half peny.

The surname should read "Embris."

In 1664, 2 hearths.

Administration was granted in the Archdeaconry Court at Blandford 1692 and 1706; the later grant referring, perhaps, to a son of the issuer who bore the same name.

12. *O.* Henry Forrest = St. George and the dragon.  
*R.* In Blandford. 1663. = H.F.



- 12A. A variety is struck in brass upon a larger blank.  
In 1664, 12 hearths. Perhaps this was the chief Inn.
13. O. John Gould at the = A crown.  
R. Crowne in Blandford = I.G.  
The town name should read "Blandford."
14. O. Thomas Gould = A lion rampant.  
R. In Blandford. 1664 = T.R.G. conjoined.
- 14A. A variety in brass from a different obverse die, in which the letters are smaller and the lion is larger.  
Administration was granted in the Archdeaconry Court at Blandford 1674.
24. O. Daniel Shepheard = The Haberdashers' Arms.  
R. In Blandford =  $\begin{smallmatrix} S \\ D.M. \end{smallmatrix}$
- 24A. A variety from another reverse die in which the inner circle is smaller and the legend differently spaced.  
(Plate 3.)
29. O. Will Wolfereyes. = The Grocers' Arms.  
R. In Blandford = W.W.
- 29A. A variety in which the surname reads "Wolferyes," and the reverse legend ends with two stars instead of one.  
In 1664, 2 hearths.

## BRIDPORT.

30. O. Rich<sup>d</sup> Bagg. merce<sup>r</sup> = R. B. between two stars of five points.  
R. Of Bridport. 1657 = A stocking between two stars of five points.
- 30A. A variety in which the letters of the obverse legend are larger and the stars, or mullets, differ.  
In 1664, 2 hearths.

The original register book of the Bridport Meeting of the Society of Friends, now deposited at Somerset House, contains the following entry: "Richard Bagg dyed the 2. 10, 1676 and was buried in the burying place of Friends, the 5th of the same

month." This register also mentions (1), Thomas, a son of the above named Richard Bagg, whose Bridport token is No. 32, and (2) Daniel Taylor of the same town, a son-in-law of Richard Bagg, whose token is No. 43.

33. O. Rob : Bishopp = The Apothecaries' Arms.

R. of Bridport = R.B.

33A. A variety of the reverse die. showing the legend differently spaced, and cinquefoils in the place of dots; the ornaments in the field are also varied.

In 1664, 3 hearths.

39. O. Thomas Dassell = A bull passant.

R. of Bridport, 1669 = T.D.

The town name should read "Bridporte."

In 1664, 13 hearths. Dassell is described in another contemporary document as "innholder."

#### CORFE CASTLE.

50. O. Richard Painter = A man holding a wool comb.

R. Of Crofe Castle. 1666 =  $\begin{smallmatrix} P \\ R.S. \end{smallmatrix}$

In 1664, 6 hearths. On 31 Dec 1698 the Prerogative Court of Canterbury granted administration of his estate: Susan his widow is mentioned.

#### CRANBORNE.

51. O. Robert Alner in = The Drapers' Arms.

R. Cranborne. 1669 = R.A. two cloves.

51A. A variety of the obverse in which the shield is larger and the spacing of the legend differs.

O. Henry Castell = A castle of one tower.

R. In Cranborne. 1666 = H.C between two mullets.

This token was unknown to the Editor of *Boyne* in 1889, but is described in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* Vol. III., p. 154. (Plate 6.)

## DORCHESTER.

53-7. The meaning of the initials H.D upon the Dorchester town farthings was unexplained until the Rev. J. H. Ward, writing in *S. & D. N & Q.* Vol. III., p. 104, suggested that "Hospital of Dorchester" was the true interpretation. This solution seems satisfactory. "Thomas Clench at ye hospital" was taxed for 5 hearths in 1663.

60. *O.* Thomas Applegat at y<sup>e</sup> = A crown.

*R.* Crown in Dorchester. 69 = His halfe peny. A  
T.E

This token should, I think, be transferred to Dorchester in Oxfordshire. It was first assigned to the county town of Dorset in the second edition of *Hutchins* (1796), but there is apparently no affirmative evidence in favour of our historian's attribution. On the other hand, the name Applegate, with variants, occurs in the parish register of Dorchester, Oxon., from 1650 to 1700, and the Crown Inn still survives there. A search among Oxfordshire wills confirms the register, and a tax roll of that county for 17 Charles II. yields the name of "Thomas Applegath" as an inhabitant of the village on the Thame.

61. *O.* William Brock = The Grocers' Arms.

*R.* Of Dorchester = W.B.

This item must also be surrendered to the Oxfordshire parish. *Hutchins* was the first to annex it in 1796, but the register of Dorchester, Oxon., proves that Brock was a name well known there before 1700. The subsidy rolls point to the same conclusion, which is further supported by a grant of administration of the estate of Wm. Brock, mercer, in 1686 by the Peculiar Court of Dorchester, Oxon., to Ann his widow.

64. *O.* Richard Cheney = The Grocers' Arms.

*R.* In Dorchester 1666 = R.C.

64A. A variety in which the letters of the legends, and the inner circles, are smaller.

"Mr. Richard Cheney" 2 hearths in 1664. He was Constable of St. Peter's parish in 1663.

66 & 7. *O.* Dorchester. 1667 = Simon Eyre.

*R.* Three quatrefoil leaves and a boot, filling the field.

67A. A variety shows an obverse from another die; Dorchester. 1667 = S.E divided by an intertwined ornament ending in two cinquefoils.

The register of Wool records that "Simon Eyre, of Osmington, and Mary Woollfryes, of Winterburne Kyngston, "within the parish of Bere Regis, by vertue of a licence were "married at Wooll, Feb. 13, Año Dm̄, 1642."

68. *O.* Rich: Fellows in = three sugar loaves.

*R.* Dorchester. 1666 =  $\begin{smallmatrix} F \\ R.S \end{smallmatrix}$

Here again the author of our county history appears to have assumed in 1796 that the Dorchester mentioned on the token was in his county. The registers of the Oxfordshire parish, however, go to disprove this, and to show that the family of Fellowe, or Fellows, were resident there at the period in question, although Richard cannot be identified. A search among Oxon. wills establishes the fact that at least two Richard Fellowes were living not very far from Dorchester about 1680. In the absence, therefore, of any evidence in favour of the allocation to the Dorset borough, I think that this token must join Nos. 60 and 61, and be restored with them to their true place of origin.

77. *O.* Iasper Samways. 1668 = The Grocers' Arms.

*R.* In Dorchester. grocer = His half penny. I.S conjoined.

77A. A variety from another die reads "penny" on the reverse; the letters on both sides are smaller.

"Mr. Jasper Samways," 4 hearths in 1664.

81. *O.* Phillip Stansbie = The Salters' Arms.

*R.* of Dorchester. 68 = P. S. conjoined.

81A. A variety from another reverse die shows a large cinquefoil on each side of the monogram.

"Mr. Phillip Stansbie" 7 hearths in 1664.

## EVERSHOT.

88. *O.* John Ffisher, 1658 = The Mercers' Arms.

*R.* of Evershot. mercer = I.F.

This member of an old Evershot family was assessed in respect of land there in 16 Charles I., and in 1664 his hearths were stated to be four in number.

## FRAMPTON.

89. *O.* John Maynard, mercer = His halfe peny.

*R.* of Frampton. 1667. = I.M. with a flower between the letters.

I venture to think that the editor of *Boyne* was wrong in assigning this token to Frampton in Dorset, where the surname is not to be found in any records whether parochial, testamentary, or exchequer. The register of Frampton on Severn, Gloucester, contains the baptism of a John Maynard in 1634 and his burial in 1671; the same person was married in 1659, at the neighbouring church of Cam, to Anna Trotman, who was buried at Frampton on Severn a few months after her husband. I fear, therefore, that we must part company with John Maynard as a Dorset token.

## HALSTOCK.

90. *O.* William Clarke in = A packhorse saddled.

*R.* Halstocke. Dorsetshir =  $\begin{smallmatrix} C \\ W.G \end{smallmatrix}$

William Clark sen: was buried at Halstock 18 Sept 1700, and Grace Clark sen: on 13 Dec 1715. A William Clarke was taxed for 3 hearths in 1664.

## LYME REGIS.

96. *O.* AMVELL Hart = A heart.

*R.* of Lyme. 1655 = A pot of lilies or roses.

- 96A. A variety of the obverse die in which the heart is larger and the legend differently spaced; a mullet takes the place of a cinquefoil.

It would appear that the tokens of Amiel Hart (Nos 96-7-8) were not issued by the same person but by father and son. Amiel the elder was responsible for those dated 1655; he was buried at Lyme on 3 Oct., 1667, and his will is registered in P.C.C. 19 Hene. Amiel, the younger, issued those of 1668, and his will may be found in P.C.C. 33 Bok.

In 1664 the father was taxed for 6, the son for 4 hearths.

#### MAIDEN NEWTON.

100. O. Draper in = R.B.  
 R. Maide Newton = R.B.  
 100A. A variety of the reverse die in which the legend reads "Newtoon" only, with other minor differences.

The identity of R.B. is somewhat a matter of doubt. The only individual who corresponds satisfactorily with these initials is one Richard Bishop, who was a substantial householder at Maiden Newton during the currency of the tokens, and who was buried there in 1680. If he could be shown to have been a "draper" the probability might become a certainty. (Plate 8.)

#### MELCOMBE REGIS.

101. O. Thomas Hide in = A ship.  
 R. Mely. Regis. Waymouth = T.H.  
 This should read "Waymouth. Mely Regis" on the reverse.  
 101A. A variety differs in the details of the ship and in the size of the letters of the obverse legend.  
 104. O. John. Swetnam. of  $\overset{I.S}{= A}$   
 R. Melconb. draper =  $\overset{I.S}{A}$

- 104A. A variety reads as follows, the token being of poor workmanship.

*O.* John Swetnam =  $\begin{smallmatrix} S \\ I.A \end{smallmatrix}$

*R.* of Melton. draper =  $\begin{smallmatrix} S \\ I.A \end{smallmatrix}$

## MILTON ABBEY.

106. *O.* George Cleeve in = The Drapers' Arms.

*R.* Millton Abby. 1669 = G.C.

George Cleeves contributed 2d. to a church rate for Milton Abbey parish in 1670. He was apparently a stranger by birth, but was elected as churchwarden in 1679. His name occurs several times in the parish accounts, and the register records his burial on 19th June 1712.

107. *O.* Zanchy Harvyn of = The Grocers' Arms.

*R.* Abby Milton. 1651 = Z.H.

Harvyn, or Harbin, is an old Milton name. In 1637 "Sonkey Harbyn" paid 4s. 6d. towards the reparation of the Abbey, of which church he became warden in 1653-5.

He was buried at Milton on 16 June, 1664.

## POOLE.

116. *O.* Elizabeth Milledge = A hart passant.

*R.* In Poole. 1666. = E.M.

- 116A. A variety is dated 1668 and differs in minor details of the reverse. The metal is brass, whereas No. 116 is copper. (Plate. 9.)

In a subsidy roll of 1661-2, Mrs. Melledge, widow, is taxed 13s. 6d. for the "Antholip Inne" and another tenement which were assessed at £12, and 6s. 9d. for her wine licence valued at £6.

Therefore, for 'hart' read 'antelope.'

122. *O.* Richard Olliver = The Grocers' Arms.

*R.* of Poole. 1650. = R.O

122A. A variety is dated 1655.

122B. A second variety is dated 1656.

It is at least doubtful whether No. 122, dated 1650, exists in fact. The description is apparently derived from Hutchins' plate of 1796, which needs verification in many instances, and, perhaps, in this one.

123. O. George Phillips = A dolphin.

R. Of Pool . 1653 =  $\frac{P}{G.A}$

The first word of the reverse legend should be "in," not "of."

In a subsidy roll of 1661-2 the "widow of Mr. Geo Phillips" was taxed 2s. 6d. for her new built tenement in Market Street, which was valued at £3. 5s. 8d. per annum.

128. O. Edward Tizard . 1671 = His  $\frac{1}{2}$  Token.

R. Chandler of Poole = A man making candles.

The obverse should read " $\frac{1}{2}$ D."

130. O. Edward Tizard = A man making candles.

R. In Poole . 1665 =  $\frac{T}{E.E}$

This occurs in brass as well as in copper, the latter being the type.

#### SHAFTESBURY.

134. O. Thomas Bricksey his = A hat and feathers.

R. Halfpenny of Shaston =  $\frac{B}{T.E}$

The variety No. 135, in the British Museum, said to read "Bricksie," is, in fact, identical with the type. 135 should therefore be omitted from the list.

136. O. Edward Burd = A lion rampant.

R. Of Shaston =  $\frac{B}{E.M}$

136A. A variety in which both obverse and reverse are from other dies, the details showing many variations from 136.

(Plate 11.) In 1664, 4 hearths.



Administration of the estate of Edward Burd was granted in the Archdeaconry Court at Blandford in 1679. It may be a mere coincidence that a token of Colyton issued in 1657 bears the name of Edward Burd, and that the initial of his wife's name was also M.

137. *O.* Joseph Byles = A variety of the Tallowchandlers' Arms.

*R.* In Shaston =  $\frac{B}{I.S}$

137A. A variety showing a larger shield on the obverse, and a larger inner circle on the reverse. The arrangement of the legends and the stops also differs.

In 1664, 2 hearths.

150. *O.* William Mathew = A sheep.

*R.* In Shaston. 1667 = W.M.

The animal on the obverse is a horse with a pack or saddle, the initials on the reverse should be  $\frac{M}{W.M.}$

In 1689 administration was granted in P.C.C. of the estate of William Mathews, of Shaftesbury, who had died in London.

154. *O.* Alexander Weekes at y<sup>e</sup> = Rose and crown.

*R.* In Shaston. his half penny = A.W

154A. A variety reads "hapenny" on the reverse. Possibly this is the correct reading of 154, as the editor of *Boyne* had not seen the token reported to him as reading "half penny."

"Mr. Alexander Wykes" was taxed for 8 hearths in 1664.

#### SHERBORNE.

180. *O.* John Whetcombe = The Arms of the Whetcombe family; paly, three eagles displayed.

*R.* In Sherburne. 1657 = I.W.

180A. A variety in which the shield is smaller and the obverse legend differently placed, the mullet being omitted.

In 1664, John Whetcombe, sen. and jun., were taxed for 9 and 6 hearths respectively.

In 1701, administration was granted in P.C.C to Sexia, the relict of John Whetcombe, deceased.

181. *O.* Isack Williams = A mortar and pestle.

*R.* At Sherborne. 1664. = I.W.

The town name should be "Sheerborne."

182. This token of 1658, by the last named issuer, reads "Sherborne" as printed, but is varied slightly from No. 181 in the details of the reverse.

183. This token of 1666, also by the issuer of No. 181, should be "Sheerborne," and differs from the two former specimens in the shape of the mortar and in the details of the reverse.

#### STALBRIDGE.

*O.* Theophilus Collins = Three cloves.

*R.* of Stalbridge. 1669 =  $\begin{smallmatrix} C \\ T.M \end{smallmatrix}$

This farthing token has not hitherto been recorded, save by the writer in *S. & D. N. & Q.*, Vol. XI., p. 37. The register of Stalbridge throws no light upon the issuer, probably owing to the fact that it dates only from 1690. The transcripts at Salisbury have not yet been examined. A tablet in the nave of Stalbridge church, mentioned by Hutchins, records the death of Temperance Collins in 1666. (Plate 14.)

#### STOWBOROUGH.

186. *O.* Nicholas Northover = N.N.

*R.* In Stoborry = 1657.

At Stowborough in 1664 he was taxed for 2 hearths. He is also mentioned in Harl. MSS 788.

## STURMINSTER NEWTON.

188. *O.* Robert Porter = The Mercers' Arms.

*R.* In Sturmister Newton =  $\begin{smallmatrix} P \\ R.F \end{smallmatrix}$

The final N in the town name should be omitted.

In a subsidy roll of 16 Charles I., Robert Porter was taxed 6s. on lands of the annual value of 40s.

## WEYMOUTH.

202. *O.* Francis Reed = The Grocers' Arms.

*R.* In Waymouth = F.R

202A. A variety of obverse and reverse in which the cloves upon the shield are eight instead of nine in number, and the letters of the legends are larger throughout. The ornaments and stops also differ. (Plate 16.)

207. *O.* Thomas Tunstall = A ship.

*R.* of Waymouth =  $\begin{smallmatrix} T \\ T.A \end{smallmatrix}$

208. This token by the last named issuer, in addition to reading "in Waymouth 1667," is further varied from N° 207 by the omission of the inner circle on the obverse, by a different rendering of the ship, and by other minor changes.

## WIMBORNE.

220. *O.* Roberte Ekins of = Arms within a shield; a bend fusilly between two daggers erect.

*R.* Wimburne. 1670. =  $\begin{smallmatrix} E \\ R.I \end{smallmatrix}$  and an interlaced flower.

220A. A variety omits the last E in the Christian name on the obverse, and the E at the end of the town name on the reverse.

221. *O.* John Farre of = A glove.

*R.* Winborne. glover = I.F.

The town name should be "Wimborne."

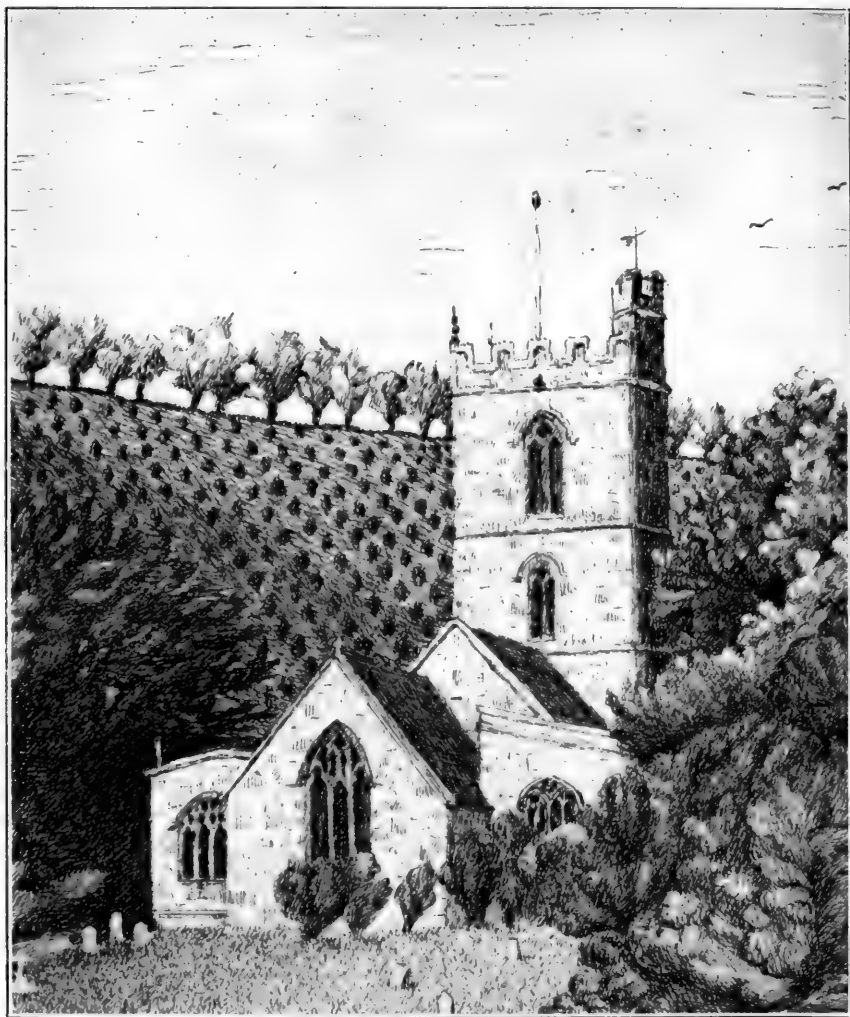
A curious little item of rough workmanship, struck in lead or pewter, reads as follows :

P.W. 69. 2<sup>d</sup>. Dorset.

The reverse is blank. See *S. & D. N. & Q.* Vol. X., p. 31.







HILTON CHURCH.



## Hilton Church.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE AUTHOR.

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By the Rev. E. H. H. LEE, M.A.

*(Read 20th February, 1908.)*

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WHEN I have to inform you that the name of Hilton is derived from the Saxon "Hell," and that the larger of the two streams which rise in the parish is called "the Devil," it might perhaps be concluded that there is something foreboding about the neighbourhood. On the contrary the people are a quiet and homely folk, living in one of the most lovely spots in a beautiful county, which, fortunately, can still lay claim to be an old-world place. In the character of its inhabitants "Helton" has probably not changed much since the time when the parish was given by King Canute to Ore, his house earle, who, with Dame Thole, his wife, gave it to "ye Church of S. Peter at Abbotsbury."

The parish stretches from Milton Park, close by the Abbey, over the ridge of hill, culminating in Bulbarrow, then drops down into Blackmore Vale, and reaches on its westward side as far as

the churchyard of Bingham's Melcombe, its object of chief antiquarian interest being the Celtic encampment known as Rawlsbury Rings. The parish consists of three villages, Higher and Lower Ansty and Hilton, at the latter of which is the church, an interesting and fine example of late Perpendicular architecture. There are traces, however, of earlier workmanship, namely, a Norman font bowl, an Early English arcade between the nave and the south aisle, and a window of the Decorated period in the south-western angle of this aisle, besides fragments of stones (placed beneath the tower) of Norman and Early English workmanship. Two of the window arches in the north aisle suggest Transition Norman work, and internally they bear traces of colouring.

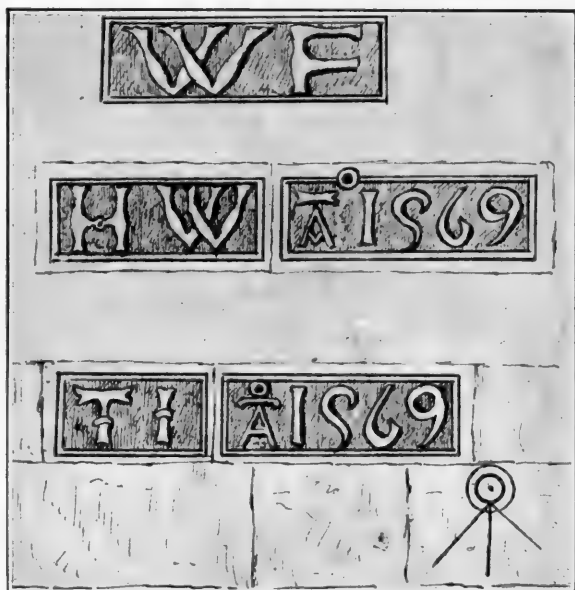
The Church of All Saints consists of a chancel, 24ft. by 16ft.; a nave, 35ft. by 21ft.; north and south aisles, each 50ft. by 10ft.; and a western tower, 12ft. by 11ft.; there is also a small vestry, about 13ft. by 9ft. 6in., at the north side of the tower. A remarkable feature of the Church is its width, the nave and the aisles together measuring 41 feet across, whilst in length the nave is only 35 feet.

The side aisles are divided from the nave by arcades, each consisting of three bays; both sides, however, differ in detail, that on the south being undoubtedly of older date than the other. The aisles have a common feature which is very unusual, for on both sides they are continued beyond the extent of the nave, without an archway, and are connected with the choir of the chancel by arches similar in detail to those in the nave. The piers of the south arcade are very slight, owing to the wall on this side of the church being very thin, only measuring 1ft. 8in., in comparison with the 2ft. 2in. wall on the north side.

The lean-to roofs of the aisles are of open timber work constructed of oak, and the ribs which support the panelling are very elaborately moulded; the roof of the south aisle having this curious feature, that the ribs of each square run alternately north and south, and east and west. The east end of this aisle was perhaps formerly used as a chapel, and has a priest's door with







16TH CENTURY INSCRIPTION ON SOUTH WALL.

several interesting details, and near it on the outside, and plinth high, is a large slab of stone supposed to have been used as a "Dole Table."

Two leaden plates which were formerly on the roofs of the aisles are now affixed to the walls of the vestry. They bear the

	I W		M A
initials	S F	and	I D.

1722


1741

The south porch, which projects into the Church in a very unusual manner, has a beautiful groined Perpendicular roof of Ham Hill stone, in the fan-tracery of which are the arms of the Abbeyes of Milton and Abbotsbury. The present position of the porch may probably thus be accounted for:—The aisle at some time has been widened since the porch was built, for at the time of the restoration of the Church in 1892 a short length of the moulding of the parapet was discovered which had been left inside the walls of the aisle at the west side of the porch. This moulding in every way corresponded with that on the outside, and had evidently at one time been outside the wall, and the point where the moulding stopped against the former wall could plainly be seen when the plaster was removed. The effect produced by this projection of the porch into the church is very peculiar. I think it not improbable that the widening of this aisle took place in the year 1569, as high up on the outside of the wall are three sets of initials—W F, H W, T I, to the latter two of which this date is attached. If this is so, it is an interesting fact, as very little church building was done during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Hutchins thinks the initials H. W are those of Henry Williams, who was lessee of the manor in the time of Elizabeth. From the peculiar position of the porch it has been suggested that at some time it may have been a chantry, but this is untenable from the fact that it has wide doorway openings, both of which evidently exist as originally built, except that the outside opening was not intended to have any door; and the double-moulded jambs and arch show that the porch was originally an open one. A niche and the pedestal and part of

the base of the bowl of the holy water stoup still remain in the north-east angle of the porch. The niche in its exterior face is of the 14th century.

The pier on the south side of the chancel arch contains the steps which formerly led to the rood loft. Before the restoration of the Church the original openings at the bottom and top of the staircase were walled up (this was probably done at the time of the Reformation), and two more doorway openings formed—one on the south side of the pier leading from the south transept and one on the west side, the sill of which is about 3ft. 6in. from the floor. This opening probably gave access to the pulpit. All four openings—three at the bottom and one at the top of the pier—are now left open to tell their own story.

The tower is a remarkably fine one and is in three stages finished with battlements and pinnacles and turret staircase. It is connected with the nave by a very handsome arch. Mr. W. J. Fletcher writes, "The panelled jambs and soffit of this arch bear a strong resemblance to the work at Sherborne Abbey and are very suggestive of the same designing hand." The belfry contains four bells varying in weight from 6 to 14 cwt. with the following inscriptions:—

1. **Non nobis, Domine, non nobis.**
2. N.H: C.W: T.P. Anno Domini 1684.
3. R.  P. 1637. Anno Domini.
4. O singe prayse vnto God. 1626. I.D. R.T.

On the north and south walls of the tower, where it is open to the interior of the Church, are twelve curious panel paintings of Apostles with their insignia, eight feet high, the names of each on a scroll over their heads. The oak on which they are painted has been smoothed with the adze, pointing to the fact that they were painted prior to the invention of the plane, so that their date would probably not be later than the early part of the fifteenth century. Hutchins says "that the painting is not ill done, and in tollerable preservation."

The six on the north side (from left to right) are :—

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Sċūs Matheus. | 4. Sċūs Symon.   |
| 2. Sċūs Philyp.  | 5. Sċūs Mathias. |
| 3. Sċūs Thomas.  | 6. Sċūs Petrus.  |

The six in the south side are :—

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sċūs Judas Tadeus. | 4. Sċūs Johānes euāgelist. |
| 2. Sċūs Jacobs Minor. | 5. Sċūs Andreas.           |
| 3. Sċūs Paulus.       | 6. Sċūs Jacobs.            |

Quoting again from Hutchins, "S. Peter is fine, Sancta Maria (one of those which are missing) that is also fine. In the former there is much expression of countenance," but not more than is found in some of the others to which he has given no distinguishing epithet. The others, also wanting, are S. Martin, S. Benedict, S. Bartholemew, S. Nicholas, and S. Sampson. Hutchins gives as the possible reason for these being laid aside, that except S. Bartholemew they were not Apostles, and that S. Paul was given preference to him. A closer examination of the paintings I think suggests a different conclusion. The panel representing S. Peter is made up of two figures: the upper half belongs to the original S. Peter, but the lower part to one of the missing six; besides several of the panels remaining have defective parts made up presumably from portions of the missing panels. From this, I believe, the conclusion may fairly be drawn that at some time or another the missing six were used to repair those that remain. These paintings originally belonged to Milton Abbey; and were removed at first to the chancel of Hilton Church some time after the year 1774—probably at Wyatt's restoration of the Abbey in 1789.

On the west wall of the north aisle there is a piece of inserted Perpendicular stonework like a parapet of five intersecting diamonds moulded in quatrefoils, at the centres of which are these arms, according to Hutchins:—“(1) A cross engrailed between four lilies, *Cerne Abbey*; (2) A cross tau, on which is (?) a bird-bolt; (3) A lion rampant in a bordure bezanté, *Earl of*

*Cornwall.*" As to No. 2, I am inclined to think this is a symbolic coat, with the tau and a nail with the sacred heart super-imposed.

In the east wall of the north aisle a coat of arms is inserted (owner unidentified). In the vestry there is an oak chest (with three locks) with the inscription—"M. H. Anno Domini 1638"—the initials of Martin Hewet, vicar, who died or resigned in 1639. There are also two old oak coffin stools.

Externally the Church has several features worthy of note. Besides the "Dole Table" already mentioned there is a sun-dial with the date 1690 at the south-east corner of the south aisle. In the angle between the exterior of the tower and the south aisle is a curious broken piece of masonry, which is difficult to account for. On the north aisle are some remarkable gargoyles, one representing a man blowing the bagpipes, of which I am told there is only one other instance in England, I believe, at Hereford Cathedral. The central gargoyle on the east side of the tower represents the devil flying out of a child after baptism.

There was formerly much stained glass in the Church which was "destroyed by some idle persons about 1730." A very beautiful east window has recently been placed in the Church through the generosity of two of the parishioners.

The list of vicars dates back to Hugh or Walter de Pankeston, March 6th, 1313, and the Living has always been in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury. The registers commence in 1604, and there are two interesting entries about the time of the Commonwealth. One "Will Snoke" was the intruder, and he seems to have had trouble with the parishioners, for we find during 1649 the following note:—

"AT MY FIRST COMING TO THIS PLACE.

About this time ther wer som married, that livid in the parish, others buried, and especially more that had their children Baptised, partly out of contempt, or by reason of ignorance or willfulness against me Refusing to be Examined of the poorer sort. Whereof som ar living others are dead, the which they should live they would be made uncapable of any earthly inheritance this I note for satisfaction of any that do. Will Snoke. And so I left it in the clark's liberty."



17TH CENTURY SUN DIAL.





Then in 1660 the returning Vicar entered a memorandum as follows :—

“Memorand : Yt in ye time of Civill warre in England when King Charles ye first was murthered by his subjects I John Antram Vicar of Helton was by ye power of ye sword then prvaileing violently kept out of my foresd livinge from the yeare 1646 in Januarie of tht yeare untill ye cominge in of Charles ye Second or gracious soveraine wch was in ye yeare 1660 being the 12th yeare of his reigne rtly about Michaelmas of yt yeare I was by law restored for yt in ye runpasse of the times this register has been kept very imperfect.”

On first reading this memorandum I thought John Antram must have put the date 1646 by mistake for 1649, but on examination of the registers for the year 1646 I found that on January 31st, 1646, they begin to be kept in a new handwriting, though not in that of Will Snoke. Thus a very interesting point arises, as it would appear that three years before the death of Charles I. this part of the country was so completely in the hands of the Parliamentary party that it could expel the rightful vicar and intrude its own minister.

Lionel Gardner, who succeeded Will Snoke, was apparently desirous but with ill effect to impress his knowledge of Latin on any who might inspect the registers, as in 1659 this entry appears :—

“Hugh Pysing, the son of Hugh Pysing and Avis his wife, Natus ffuit ye 24th December ett Baptizatis fuit ye 25th.”

When the parents of a child objected to its being baptised, this is the way the entry was made :—“Margarett the Anabaptist daughter of Richard Chacutt, Jan. 28, 1702-3.” And then in the entry of the burial of poor little John Chacutt, who was born February 28, 1704-5 :—“John, the Anabaptist son of Richard Chacutt, was put into earth April 6, 1705.”

There are in all old Registers some rather remarkable entries. Robert Parsons, the parish clerk, who kept the registers from 1765 to 1804, in one instance signs himself as ‘Rober’ Parsons. Here are a few other instances of mis-spelling. For Amelia, we have Meliar, Melyar, Melyear, Meliah ; Peneloper (Penelope) ;

Persilla (Priscilla) ; Miria, Meoria (Maria) ; Haiot (Harriet) ; Keria of Daile ; Lettechea. Among curious names in 1624, a boy was christened 'Bruen' ; and an unfortunate girl had to bear through life the title of Agnes Darkey Blagrove. In the time of my predecessor a man described himself as 'a proprietor of donkies' ; and I should imagine that 'deceased' is a record for the description of the rank or profession of a bridegroom.

I need only add, as one who had nothing to do with it, that it is a matter of much thankfulness that such a beautiful Church was restored by such capable hands. It was a real restoration and not a mutilation.





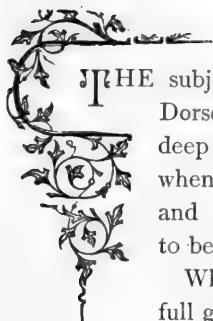
# The Distribution of Living Plants in Relation to the Different Geological Formations in Dorset.\*

(Being the Mansel-Pleydell Prize Essay for 1907.)

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By Miss L. TOWERS.

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THE subject before us must appeal to any lover of Dorset since it calls for the expression of that deep interest which Nature awakens in the mind, when she displays the wonders of her vegetable and mineral kingdom so profusely as they are to be found in this favoured county.

When one gazes on the wooded heights in the full glory of sunlight, or, in the gloaming, feels the mystery of her winding vales, who can but realise that Nature has many secrets to disclose to those who will woo her with earnestness and humility?

In searching for reasons for the great profusion and variety of plant-life in the county, our attention is drawn to the

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\* The writer wishes to acknowledge her indebtedness to Mr. Mansel-Pleydell's invaluable work on *The Flora of Dorset*, which contains two maps, one of the geology of the county and the other of the divisions of the county for the purposes of the Flora.

remarkable number of geological formations; these lead one to expect distinct differences of flora even in districts of the closest proximity; but although the character of plants is largely influenced by the mineral constituents of the rocks in their immediate vicinity, yet the majority of plants is to be found on the alluvial soils composed of the *débris* of many other strata. As, when endeavouring to form a garden where every variety of bloom may please the eye and charm the senses, it is necessary to provide the soil in which each plant may find the environment best suited to its requirements, so Nature, reversing this process for each combination of earths, provides the appropriate plant, often of striking beauty and always possessed of the indescribable charm of appropriateness and perfect harmony with its surroundings, which places it on a different plane from the denizens of an ordinary garden. In thus assorting her plants to their proper habitats, Nature indicates the close relation between the mineral and vegetable provinces of her kingdom, so that the instructed eye will discern through the vegetation the character of the underlying rock, and with equal certainty will predict, from a knowledge of the base rock, what flowers may be expected there in their seasons.

In Dorset, with its manifold strata and its ample provision of rivers and tributary streams, we find every condition realised for encouraging the growth not only of the more generally known wild flowers, but also of some species rare in many other parts of England.

Carrying our thoughts to the wide tract of chalk which stretches across the county from the extreme north-east to within a few miles of the south-west coast line, we find high downland with but scanty vegetation, except in the hollows where better soil has collected from the wastage of the hills. Turning next to the extreme south, we follow the chalk in a narrow tract visible along the coast at Ringstead Bay and Lulworth, from which point it strikes nearly due east till it forms the picturesque cliffs of Ballard Head. In the hollows and hanging woods of this area may be found all the ordinary Spring flowers, also the

later blooming Hare-bell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), and the rare Helleborine (*Cephalanthera ensifolia*), with its pure white blossoms and long narrow leaves, and round about Evershot the even rarer Great Bell-flower (*Campanula latifolia*). Among the plants of larger growth may here be mentioned the Wild Service tree (*Pyrus torminalis*) near the boundaries of Cranborne Chase; and on the extreme south-west and south slopes of the central Dorset range will be seen the Musk Orchis (*Herminium Monorchis*) rearing its slender spike of yellowish green flowers. The Bee Orchis (*Ophrys apifera*) is commonly found at the base of the chalk downs in Purbeck, and many other species of Orchid may often be met with on the calcareous soil of the district under consideration. The Dwarf Gentian finds a suitable habitat in the short grass of the downs, as also the rare Chalk Milkwort (*Polygala calcarea*). Curtis' Mouse-ear Chickweed (*Cerastium pumilum*), though very rare, may be found on the chalk downs. Common Centaury grows in open spots, whilst different species of Crane's-bill keep chiefly to hedge-banks, road-sides, and the borders of woods and meadows. Traveller's Joy (*Clematis vitalba*), though chiefly located on chalk, is also found on oolite, as in the Weares, Portland; but not on the Tertiary bed in the south-east of the county, nor usually on the heavy clays of the west and south. The Wayfaring Tree, or Mealy Viburnum (*Viburnum lantana*), which gets its name from the soft mealy down covering its young shoots and leaves, occurs principally on chalk or limestone, whilst the common Guelder Rose may be found frequently on most soils other than the sandy beds. The Common Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) is somewhat rare, but has been found between Evershot and Cattistock, and also in the south-western Lias district around Bridport.

There is, perhaps, no occasion to mention more than a few other plants, whose growth depends chiefly on the calcareous soil of this part of Dorset, such as:—The Musk Mallow (*Malva moschata*) with its crowded head of large rose-coloured and sometimes white flowers, the Milk Vetch (*Astragalus*

*glycyphyllus*), a species more commonly found in the eastern parts of England, and distributing itself over the greater part of Europe, and into the far east of Russian Asia; Common Sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*), Salad Burnet (*Poterium Sanguisorba*), Wild Carrot (*Daucus Carota*), some species of Bedstraw, such as the Slender Bedstraw (*Galium sylvestre*), and the Marsh Bedstraw (*Galium palustre*), the Glabrous Oatgrass (*Avena pratensis*), and the Field Fleawort (*Senecio campestris*), which grows very luxuriantly on Ashmoor Down.

In close local contact with the chalk comes the other member of the cretaceous group, known as the Wealden Beds, which causes the deep indentation of Swanage Bay, and extends thence westwards to Lulworth. These beds are not without some interesting plants, such as the Saw-wort, which may be found in plenty near Corfe Castle.

Passing now to the east and south-east of the county, we find the district of Tertiary formation represented chiefly by the Eocenes, and forming high heath-lands and long low stretches of bogland—the latter area being the most productive of plant life. Here the Bog-Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*) charms the solitudes with its slender stem of bright yellow flowerets, and the air is scented with wild Thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*) and Bog Myrtle (*Myrica Gale*). The Lesser Sundew (*Drosera intermedia*) grows here in turfy bogs and shallow water, and the Common Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*), another insectivorous plant, though somewhat rare, may be found near Poole and in Purbeck. The Bog-Pimpernel (*Anagallis tenella*) is common not only in this south-east district, but will be met with in most other boggy places of the county. On the drier margins of the bogs will be found the Bog Gentian (*Gentiana Pneumonanthe*), and some species of Orchis. The Marsh Helleborine (*Epipactis palustris*) is uncommon, but has been found in such places as the boggy ground between Morden and Bloxworth. Wild Mignonette (*Reseda lutea*), frequents the more cultivated ground, as also do White Campion (*Lychnis vespertina*), and St. John's Wort (*Hypericum tetrapterum*). On the higher ground will be found

some species of Poppy, also some members of the Fumariaceæ family, such as *Fumaria confusa*. Smith's Dog Violet (*Viola lactea*), the Common Allseed, and the soft-knotted Trefoil (*Trifolium striatum*), with many others, make this part of Dorset a source of much interest. *Erica ciliaris* and *E. ciliaris* × *Tetralix* deserve notice, as especially characterising this district; the latter has been found in comparative plenty in the neighbourhood of Parkstone. That rare plant, *Simethis bicolor*, has been observed in Branksome Wood.

Taking now the extreme west of the county, we find a district (forming almost a square bounded by lines drawn from Chardstock to Mosterton, from Mosterton to Bridport, from Bridport to Lyme Regis, and from Lyme Regis to Chardstock) given up entirely to beds of Lias and Midford Sands, with the exception of a few elevated caps of cretaceous beds such as occur at Stonebarrow and Weald Warren and Eype and Blackdown Hill near Thorncombe. Among the rarer plants of the district may be mentioned Whitlow Grass (*Draba muralis*), Purple Spurge (*Euphorbia Peplis*), Spring Snow-flake (*Leucojum vernum*), the Hay-scented Fern (*Lastrea æmula*), and the Heart-leaved Tway-blade (*Listera cordata*).

The coast of this part of Dorset offers much to rouse our interest in the beauty and variety of the flowers which Nature has attracted there by providing for their special requirements. Here the Yellow Horned Poppy (*Glaucium flavum*), the Purple Sea Rocket (*Cakile maritima*) and Sea Kale (*Crambe maritima*) find a home. A few other plants, rather rare on this shore, but found also in sandy and gravelly places on or near other parts of the coast, are the Sea-Stork's-Bill (*Erodium maritimum*), the Sea Pea (*Lathyrus maritimus*) with its spike of bluish purple flowers and hairy pods; and, on the cliffs between Lyme Regis and Charmouth, the sweet-scented white blooms of the Butterfly Orchis (*Habenaria bifolia*) may be met with. Among the shore-loving plants frequently found may be mentioned the Sea Pink (*Armeria maritima*), Sea-Milkwort (*Glaux maritima*), and Sea Beet (*Beta maritima*). A few other more or less scarce plants

growing in the cornfields, hedges and woods of this district are the Corn-Crow-foot, Green Hellebore, Common Barberry, Penny Cress, and the Blue Fleabane (*Erigeron acre*).

The heath districts of this corner of Dorset may be taken, in conjunction with the other heath lands of the county, as of necessity producing similar vegetation, though the geological position of the sandy beds on the west differs widely from those on the east. We find the Sneezewort Yarrow (*Achillaea Ptarmica*), Common Chamomile (*Anthemis nobilis*), the Small-flowered Sweetbriar (*Rosa micrantha*), and many others almost equally frequent in these parts. Whin, or Furze, is found in abundant profusion.

It is interesting to mention here a few of the plants that have been naturalised from other countries, such as—(1) the Yellow Mimulus, whose home was on the banks of rivers in North-West America, but which has long been cultivated in our gardens and is now naturalised in many boggy places, as at Bourton and Houghton; it has been found growing on the banks of the Wey and by the river side at Bradford Peverell—(2) the Water Thyme (*Anacharis Alsinastrum*) which floats entirely under water and was probably introduced from North America—(3) the Pheasants' Eye (*Adonis autumnalis*) at home in the cornfields of Central and Southern Europe and Western Asia, and—(4) the Tea plant (*Lycium barbarum*) for some time naturalised on our coasts and in some of the Eastern counties.

We need not enter upon the interesting subject of the lower forms of vegetation, such as the mosses, lichens, and parasitical plants common to the county, but, before closing this paper, attention may be drawn to the chemical connection between the vegetable and mineral provinces of Nature's kingdom, and the existence of an ascending scale in plant life—thus, lichens and mosses decomposing the rock surface and extracting from it their means of sustenance, by their death afford the necessary provender for grasses, and these, in their turn, make way for plants of a higher order, and so we must recognise the economic value of many vegetable organisms that have in



themselves little beauty or apparent use. Taking another step in the ascending scale, we see animate beings feeding on the herbage; and they, by their death and dissolution, complete the circuit by giving back to the soil those intangible particles of silex, lime, iron, &c., with other constituent substances; and Nature, in her invisible laboratory, will work up these materials into new forms of usefulness and beauty; and so the endless chain of destruction and re-construction works on, without noise or respite, and though many of its links are out of sight, it may be hoped that even on these, further investigation may shed fresh and ever increasing light. As Nature awakens in our minds a constantly deepening desire to look into her mysteries, so shall we be the more imbued with a sense of the exceeding beauty and excellence of her handiwork.



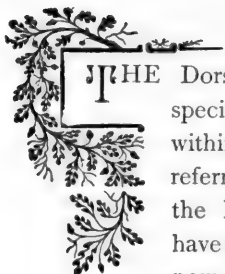


## Catalogue of Sepulchral Pottery in the Dorset County Museum.

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Compiled by JOHN E. ACLAND, M.A., Curator.

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THE Dorset County Museum is unusually rich in specimens of sepulchral pottery found in barrows within the county, and, although they have been referred to occasionally in papers read before the Field Club, I trust that the list which I have prepared—a complete list of all that we now possess—may be useful for reference and as an interesting county record.

So much has been written on pre-historic burial customs that I need do no more as an introduction to this catalogue than make a few general remarks as an assistance to those who have not been able to study the subject for themselves.

The pottery found in barrows is usually classified under four heads;—(1) Drinking Cups, now sometimes called “Beakers”; (2) Food Vessels; (3) Cinerary Urns; (4) Incense Cups. Drinking cups and food vessels are found deposited with unburnt bodies; cinerary urns, as the name implies, form receptacles for the ashes of the dead; and incense cups are also associated

with deposits of burnt bones; but their use is still a matter of conjecture, and the name is merely conventional.

The drinking cups, or beakers, are considered to be the earliest, and are on the whole the most graceful of the various types. The food vessels vary greatly in shape, but are never very large, while cinerary urns exhibit the utmost variety of construction, size, and design; there are several distinct types, the height varying from 5 or 6 inches to 24 inches, or even more.

The Dorset barrows have yielded very few specimens of drinking cups, and as a result our collection contains only two or three examples, Nos. 93, 111; but we are fortunate in having a considerable number of food vessels, such as Nos. 52, 64, 101, 114, and 115. Incense cups are represented by a few interesting specimens, but all more or less injured, Nos. 25, 71, 90, and 125; and out of the large number of cinerary urns it will be sufficient to refer to a few typical examples of the different varieties. (1) Those with overhanging or moulded rims, which may be said to consist of three members, an upper rim, a neck, and the body; Nos. 2, 22, 37, 38, 78, and 110. (2) Those which may be described as consisting of two truncated cones joined at their bases, barrel shape, and provided with loop handles or knobs; Nos. 34, 87. (3) Those with straight sides, cylindrical, or nearly so, Nos. 4, 5, 46, 75, 79, and 112; and (4) globular, such as Nos. 8, 9, 11, 42, 43, and 49.

Although simple burial of the body in a contracted position appears to have preceded the custom of cremation, Mr. Bateman, in his book "Antiquities of Derbyshire," gives a table presenting the characteristic features of both kinds of sepulture, practised at the same period; and to show how difficult it would be to draw reliable conclusions as to the relative dates of Dorset barrows merely from the character of the burial, I will refer to an excavation made by Mr. Warne at Dewlish. The barrow contained evidence of at least seven distinct interments, five of which were cremations, and two of unburnt bodies. The earliest, *i.e.*, the lowest, burial was in a cinerary urn, elegantly shaped and of compact texture, "the most beautiful specimen," says Mr. Warne,

“of all the fictile productions of the ancients it has been my lot to excavate, the mould and chalk around being entirely free from any admixture of ashes or bones.” Above this primary burial was a child’s skeleton, with a drinking cup. Still higher up was found an urn containing calcined bones, quite plain and rudely manipulated. In the upper portion of the barrow were three cinerary urns inverted, two close together, and the other at some distance, but all containing bones and ashes, while a skeleton unburnt was discovered in the highest stratum, at the same depth, but at a distance from one of the cinerary urns. Three of the urns from the barrow are in the Museum, numbered 1, 3, and 31. Mr. Warne concludes his account of the excavation by saying that the urn of the latest interment was the rudest, both in material and construction, whilst the primary deposit exhibits the most graceful and tasteful embellishment.

Again, at Rimbury, near Chalbury Camp, on the southern slope of the Ridgeway heights, a very remarkable series of burials was discovered. Numbers of urns filled with cinerary remains, also a number of cists containing unburnt bones. The different kinds of burials were interspersed without any apparent order or system, skeletons in their integrity being found lying beneath the urns. In the Museum there are several specimens from this great cemetery, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 19, 36, 39, 40.

The investigation of the Deverel Barrow, near Milborne S. Andrew, produced somewhat different results. It was opened by Mr. Miles in the year 1825, and is fully described in the book he published in the following year. He states that every method of interment had been followed, *after cremation* had been used; and, although each corpse had been consumed by fire, the ashes were variously deposited; some of the remains were merely placed on the ground, some were in cists cut in the chalk; some of the urns which contained ashes were in specially prepared cists under large stones, while others were enclosed by rude arches made of flints. There is only one urn, No. 79, in the Museum from this important burial place, described by Sir Richard Colt Hoare as “a family or general deposit, which must have been frequently

re-opened to receive fresh burials," and he pronounces the urns found there to be of the earliest British manufacture. Thirty-three distinct interments were discovered by Mr. Miles, and there were probably others, previously disturbed.

These instances prove that if any explanation can be found for the diversity of the burial customs connected with the Dorset Barrows, it must be looked for quite apart from the actual date of the burials. It is more probable that the social position or rank of the deceased person was the deciding factor in each case, and the regard with which he was held by his surviving friends. The shape of barrows, and the character of objects found in connection with the burial, are the chief factors in determining the period. Round barrows may generally be referred to the Bronze age, and long shaped barrows to the earlier Neolithic period. There are two records, in the Museum, of Roman coins being found in barrows, one at Frome Whitwell, near Dorchester, and the other at Chesilborne; but, though unusual, it may be accounted for on the supposition that Roman residents made excavations into the burial mounds.

It has been debated at different times whether these burial urns were ever intended for any other use, whether in fact they were originally made for domestic purposes. But the balance of evidence leads to the conclusion that they were specially constructed for the funeral ceremonies. The shape, the coarse material with which (for the most part) they were made, and even the ornamentation seem to prove that they were ill adapted for everyday use; and, moreover, vessels of sepulchral design are never discovered in connection with dwelling places, and possess little in common with the pottery which is found there.

They are all hand made, showing no sign of being fashioned on a potter's wheel, and it is also safe to affirm that they were baked at an open fire, the larger vessels frequently having a tinge of black on the upper parts, caused by smoke from the burning wood, possibly only exposed to the heat of the funeral flames. The texture of the clay, as well as the colour, varies greatly, the larger vessels (especially the cinerary urns) having a considerable

amount of broken stone mixed with the clay, or sometimes pounded shells, while the finer vessels, such as drinking cups are made of clay tempered by the admixture of grit or sand, and some of these which are often of a red colour, must have been more carefully baked, possibly in a rudely made kiln of piled up stones.

The ornamentation of the urns and other vessels is so varied that it is quite out of the question to attempt any detailed description here ; moreover it will be far more satisfactory for those who are interested in the subject to study it for themselves. It has been produced in different ways ; the rudest designs are made by simple indentations of a finger or thumb nail ; this is fairly common in the Dorset specimens. Another method was to use a pointed stick, or bone, and equally common is the ornament produced by the impression of a twisted cord, or thong. We have in the Museum two or three bone implements notched at the end, leaving six or seven teeth which exactly correspond with certain bands of ornament seen on some of the urns. If these bone combs had been drawn steadily round the soft clay the result must have been to produce the lines we now see. There are two examples, in the Museum, of urns having holes through the sides, with the object apparently of mending them ; the texture of the clay is so rough that cracks must often have appeared during manufacture or in the drying, and a simple tie would no doubt have preserved the urn for its allotted purpose. (Nos. 42, 53). The different shapes and sizes of the handles should be noticed. Some urns have four large semi-circular projections, others have knobs or bosses, either pierced or not pierced, and others again have mere excrescences just sufficient to hold a cord or thong from slipping, if it was intended to carry the vessel by that means.

There is one shape of urn which is more common in Dorset than elsewhere. It has straight sides, the mouth being rather larger than the base. Dr. Thurnam describes it as "flower pot" shape. When the Deverel Barrow was opened, several of this description were found, and Sir R. C. Hoare stated that although

he had excavated hundreds of barrows in Wilts, he had only discovered *one* of this upright form. It is certainly remarkable that there should be such variation of design in two adjacent counties. The Hon. J. Abercromby has published in Vol. 41, "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," an important article on "The Relative Chronology of Cinerary Urn Types," and he gives the name "Deverel-Rimbury" to one division of his classified list, Type III., but it includes urns of two very different shapes, one globular, the other cylindrical, or assuming the form of a narrow bucket; and he states that they are found both in the East and West of England, south of the Thames.

The geographical distribution of barrows is well shown in Mr. Warne's map of Dorset, dealing with the Vestiges of Antiquities (1865), where it is at once noticed that they are spread over the whole county with the exception of a strip to the north-west. They are, perhaps, most numerous along the south of the county, where the hills practically follow the line of sea coast, but we may be sure that the tribes occupied also the slopes bordering the Frome, the Puddle, and the Stour, for the central and eastern districts are well provided with these relics of the past; and, although burial sites are found frequently in the open country and the moorland, they seem to have been invariably placed on the high ground if such a position were obtainable.

The specimens of barrow pottery in the Museum were found in considerable numbers in the central part of the county, but by far the largest proportion are from the Ridgeway, and its out-lying spurs. This is not to be wondered at when we remember how Stukeley writes of that long and lofty range of open downs. "For sight of barrows," says he, "I believe it is not to be equalled in all the world."

LIST OF SEPULCHRAL POTTERY IN THE DORSET  
COUNTY MUSEUM FROM THE BARROWS OF  
DORSET. A.D. 1908.

The details in this list are entered as far as possible in the following order :—(1) Classification of specimen under one of four heads, viz.—Cinerary Urn, Incense Cup, Drinking Cup, or Food Vessel. (2) Locality of the find. (3) Size—1st, height; 2nd, breadth at top, outside measure. (4) Description of shape and ornament. (5) Name of donor.

The numbers in this list correspond with numbers affixed to the specimens.

1. CINERARY URN.—Lord's Down, Dewlish. 17in. by 12½in. Zig-zag ornament, one handle pierced, from a barrow containing six burials. Nos. 3 and 31 are from same barrow. This urn was found inverted in the second layer from the top. (*Celtic Tumuli*, p. 49.) Warne Collection.
2. CIN. URN.—Bincombe. 16½in. by 12in. Overhanging rim covered with ornament. (*Celtic Tumuli*, p. 52.) Warne Collection.
3. CIN. URN.—Lord's Down, Dewlish. 16in. by 13½in., from same barrow as Nos. 1 and 31, being the uppermost of six burials. Two flat semi-circular handles. (*Celtic Tumuli*, p. 47.) Warne Collection.
4. CIN. URN.—Winterbourne Whitchurch. 20¾in. by 16½in. Flower pot shape. The only ornament a line of dents, probably made with a bone tool. Shipp Collection.
5. CIN. URN.—Winterbourne Clenston. 21½in. by 14¾in. Flower pot shape. Four small bosses; a fillet with a row of oval indentations. Mrs. Michel.
6. CIN. URN.—Worgrets, Wareham. 18½in. by 15in. Fragments restored in cement, overhanging rim, two flat handles remaining out of four. Mr. Cunningham.



7. CIN. URN.—Pokeswell. A fragment,  $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 7in. It has pierced knobs, the holes  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. (*Celtic Tumuli*, Plate III., 8.) Warne Collection.
8. From Whitchurch South Farm, Nr. Blandford.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. One out of three handles remains. (*Celtic Tumuli*, Plate VI.) Warne Collection.
9. CIN. URN.—Pokeswell Down. 6in. high. A mere suggestion of knobs. (*Celtic Tumuli*, p. 34.) Warne Collection.
10. CIN. URN.—Pokeswell Down.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. (*Celtic Tumuli*, Plate III., 6.) One line of dents. Warne Collection.
11. From Whitchurch, Nr. Blandford. 11in. by 8in. Two small pierced bosses remain; 15 rows of moulding. (*Celtic Tumuli*, Plate VI.) Warne Collection.
12. CIN. URN.—Bincombe.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 8in. Quite plain. (*Celtic Tumuli*, Plate I., p. 51.) Warne Collection.
13. A rim of urn. Sturminster Marshall. Warne Collection.
14. CIN. URN.—Bincombe.  $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. by  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. One handle remains, having a vertical hole, which is unusual. (*Celtic Tumuli*, Plate I., p. 17.) Warne Collection.
15. CIN. URN.—Rimbury.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Rough make; ornamented on the rim. Warne Collection,  
 Rimbury was an extensive burial place a little south of Chalbury Camp, near Weymouth. It was investigated by Messrs. Warne, Hall, and Medhurst, when nearly 100 urns were exhumed, a large number having been previously destroyed by workmen. There were also many unburnt remains. No bronze or other metallic objects were found. See *Celtic Tumuli*, p. 63.
16. Rimbury.  $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 7in. One row of thumb-nail impression. Warne Collection.
17. Rimbury. 4in. by  $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. Four rows of dents. Warne Collection.
18. CIN. URN.—Pokeswell.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 6in. No ornamentation; burnt bones within. Warne Collection.

19. CIN. URN.—Rimbury.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 5in. One row of small dents. (*Celtic Tumuli*, Plate V.) Warne Collection.
20. CIN. URN.—Bincombe. 6in. by 5in. A rough plain vessel. Warne Collection.
21. CIN. URN.—Size,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 6in. Flower pot shape; three small knobs. Warne Collection.
22. CIN. URN.—Sutton Poyntz. 5in. by 4in. Ornamented with cord-pattern and rows of small dents. Warne Collection.
23. A fragment from Lord's Down, Dewlish.
24. FOOD VESSEL.—Barrow near Maiden Castle.  $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. by  $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Covered with a variety of ornamentation, zig-zags, lines, and irregular patches of indentations. Found by R. Maclean in 1839. Warne Collection.
25. INCENSE CUP.—From Dewlish, near the old turnpike gate.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 2in. It has 46 holes and lines of fine cord-pattern. It is figured as the frontispiece of Warne's *Celtic Tumuli*. Warne Collection.
26. Pokeswell Down.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. by  $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. No ornamentation and of rough make. Warne Collection.
27. CIN. URN.—Bincombe.  $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. by 5in. Found inverted under a flat stone; burnt bones within. Warne Collection.
28. A Fragment. Pokeswell Down. Wavy bands of parallel lines and one pierced knob. (*Celtic Tumuli*, p. 34.) Warne Collection.
29. A fragment. Lines of moulding and small punctures.
30. Fragments. Woodsford. The pieces of pottery contain a mass of fine ashes mixed with roots of plants. The ornament consists of parallel lines of grooves. Warne Collection.
31. CIN. URN.—Lord's Down, Dewlish.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. Same barrow as Nos. 1 and 3, being in the second layer from the top. The rim and hollow moulding are carefully worked. (*Celtic Tumuli*, p. 49.) Warne Collection.
32. CIN. URN.—13in. by 9in. Quite plain. Warne Collection.

33. CIN. URN.—Sutton Down. 14in. by 8½in. Two well-formed handles pierced horizontally. Warne Collection.
34. CIN. URN.—Fordington Field. 9in. by 9in. Quite plain, with semi-circular handles. (*Celtic Tumuli*, Part III., p. 49.) Warne Collection.
35. CIN. URN.—Roke Down, Bere Regis. 13in. by 11in. At the widest part there is a slight ridge worked into four bold handles. (*Celtic Tumuli*, Part II., p. 2.) Warne Collection.
36. CIN. URN.—Rimbury. 16in. by 10in. Nearly plain. (*Celtic Tumuli*, p. 58.)
37. CIN. URN.—Bincombe. 11in. by 8in. Cord-pattern ornament, both circular and herring-bone. (*Celtic Tumuli*, p. 52.) Warne Collection.
38. CIN. URN.—Sturminster Marshall. 12in. by 8in. Orna-mented with small dents; urn much broken. Warne Collection.
39. CIN. URN.—Rimbury. 12in. by 7in. A row of diagonal short dents and three knobs. Warne Collection.
40. CIN. URN.—Rimbury. 11in. by 9in. With this urn and No. 39 is a slab of rag stone, which had served as a cover. A well-made notched rim. (*Celtic Tumuli*, p. 62.) Warne Collection.
41. A fragment. Bagber, Milton Abbas. Mr. Mansel-Pleydell.
42. CIN. URN.—Bagber, Milton Abbas. 9in. by 8in. Orna-mented with shallow grooves and four remarkably small pierced bosses. This urn, like No. 53, was evidently cracked when first made, and mended by two ties, the holes for which remain. Mr. Mansel-Pleydell.
43. Bagber, Milton Abbas. 5½in. by 5½in. Five shallow grooves, the top one marked as if with a finger nail. One pierced boss remains. Mr. Mansel-Pleydell.
44. CIN. URN.—Chesilborne. 8in. by 8in. One boss remains. Rev. C. W. Bingham.

45. CIN. URN.—Chesilborne. 8in. by 7½in. Contains bones. It was found with Nos. 44 and 58. Some Roman coins were also found with them. It has shallow grooves and knobs. Rev. C. W. Bingham.
46. CIN. URN.—Found near Dorchester. 9in. by 8in., and the same diameter throughout; two bosses and a row of indentations. Mr. C. Henning.
47. A fragment from same barrow as 61. Owermoigne. Mr. Cree.
48. A fragment found near Weymouth. Medhurst Collection.
49. CIN. URN.—Ridgeway. 9in. by 7½in. Contains bones. Near the base is a carefully-made oval hole. Dr. Pridham.
- 50.—Fragments in a mass of ashes and root fibre. Corfe Castle Collection.
- 51.—Fragment. Half the rim of a large urn. Corfe Castle Collection.
52. Food vessel. Bagber, Milton Abbas. 3in. by 5in. The handle is uncommon, being placed diagonally. Mr. Mansel-Pleydell.
53. A fragment. Bagber, Milton Abbas. Breadth 6¾in. This urn, like No. 42, has been cracked and mended, one pair of holes for the tie remaining; ornamented with three sets of shallow grooves and two wavy or zig-zag bands between. Mr. Mansel-Pleydell.
54. Bagber, Milton Abbas. 4½in. by 4½in. From a group of burials. It seems to have had five little bosses; finger nail indentations. Mr. Mansel-Pleydell.
55. Bagber, Milton Abbas. 3¾in. by 4in. Contains ashes; four small bosses. Mr. Mansel-Pleydell.
56. CIN. URN.—Rain-barrow, Puddletown. 6in. by 4½in. Contains bones; roughly made. One handle remains. Mr. Porcher.
57. CIN. URN.—Rain-barrow, Puddletown. 8in. by 5in. Contains bones; an irregular circle of indentations. Mr. Porcher.

58. CIN. URN.—Chesilborne.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 4in. Contains ashes; has four bosses and a circle of indentations. The Rev. C. W. Bingham. See No. 45.
59. Found near Dorchester. 7in. by  $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. A rough circle of indentations. Mr. C. Henning.
60. Found near Dorchester.  $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. by  $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. Full of earth, roots, and ashes. Mr. C. Henning.
61. Fragments restored. Owermoigne.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4in. Mr. Cree.
62. Fragment.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. Four small bosses remaining.
63. Milborne S. Andrew.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Circular, and rows of upright cord-pattern and indentations; an amulet and bodkin found with it. Mrs. Michel.
- 64 and 65. Food vessels, Wynford Eagle. 6in. by 6in. and 4in. by 4in., found together in a cist in the chalk with bones, which crumbled into dust on contact with the air. (*Celtic Tumuli*, p. 36, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1827.) Miss Davidson.  
64 is a plain upright vessel, with a well-formed open handle.
66. Found near Weymouth.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Five small bosses. Colonel Bramble.
67. CIN. URN.—Found near Weymouth.  $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 10in. Has had three bosses; no ornament. Colonel Bramble.
68. Probably a food vessel. Castle Hill, Cranborne.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. No ornament. Dr. Smart.
69. Rim of Cin. Urn. Culliford Tree. 7in. Mr. Cunnington.
70. Incense Cup (probably). Culliford Tree.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. by  $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Elaborate ornamentation, but without the holes characteristic of incense cups. Mr. Cunnington.
71. Two fragments of incense cup. Moreton. Size probably 2in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Part of rim, and base with holes pierced. Mrs. Frampton.
72. Steeple.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2in. Found with some Kimmeridge shale dishes. Rev. J. Bond.

73. A COVER.—Chesilborne.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. Mentioned by Canon Greenweld and in *Archæologia*, Vol. 43, by Dr. Thurnam. Rev. C. W. Bingham.
74. CIN. URN.—Milborne S. Andrew.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 3in. Four knobs; contained fine ashes. The Rev. W. W. Gresley.
- 74A. Victoria Park, Dorchester, 1900.  $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. Oval rim, 5in. by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
75. CIN. URN.—Barrow near "The Five Maries," Chaldon Herring.  $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Flower pot shape, five small bosses; contained burnt bones.
76. Horton Heath. A fragment, apparently about 18in. by 18in. The ornamentation is somewhat elaborate, but the vessel is most noteworthy, because it has been brought roughly to a polygonal plan. The surface has been flattened into vertical flat faces two to three inches wide. It is considered one of the most remarkable pieces of pottery in the Museum. Dr. Smart.
77. CIN. URN.—Winterbourne Whitchurch.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 6in. Two bosses remain. Shipp Collection.
78. CIN. URN.—Winterbourne Abbas.  $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 12in. A fine typical urn with overhanging rim, ornamented with cord-pattern three rows of slanting lines; contains a quantity of bones. Mr. Manfield.
79. CIN. URN.—Deverel Barrow, Milborne S. Andrew.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 7in. Flower pot shape, plain except for one line round it of small dents. The barrow contained 24 interments. (See introductory remarks, also Miles' account of excavation and Warne's *Celtic Tumuli*, p. 9.) A stone cover adjoins. Mr. Mansel-Pleydell.
80. A fragment from Laurence Barrow, Dorchester, destroyed in 1885, when two bronze daggers and many worked flints were found. Miss Davidson.
81. CIN. URN.—From near the Cromlech, Portesham.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 8in. This barrow was opened August, 1894. Wavy lines made with a four-toothed tool and three shallow grooves below. Mr. Manfield.

82. CIN. URN.—Lewell.  $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. by  $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. Five small bosses. Barrow opened 1890; contains burnt bones. Mr. Cunningham.
83. CIN URN.—Milborne S. Andrew. 11in. by 8in. Circles of small punctures and rough Vandyke ornament made with a sharp-pointed instrument.
84. CIN. URN.—Found near Weymouth.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. It has a slight moulding ornamented with cross cuts; contains ashes. Mr. Cunningham.
85. CIN. URN.—Mr. C. Mayo's Farm, Little Puddle.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 7in. Roughly ornamented, and has two knobs; contains some bones. Mr. Cunningham.  
Nos. 85, 86, 87, and 88 were found in the same barrow.
86. CIN. URN.—Little Puddle. 9in. by  $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. Plain flower pot shape. It has a suggestion of a pierced knob; contains bones. Mr. Cunningham.
87. CIN. URN.—Little Puddle.  $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. by  $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. Has four well-formed handles, neatly pierced; contains bones. Mr. Cunningham.
88. CIN. URN.—Little Puddle. 5in. by 5in. Has four small knobs; contains bones. Mr. Cunningham.
89. CIN. URN.—Clandon Barrow, Martinstown. 8in. by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Much broken and imperfectly mended. In the same barrow were the incense cup No. 90, the jet knob, gold plate, amber cup, and imperfect bronze dagger, which are in Case XIX. Mr. Cunningham.
90. Incense cup. Clandon Barrow. See No. 89. The cup is in fragments set up on a block of wood; it is well ornamented and has pierced vertical openings. Mr. Cunningham.
91. CIN. URN.—Little Puddle.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 6in. Reddish ware; rude zig-zag ornament cut with a four-tooth tool. Mr. Cunningham.
92. DRINKING CUP.—Frome Whitwell. Much broken, but arranged on a block; was much ornamented. Mr. Cunningham.

93. DRINKING CUP.—Small Clandon Barrow. Much broken and badly mended, fragments of another cup having been inserted. Mr. Cunningham.
94. FOOD VESSEL.—Bradford Peverell.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4in. Quite plain. Mr. Cunningham.
95. From a large barrow  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles West of Dorchester, on Bridport Road. Fragments restored in cement. Mr. Cunningham.
96. CIN. URN.—Plush. 8in. by 7in. Seven shallow grooves and three out of four bosses, not pierced, found under a large cairn. Mr. Cunningham.
97. CIN. URN.—Chaldon Down.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.  $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. Four bosses; flower pot shape. Mr. Cunningham.
98. CIN. URN.—Near Wool.  $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 9in. No ornament, some small bosses. Mr. Cunningham.
99. CIN. URN.—Duddle, Puddletown Heath. 11in. by  $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. This is one of twelve found in a round barrow, now destroyed. Dented with the end of a stick, and has four bosses. Mr. Cunningham.
100. CIN. URN.—Duddle, Puddletown Heath. 10in. by  $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Like No. 99. Mr. Cunningham.
101. FOOD VESSEL.—Frome Whitwell, near Dorchester. 5in. by 6in. A noteworthy specimen of porringer shape, having one handle of good size. It is well covered with ornamentation. A piece of Samian ware, figured, was found also. Mr. Cunningham.
102. CIN. URN.—Came Barrow, being the eastern one of two barrows on the edge of Fordington Field. 6in. by 6in. With it were found under a stone weighing nearly three tons, the six beautiful flint arrow heads in a frame in Case XXII. Mr. Cunningham,
103. FOOD VESSEL.—Friar's Waddon.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Found close to a skull. There was a double burial; two bosses. Mr. Cunningham.
104. CIN. URN.—Friar's Waddon. 15in. by 14in. Four mouldings. Mr. Cunningham.



- 105 and 106. From a cist in the natural chalk under a barrow on Ridgeway near Friar's Waddon. Another cist adjoining quite perfect, but empty; round the two cists a ring of stones. No. 105,  $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 5in.; No. 106,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Mr. Cunnington.
107. CIN. URN.—Near Ridgeway. 5in. by 4in. Ornamented with cord-pattern; four well-developed bosses. Mr. Cunnington.
108. FOOD VESSEL.—Friar's Waddon.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. Quite plain, Mr. Cunnington.
109. FOOD VESSEL.—Friar's Waddon.  $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. by  $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Mr. Cunnington.
110. CIN. URN.—Hill south of Martinstown. 14in. by  $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. Barrow opened 1903. There were also two burials by inhumation. See *Proc. Dorset Field Club*, Vol. XXVI., p. 30. Mr. Prideaux.
111. DRINKING CUP.—Site of Masonic Hall, Alington Street and Prince's Street, Dorchester.  $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. by  $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Well covered with bands of ornament made with a toothed implement. Found A.D. 1902 in a cist which had been under a barrow, in the arm of the skeleton. This is believed to be the only known instance of a Bronze age burial in ground afterwards occupied as the Roman Durnovaria.
112. CIN. URN.—South of Came Wood.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 9in. Found 1905. Flower pot shape; no ornament, four bosses. Mr. Foot and Mr. Prideaux.
113. CIN. URN.—Quarry at Weston, Portland. 10in. by 7in. Found 1907. Flower pot shape; one row of finger indentations. Mr. Prideaux.
114. FOOD VESSEL.—Hill south of Martinstown.  $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Found in 1903. It lay between the skull and knees, the body being greatly contracted. The stumps remain of the one original handle. Similar to Nos. 52 and 101. See *Proc. Dorset Field Club*, Vol. XXVI. Mr. Prideaux.

115. FOOD VESSEL.—Same as No. 114.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. It lay with the remains of three infants on a slight ledge close to the primary interment.
116. CIN. URN.—Weston, Portland. Same time as No. 113. 9in. by 6in. No ornament; two small knobs. Mr. Prideaux.
117. CIN. URN.—Rimbury.  $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. by  $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. One row of thumb indentations; slight traces of knobs. Loan, Messrs. Hall and Warne.
118. Ridgeway Hill. February, 1837.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 7in. Deep pointed indentations divided by angular lines. There is a well-marked foot. Loan, Mr. Hall.
119. CIN. URN.—Melcombe Horsey. 12in. by 9in. Flower pot shape; one row of thumb indentations. Loan, Mr. Hall.
120.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 6in. Two rows of clearly marked indentations made with a sharp point; three pierced bosses. Loan, Mr. Hall.
121. CIN. URN.—Ridgeway, February, 1837.  $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. by  $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. Ornamented with parallel lines, some straight, some wavy made with an implement of six teeth. Four knobs. Loan, Mr. Hall.
122. Rimbury.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by  $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. Quite plain; three knobs. Loan, Messrs. Hall and Warne.
123. Food vessel. 3in. by 5in. One side broken. Loan, Mr. Hall.
124. Fragment. Diam. 6in. Loan, Mr. Hall.
125. INCENSE CUP, fragment.—Near Martinstown. Original diameter about  $2\frac{3}{4}$ in; ornamented on base, as well as on side. See *Dorset Field Club Proc.*, Vol. XXVI., p. 16. Mr. Chas. Prideaux.





## Returns of Rainfall, &c., in Dorset in 1907.

By H. STILWELL.



THE mean amount of rainfall for the year 1907, as computed from the returns of the 55 stations in Dorset comprised in the following tables, is 33·231 in. The fifty-year previous average was 33·632 in. The amount of rain for 1907 is, therefore, less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. (0·401 in.) short of the yearly average.

The predominant feature of the year was the very unusual amount of rain in October, the mean of the 55 stations being 9·44 ins. for that month. The heaviest fall occurred on the 16th, upwards of 1 in. having been recorded on that day at 38 stations. Falls of over 1 in. happened also on 8th October at four stations, on the 10th at eleven stations, on the 18th at seven stations, and on the 29th at twelve stations. This heavy rainfall was no doubt much wanted, the mean rainfall for September having been only 0·74, and that of the two previous months, July and August, only 1·28 and 1·72 respectively.

Although the summer of 1907 was regarded as a very cold and wet season, these tables show that during the first nine months of the year the rainfall was very much below the average. The records for April show a mean of 4·25 in. ; but no other month received half that amount.

The total rainfall from 1st January to 30th September—nine months—was 15·64 in. ; but that of the three following months amounted to 17·59 in., the wet weather of October continuing during November and December, but to a modified extent.

Very few thunderstorms occurred during the year, or any heavy rain during the first nine months, but upwards of 1 in. was registered on 12th April at one station, and on April 20th at three stations, also on 17th August at five stations.

The heaviest rainfall recorded on one day was that on 16th October, which happened at East Lulworth, the amount being 1·70 in.

At four stations it will be observed that no fall of 1 in. occurred on any day during the year.

The following tables contain returns from 56 stations. Thanks to the courtesy of Dr. Mill, the Editor of "British Rainfall," five new stations have been added to the number. They are situated at St. Giles, Wimborne (Stoneham), Broadstone, Bourne Valley, and Weymouth (Greenhill).

Full returns for the year appear also for the first time from Chardstock Vicarage, Leigh Vicarage, and Evershot; and partial returns from Warmwell House and Milton Abbey; but the following have dropped out, viz., Winterbourne Houghton, Stoborough, Worth Matravers, Portland Bill, Melbury Bubb, and Chetnole.

Thanks are given to all who kindly send returns to be included in this work. At the same time it is as well to point out that great care is necessary in keeping the daily record, especially in the necessity of an almost daily inspection of the gauge. In Table II. it will be noticed that some observers record from 30 to 40 days on which only ·01 in. fell, whereas others have recorded less than ten such days. The probability is that if these people had more often examined their gauges they would have found that a small amount of rain had fallen, although they had not been aware of it.

In connection with this subject it may be as well to quote here the rule issued by the British Rainfall Organisation with regard to "Small Amounts." It is as follows:—"If the gauge contains less than one-hundredth (·01) of an inch, but more than half that amount, it should be entered as ·01, while if there is less than half that amount the few drops may be thrown away, and the day entered as if no rain had fallen." Some observers mark such days with an asterisk (\*).

The use of the 3rd decimal point should be avoided, as when only occasionally introduced it is very likely to cause mistakes in totalling the column.

For the same reason in *all* cases the *second* point should be added, and ten or twenty hundredths should *not* be entered as '1 or '2, but as '10 or '20, &c.

It is very desirable that there should be strict uniformity in the manner in which records are kept.

#### OBSERVERS' NOTES ON METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA, &c.

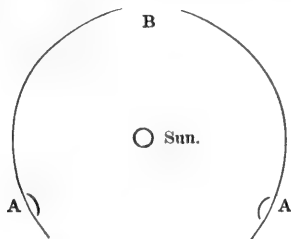
SHAFTESBURY.—9th February, Aurora Borealis, exceptionally fine between 8 and 9 p.m.

BUCKHORN WESTON.—The rainfall of the last three months in this year has been heavier than in any three months since 1894, when I first began to take the rain.

The want of sun during the whole year has been very distressing. Fruit has not ripened, potatoes are tasteless and under grown, the hay crop abundant, but wanting all the properties of good hay.

Very little thunder all through the year.

STURMINSTER NEWTON (MR. A. R. HALLETT).—On January 4th I saw about 2.15 p.m. a large halo round the sun, with two very bright spots on either side, in which you could see the colour of the rainbow faintly. It was visible for over an hour. Sky quite clear, beyond the usual mist round the horizon.



Bright spots were at A A.

At B it was difficult to trace complete circle.

SHROTON.—The driest January for 12 years. The wettest April for 12 years. The fall in September, 1906 and 1907, was exactly the same. The October fall was the heaviest monthly fall for 12 years. 6th December, very heavy squall with rain at 12.45. Wind, hurricane force.

EAST LULWORTH.—February 9th, brilliant northern lights. July 22nd, heavy thunder and vivid lightning in morning; 2 in rain in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. October 16th, 1.70 in. rain, heaviest fall for several years.

WEYMOUTH, WESTHAM.—Climatological returns for 1907:—  
Barometer means, 29.992 in.

Extremes, 30.714 on January 17th, 28.960 on October 17th.

Thermometer, means, 9 a.m., 51.2°

Means	Max.	.. 56.4
	Min.	.. 44.8
	Range	.. 11.6

Extremes—Max. 78° on July 16, Min. 22° on Jan. 25.

Relative humidity, 97 per cent.

Bright sunshine, 1784.1 hours, sunless days, 62.

CHICKERELL.—Thunder noted on April 11th, June 9th, July 1st and 22nd (rather bad), October 8th, and November 27th (sharp). Amount of rain is recorded by an \* on days on which less than half a hundredth fell. When it is over this, and less than one hundredth, it is marked \* .01, and the day is counted as a day on which that amount fell. It will be noticed that the days on which the fall lies between 0 and .005 are very much more numerous than those with a fall of between .005 and 0.01 in. (The numbers are respectively 17 and 1).

UPWEY.—1907 was wetter than the average by 2.72 in. The first 9 months were very dry, followed by an exceptionally wet autumn. October, with 10.48 in., is the wettest month on record in this district, 1.58 on the 16th being beaten by the 29th with 1.62 in. No rain fell from 8th to 30th September inclusive—a period of 23 days. Dew (.01) was registered, however, on the 20th and 23rd.

## BEAMINSTER, FLEET STREET.—

## THERMOMETERS, MEANS.

			Max. in shade.	Min.				Max. in shade.	Min.
January ..	..	..	43·2	34·4	July ..	..	..	67·2	48·1
February ..	..	..	43·0	30·1	August ..	..	..	67·1	50·2
March ..	..	..	51·8	34·6	September ..	..	..	66·0	48·0
April ..	..	..	53·5	33·1	October ..	..	..	56·3	42·9
May ..	..	..	61·0	44·8	November ..	..	..	50·3	38·6
June ..	..	..	63·0	48·7	December ..	..	..	46·2	37·0

Means for year : Max., 55·8°; Min., 41·3°.

Mean temp. for year, 48·5°; daily range, 14·5°.

Snow fell on 10 days to a total of 0·62in.

There was a total drought of 23 days, Sept. 7th to 29th, and 22 consecutive days of rain, October 8th to 29th.

Although we had the largest number of "rain days" of the past 10 years, yet the rainfall was 2in. below the average. In the wet year 1903 we had 13½in. more rain than this year, but falling on 6 less days.

CHEDINGTON COURT.—Our average for the past 10 years is now 36·34ins. A very mild autumn, not sufficient frost to check the growth of vegetation until December 27th.

DORCHESTER, WOLLASTON HOUSE.—The 24 days, 7th—30th September, without any rain were followed by 28 days in October, in which 10·50 ins. were measured, the average fall for October in Dorchester being 3·90 ins.

It is also remarkable that in the three months October, November, and December exactly 20 ins. of rain fell here, the average fall for the whole year being 34·20 ins.

BLOXWORTH RECTORY.—The chief characteristics of the year 1907 in this district were its general coldness and ungeniality. Fruit and flowers all late, and the former wanting in flavour. The excess of rain in April, October, November, and December was remarkable; also the absence of thunderstorms, only two at all noticeable (on July 22nd and August 15th), and these not severe.

TABLE I.—DEPTH OF RAIN IN INCHES, 1907.

Observer.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
L. B. Matthews	Milton-on-Stour	0.90	1.77	0.83	4.09	1.90	2.78	1.87	2.78	0.67	8.19	3.59	5.07	34.44
S. H. Stephens	Gillingham	1.02	1.80	0.85	4.39	1.99	2.28	1.76	2.58	0.68	8.29	3.78	4.54	33.94
Rev. F. Eilvers	Shaftesbury	0.73	1.56	0.79	4.63	1.86	1.99	1.45	2.55	0.60	8.08	3.34	3.62	31.78
Rev. W. Hughes D'Aeth	Buckhorn Weston	0.74	1.22	0.54	3.36	1.54	2.33	1.55	2.66	0.56	6.57	3.01	4.17	28.25
T. Turton	Buckborne Castle	0.92	1.57	0.77	4.62	1.66	1.86	1.32	2.16	0.59	6.63	3.52	4.69	30.31
H. Caines	Holwell, Westrow	1.16	1.70	0.96	4.70	2.00	1.96	1.25	1.42	0.71	8.59	3.91	4.75	33.11
A. R. Hallett	Sturminster Newton	0.76	1.57	0.67	4.71	1.56	2.14	1.15	1.84	0.77	8.72	3.46	4.10	31.45
Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell	The Vicarage	0.82	1.55	0.61	4.77	1.64	2.21	1.36	1.87	0.74	9.09	3.60	4.07	32.33
Vice-Admiral Stopford	Shroton	0.87	1.42	0.58	4.58	1.90	1.85	0.91	1.88	0.69	10.36	3.10	4.03	32.17
W. E. Adford	St. Giles' House	0.92	1.70	0.52	3.64	2.12	1.83	1.12	2.04	0.67	10.26	2.53	3.91	31.30
Rev. G. Wellington	Horton	0.88	1.53	0.48	3.80	2.02	2.03	0.84	2.06	0.44	10.54	2.71	3.74	31.07
Rev. Jas. Cross	Sturminster Marshall	1.05	1.49	0.59	3.82	1.85	2.07	1.00	1.44	0.55	10.37	2.91	3.64	30.78
Dr. G. H. Batterbury	Wimborne, Cotford	0.96	1.66	0.50	4.25	1.88	1.85	1.19	1.41	0.55	10.57	2.96	3.70	31.57
H. J. Tuck	"	0.89	1.35	0.42	3.58	1.77	1.89	1.06	1.30	0.49	9.65	2.68	3.54	28.60
J. E. James	Broadstone	1.29	0.77	0.45	2.97	1.55	1.59	1.04	1.73	1.04	9.79	3.18	4.05	29.45
H. W. Woodall	Bourne Valley	1.07	1.31	0.46	3.55	1.58	1.67	1.28	1.74	0.64	10.05	2.64	3.57	29.56
W. Symes	Parkstone, "Ben Hur"	0.90	1.37	0.52	3.92	1.93	1.96	0.96	1.74	0.74	9.69	2.73	3.80	30.26
H. B. Vincent	Swanage	0.94	1.30	0.78	3.49	2.03	1.56	1.29	1.10	1.19	9.35	3.27	3.93	30.23
S. W. Bennett	Wareham	1.12	1.57	0.55	3.78	2.23	1.95	1.17	1.38	0.65	9.42	3.26	4.11	31.19
Lt.-Colonel Farrer	East Stoke, Binnegar Hall	1.10	2.07	0.64	4.33	2.25	2.09	1.38	1.44	0.83	11.59	3.87	4.31	35.70
G. D. Bond	Holme	1.12	1.53	0.53	4.26	2.12	1.88	1.73	1.39	0.72	10.76	3.11	4.10	33.25
Rev. W. D. Filler	East Lulworth	1.32	1.52	0.63	4.13	2.42	2.35	1.40	1.51	1.28	10.82	3.63	4.04	35.05
Rev. W. P. Schuster	West	1.22	1.00	0.41	3.54	2.31	1.87	0.89	1.25	0.99	9.74	2.81	3.68	29.71
Colonel Blake	Warmwell House	—	—	—	—	—	2.47	1.18	1.75	0.76	9.36	3.94	5.19	—
I. J. Brown	Weymouth, Westham	1.13	1.22	0.39	3.20	1.89	1.57	1.06	1.20	0.68	8.23	2.96	3.91	27.44
H. W. Green	"	1.42	1.55	0.60	3.54	2.21	1.80	1.33	1.40	0.82	9.44	3.12	4.32	32.05
Mrs. Pretor	Wyke Regis, Belfield House	1.23	1.22	0.36	3.37	1.89	1.68	1.15	1.34	0.82	9.46	3.23	3.85	29.60
Mrs. George	Fleet House	1.09	1.46	0.44	3.49	1.88	1.70	1.42	1.10	0.76	8.84	3.33	4.36	29.87
Mrs. Richardson	Chickrell, "Montevideo"	1.18	1.29	0.40	3.31	1.99	1.54	1.38	1.27	0.69	9.14	3.60	3.75	29.54
R. Stevenson Henshaw	Upwey Waterworks	1.54	1.26	0.60	4.10	2.13	2.10	1.43	1.30	0.84	10.48	3.34	4.37	33.54



TABLE I. (CONTINUED).

Observer.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
J. C. P. White ..	Abbotsbury, New Barn ..	1.49	1.22	0.45	3.88	1.82	1.71	1.52	1.06	0.76	9.00	3.54	3.98	30.43
H. Gordon ..	Bridport, Concygar ..	1.40	1.68	0.53	3.79	2.23	1.88	1.26	1.38	0.84	7.49	3.01	3.66	29.15
Jas. Spurr ..	Lyme Regis, Colway Cottage ..	1.02	1.67	0.66	4.10	2.35	2.23	1.80	1.42	0.80	7.09	3.28	5.46	31.90
Rev. A. Lewis ..	Charlstock, Vicarage ..	0.84	1.75	0.80	5.06	2.47	2.43	1.80	1.39	0.51	9.01	4.17	5.51	35.54
Rev. G. C. Hutchings	Broadwindsor, Vicarage ..	1.37	1.63	0.77	4.71	2.65	2.50	1.63	1.69	0.71	7.76	4.29	5.69	34.80
C. E. M. Pinney ..	" Blackdown House ..	1.29	2.13	0.84	4.89	2.86	2.86	1.62	1.97	0.68	9.76	4.35	5.73	38.98
Jas. Andrews, Jun. ..	Beamister, Fleet Street ..	1.58	1.85	0.79	5.19	2.17	2.17	1.25	2.04	0.69	8.09	3.90	5.12	35.25
Rev. A. A. Leonard ..	" ..	1.67	1.78	0.83	5.11	2.66	2.15	1.23	1.97	0.66	8.27	3.85	5.24	35.42
H. Birkinshaw ..	Chedington Court ..	1.19	1.93	0.77	4.63	2.74	1.91	1.53	2.04	0.55	8.48	4.57	5.79	36.53
R. Rintoul ..	Melbury Sampford ..	1.45	2.00	0.88	4.80	2.10	2.14	1.05	2.41	0.61	9.48	5.06	5.79	37.77
Rev. T. L. Jenkins ..	Leigh Vicarage ..	1.02	1.60	0.78	5.09	1.76	2.12	1.05	2.17	0.62	8.38	4.37	5.26	34.22
R. Stanley Clarke ..	Evershot ..	1.50	2.23	1.21	5.29	2.41	2.56	1.29	2.48	0.82	9.38	4.96	5.89	40.02
Major Fagan ..	Cattistock Lodge ..	1.61	2.05	0.98	5.12	1.86	2.48	1.40	1.94	0.77	10.09	5.06	4.89	38.25
Rev. C. K. R. Romilly	Littlebredy Parsonage ..	1.73	1.62	0.68	4.63	2.02	2.77	1.43	1.42	0.90	8.87	4.57	4.57	33.21
H. Stilwell ..	Winterbourne Steepleton ..	2.17	1.71	1.01	4.89	2.17	2.86	1.27	1.72	1.00	10.12	3.82	4.57	39.77
Rev. W. Miles Barnes	" Monkton Rectory ..	1.63	1.41	0.66	4.29	2.24	2.57	1.33	1.45	0.82	10.33	3.82	4.57	35.12
R. B. White ..	" Herrington ..	1.87	1.72	0.98	4.59	2.30	2.49	1.26	1.72	1.08	10.48	3.97	4.55	37.01
G. J. Hunt ..	Dorchester Waterworks ..	1.76	1.38	0.74	4.56	2.31	2.33	1.35	1.70	0.84	10.41	4.01	5.35	36.74
Capt. Acland ..	" Wollaston House ..	1.80	1.70	0.88	4.51	2.00	2.11	1.31	1.76	0.90	10.50	4.18	5.32	36.97
Capt. Dymond ..	Charminster, " Brooklands" ..	1.55	1.45	0.75	4.42	1.95	2.12	1.27	1.49	0.68	9.96	4.70	5.23	32.77
John Powell ..	Puddletown ..	1.53	1.74	0.69	4.43	2.30	2.01	0.97	1.40	0.72	10.40	3.89	5.22	35.30
A. Lucas ..	Bere Regis, Barrow Hill ..	1.10	1.48	0.57	3.63	1.63	2.12	0.89	1.80	0.69	10.22	4.10	4.02	32.37
F. G. A. Lane ..	Bloxworth House ..	1.20	1.51	0.65	4.03	2.05	2.18	1.28	1.66	0.71	10.72	3.58	3.99	33.56
Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge ..	" Rectory ..	1.16	1.57	0.60	3.93	1.94	2.14	1.04	1.74	0.68	10.78	3.35	3.96	32.89
Saml. Smart ..	Winterbourne Whitechurch, " Longthorns" ..	1.13	1.72	0.74	4.79	1.88	1.99	1.10	1.46	0.67	10.22	3.58	4.51	33.79
C. H. Perkins ..	Milton Abbey ..	1.16	2.30	0.91	5.55	1.82	2.42	1.46	1.84	0.70	10.66	4.32	5.26	38.40
	Means of 55 Stations printed in } Roman type .. .. . }	1.23	1.59	0.67	4.25	2.06	2.10	1.28	1.72	0.74	9.44	3.64	4.51	33.23

\* Observations taken at 3 p.m.

TABLE II.—RAINFALL IN 1907.

Stations.	Total.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Days of		Number of Days on which .01in. or more was recorded.												
		Depth.	Date.	In. or more.	0.1in. only.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Milton-on-Stour .. .. .	In. 34.44	1.32	17 Aug.	1	9	12	10	12	16	16	21	14	13	7	25	15	22	183
Gillingham .. .. .	33.94	1.38	17 "	1	20	14	13	13	19	17	21	15	14	6	25	19	21	197
Shaftesbury .. .. .	31.78	1.30	17 "	2	28	14	13	13	20	19	23	16	16	7	23	17	20	198
Buckhorn Weston .. .. .	28.25	1.47	17 "	1	39	14	12	11	18	17	22	15	16	6	26	19	21	197
Sherborne Castle .. .. .	30.31	0.91	12 Dec.	0	31	14	14	12	22	17	20	14	13	7	26	21	25	205
Holwell, Westrow .. .. .	33.11	0.85	19 Oct.	0	21	9	9	11	21	18	20	13	10	5	26	20	25	187
Sturminster Newton .. .. .	31.45	0.89	9 "	0	7	7	8	8	21	15	19	12	12	7	24	16	17	193
The Vicarage .. .. .	32.33	1.05	8 "	1	9	8	9	10	20	15	20	12	12	6	26	20	16	174
Shroton .. .. .	32.17	1.39	10 "	2	8	8	8	7	20	16	15	11	10	6	24	15	18	153
St. Giles' House .. .. .	31.30	1.59	18 "	..	37	8	10	7	17	15	16	11	10	5	27	15	18	159
Horton .. .. .	31.07	1.14	18 "	2	12	8	12	11	18	18	18	12	8	7	27	19	22	180
Sturminster Marshall .. .. .	30.78	1.20	10 "	3	12	13	9	10	19	17	19	11	12	8	27	17	18	180
Wimborne, Codford .. .. .	31.57	1.18	16 "	3	34	9	10	11	20	16	17	13	12	7	27	17	18	170
Wimborne, Stoneham .. .. .	28.60	0.90	28 "	0	..	9	6	8	13	14	12	11	11	8	?	15	15	148?
Broadstone .. .. .	29.45	1.10	16 "	2	..	9	11	8	18	15	13	11	10	6	25	18	20	164
Fourne Valley .. .. .	30.26	1.27	16 "	1	..	9	11	8	18	15	13	11	10	6	27	18	20	177
Parkstone, "Ben Hur" .. .. .	30.26	1.23	16 "	2	24	9	10	9	19	15	15	14	13	8	27	18	20	177
Swanage .. .. .	30.23	1.23	16 "	2	13	7	11	11	16	15	15	12	12	6	24	17	20	166
Wareham .. .. .	31.19	1.17	16 "	1	24	10	11	11	16	17	17	12	11	8	27	22	23	185
East Stoke, Binnewar Hall .. .. .	35.70	1.53	10 "	3	3	7	9	8	14	16	14	11	9	4	25	16	20	153
Holme .. .. .	33.25	1.43	16 "	3	7	5	8	9	15	14	12	15	12	6	24	15	19	154
East Lulworth .. .. .	35.05	1.70	16 "	3	2	12	11	8	15	16	18	9	11	5	26	13	22	166
West .. .. .	29.71	1.68	16 "	2	..	7	8	4	12	10	8	5	6	7	23	15	21	126
Warmwell House .. .. .	27.44	1.65	16 "	..	24	..	10	10	17	16	15	10	13	8	26	15	23	---
Weymouth, Westham .. .. .	32.05	1.32	16 "	2	2	13	13	12	15	13	12	12	14	7	26	21	26	173
Greenhill .. .. .	29.60	1.64	16 "	3	19	11	9	7	18	17	16	10	15	7	27	18	21	184
Wyke Regis, Belfield House .. .. .	29.87	1.37	16 "	2	11	16	10	8	18	17	17	10	12	7	23	16	19	163
Fleet House .. .. .	29.87	1.37	16 "	2	11	6	10	8	18	17	17	10	12	7	23	16	19	163
Chickrell, "Montevideo" .. .. .	29.54	1.49	16 "	1	41	14	12	11	18	19	16	12	15	8	23	20	27	200
Upwey Waterworks .. .. .	33.54	1.62	29 "	2	21	14	12	14	17	21	20	12	13	9	27	20	24	203

TABLE II. (CONTINUED).

Stations.	Total.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Days of		Number of Days on which .01in. or more was recorded.												Year.			
		Depth.	Date.	1in. or more.	.01in. only.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Abbotsbury, New Barn	In. 30.43	1.52	16 Oct.	3	22	17	11	10	18	16	18	10	15	12	26	21	23	198			
Bridport, Coneygar	29.15	1.12	16 "	1	..	5	9	6	17	16	17	12	18	7	23	16	26	172			
Lyme Regis, Colway Cottage	31.90	1.22	11 Dec.	1	30	13	12	9	20	16	18	14	14	7	26	16	23	188			
Charlstock Vicarage	35.54	1.19	8 Oct.	2	19	11	13	11	22	17	20	13	13	8	27	19	28	202			
Broadwindsor	34.80	1.11	26 Nov.	2	21	11	12	10	20	19	19	15	14	7	27	18	27	199			
" Blackdown House	38.98	1.17	22 "	3	26	15	14	8	17	18	22	14	14	8	27	21	26	204			
Beamister, Fleet Street	35.25	1.16	16 Oct.	1	28	12	14	10	21	19	19	16	14	7	26	19	25	202			
" Vicarage	35.42	1.16	16 "	1	26	11	12	10	22	19	20	14	12	8	25	17	27	197			
Chedington Court	36.13	1.16	16 "	2	19	11	13	9	20	18	17	14	13	6	26	17	21	173			
Melbury Sampford	37.77	1.40	8 Nov.	3	16	7	10	10	18	17	17	11	13	6	26	17	21	173			
Leigh Vicarage	34.22	1.26	8 "	1	12	10	10	12	21	16	18	13	12	8	26	21	25	192			
Evershot	40.02	1.38	8 "	2	34	13	11	12	21	21	21	13	15	9	28	22	24	210			
Cattistock Lodge	38.25	1.38	8 "	3	11	11	10	9	15	12	16	12	14	6	25	20	23	173			
Littlebrety Parsonage	35.21	1.50	8 "	5	10	7	11	9	15	13	19	9	9	7	25	14	19	157			
Winterbourne Steepleton	39.17	1.39	16 Oct.	4	24	16	13	12	19	18	20	12	13	7	26	20	26	202			
" Monkton Rectory	35.12	1.38	16 "	2	5	10	11	9	17	18	18	12	11	6	25	18	21	176			
" Herringston	37.01	1.53	16 "	2	10	9	11	8	16	18	20	11	13	6	25	16	18	171			
Dorchester Waterworks	36.74	1.36	16 "	3	11	13	11	10	18	20	20	13	13	6	26	20	24	194			
" Wollaston House	36.97	1.32	16 "	3	29	12	12	10	18	20	19	15	14	6	28	19	22	195			
Charminster, "Brooklands"	35.77	1.36	20 Apl.	4	5	6	6	6	12	14	17	12	11	5	25	14	18	146			
Puddletown	35.0	1.69	16 Oct.	7	16	8	9	6	18	13	13	9	11	7	27	20	21	167			
Bere Regis, Barrow Hill	32.37	1.32	16 "	2	10	8	11	9	16	13	19	12	14	7	25	19	17	170			
Bloxworth	33.56	1.50	16 "	2	8	9	7	8	17	16	16	14	11	8	27	22	19	174			
Rectory	32.89	1.24	10 "	..	11	6	8	10	15	13	12	10	11	6	26	13	19	146			
Winterborne Whitechurch, "Longthorns"	33.79	1.08	20 "	2	?	8	8	10	16	16	16	14	13	9	27	20	22	179			
Milton Abbey*	38.65	1.08	20 "	2	?	?	?	8	20	15	13	11	10	7	29	15	18	?			
Means of 52 Stations printed in Roman type	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	10	6	9	5	17	1	12	3	18	0	21	9	179	6

\* Observations taken at 3 p.m.

TABLE III.—STATISTICS OF THE TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR  
AND OF THE HUMIDITY AND AMOUNT OF CLOUD  
AT WINTERBOURNE STREEPLETON MANOR AT  
9 A.M., KEPT BY MR. H. STILWELL.

1907.	Temperature of the Air.							Humidity of Air Saturation = 100.	Cloud. Overcast = 10.
	In Stevenson's Screen.					On Grass.			
	Average of			Extremes.		Average Lowest.	Lowest.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Daily.	Highest.	Lowest.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		
January ..	43·4	33·5	38·6	50·2	16·0	31·2	12·0	90	7·4
February ..	43·5	30·0	36·8	50·8	18·3	27·2	14·4	87	6·1
March ..	52·7	32·8	42·5	62·8	20·0	30·4	17·0	86	4·1
April ..	52·8	37·3	44·7	69·0	28·5	34·9	25·0	87	7·2
May ..	58·6	42·8	50·2	66·8	29·0	40·5	24·8	82	8·1
June ..	60·1	48·1	53·7	65·2	40·5	46·6	35·5	87	7·9
July ..	64·7	49·5	56·6	76·8	39·0	46·7	35·2	83	5·5
August ..	65·0	50·4	57·3	70·8	38·8	47·6	35·0	86	8·3
September ..	66·8	46·2	56·0	79·7	31·6	42·7	27·6	90	7·3
October ..	56·6	44·1	50·2	62·0	30·2	40·8	26·9	93	6·1
November ..	51·3	38·1	44·7	57·9	26·8	35·6	21·8	95	8·2
December ..	46·5	37·9	42·4	54·4	29·3	36·0	24·0	93	8·1
Year.. ..	55·2	40·9	47·8	79·7 on 9th Sept.	16·0 on 25th Jan.	38·4	12·0 on 25th Jan.	88	7·0







## The Burning Cliff and the Landslip at Lyme Regis.

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By A. J. JUKES-BROWNE, F.G.S.

(Read July 22nd, 1908.)

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NEWSPAPER reports of certain natural phenomena which have occurred at Lyme Regis have aroused popular interest; but, unfortunately, most of these reports are more or less inaccurate. That given in the *Western Morning News* of June 12th, 1908, is, however, fairly correct, because it was based upon information given by Mr. A. C. G. Cameron, a retired officer of the Geological Survey, now resident at Uplyme.

Thinking it would interest the members of our Club to have a more complete and connected explanation of what did take place, I have drawn up the following account, in preparing which I am also indebted to Mr. Cameron for some additional facts and for obtaining the photographs which illustrate this paper.

This explanation will fall naturally under three heads:—

- (1.) The Structure of the Cliff Affected.
- (2.) The so-called "Burning Cliff" or Burning Mound.
- (3.) The Landslip of June 10th.

It should at once be remarked that the burning mound is a small affair, and has no connection with the landslip beyond the fact that the two are in close proximity.

### 1. THE CLIFF AND ITS STRUCTURE.

In the first place the exact locality of these occurrences must be indicated. This is a part of the cliff between Lyme Regis and Black Ven, commencing about a-quarter of a mile N.E. of Lyme Church. The site of the landslip is near one end of this tract, and the burning mound is on the surface of a small plateau or terrace near the other end. The position of each is indicated on the accompanying map. (Plate 1.)

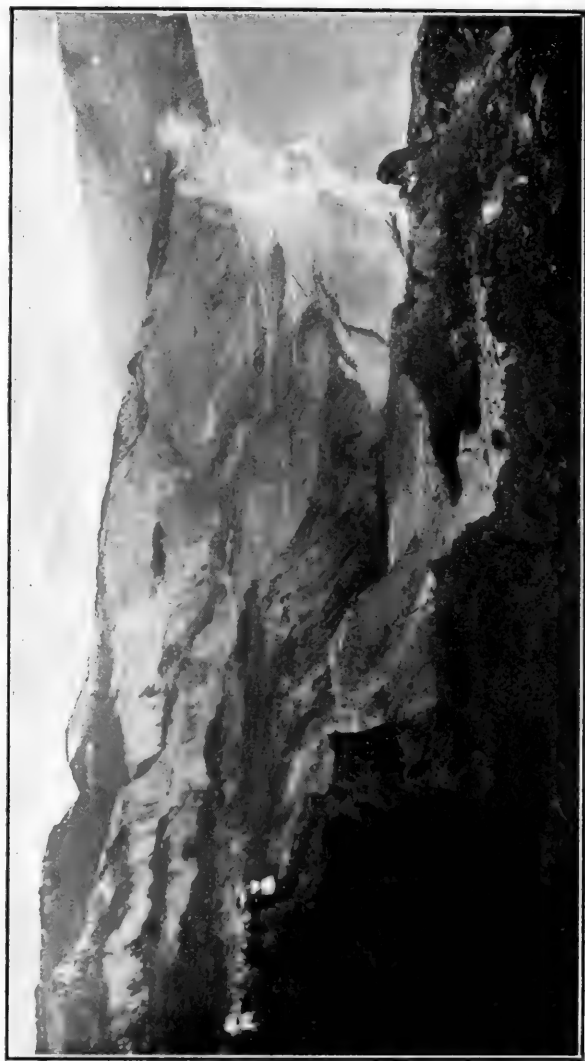
At the place where the slip has occurred the actual seaward cliff is not much over 100 feet high, but behind it are two terraces of varying width, each backed by a steep cliff-like slope, and the second of these rises to about 250 feet above the sea.

These cliffs and slopes consist of a certain portion of the Lower Lias, and include the following series of beds in descending order :—

		FT.
The Black Marl. Zones of <i>Am.</i> <i>oxynotus.</i> and <i>Am.</i> <i>obtus.</i>	Dark marly shales with much iron pyrites	30
	Dark shales with large cement stones -	10
	Dark shaly marls (small <i>Ammonites</i> ) -	34
	Two bands of cement-stones with shaly marls and limestones between -	17
	Shaly clays with <i>Ammonites Brookei</i> -	35
	Firestone-nodules; a band of large cement-stones with <i>Ammonites Birchi</i> (chambers filled with calc-spar) -	1½
	Dark shales with thin layers of limestone	25
	Dark shales with iron pyrites -	50







GENERAL VIEW OF THE CLIFFS AND TERRACES N.E. OF LYME REGIS WITH  
THE "BURNING MOUND" IN THE FOREGROUND (ON RIGHT).



the combination of the sulphide of iron with oxygen from the air to form sulphates, some oxide of iron and sulphurous acid gas being also formed. It is a well-known chemical fact that heat is always developed when oxidation occurs, and that when the process is rapid, the temperature sometimes rises high enough to produce actual combustion.

In this particular case it is clear that circumstances were specially favourable to combustion. Iron-pyrites is abundant in the shales from which the mound came; the whole mass was loose and saturated with the winter rains which helped the decomposition of the pyrites. Again, the dark colour of the shales indicates the presence of much organic matter, and Mr. Cameron informs me that some of them are sufficiently bituminous to ignite after pieces have been thoroughly dried in a kitchen oven. It is not surprising, therefore, that spontaneous combustion should have taken place in a heap of such materials.

When smoke began to issue from this mound, it must have presented some resemblance to a volcano, and the combustion continued more or less vigorously from January to June, without any other change taking place. Mr. Cameron relates that on the morning of June 10th, he and the Vicar of Lyme Regis were on the ground close to the burning-mound, which was smoking as usual; but about half-past one on that day he was told that "the volcano had burst," and on going down he found that a landslip had taken place, and that the mound had been split in two by a fissure, so that its interior was exposed, looking like the inside of a brick-kiln, from the baked appearance of the shale and stone.

### 3. THE LANDSLIP.

The landslip took place about 1.15 p.m. on June 10th. As above stated, Mr. Cameron was on the cliffs about an hour before it happened, and he did not notice any signs of an impending change. No new fissures had appeared, and no movement was



VIEW OF THE LANDSLIP BELOW THE "BURNING MOUND," NORTH-EAST OF  
LYME REGIS, ON JUNE 10TH, 1908.



taking place, while boats were busy as usual taking stone from the limestone beds at the foot of the cliff.

Eye witnesses stated that three minutes after the last stone-boat had left, a portion of the cliff suddenly gave way, and the large mass, weighing many thousand tons, fell forward on to the beach with a loud rustling and rumbling noise, which was plainly heard in the town, while a cloud of sulphurous smoke issued from the burning mound. Other slips and falls occurred either simultaneously or very soon afterwards, and when Mr. Cameron arrived on the spot he found that several changes had taken place.

The movements were not all at one spot, but had occurred at several places along a tract which was about 500 yards in length. The main mass of cliff which had fallen onto the shore was not more than 230 yards long, and this now forms a long slope of *débris* which at high water projects into the sea and forms a promontory (see map). The terrace, or plateau, north-west of this fall was much fissured, and a large mass of black shale had fallen from the slope above and behind, forming a long ridge near the burning mound, which was itself split by a fissure.

A little later on the same day large falls took place from the cliffs on the seaward side of this plateau, and one of these included the seaward part or peak of the split burning mound (see Plate 3). About 50 yards east of the mound, and rather lower down, a mass of clay and shale, from 50 to 60 yards long, moved forward over the more solid limestone beds, but did not fall onto the beach. No other extensive slip has yet occurred, though the whole cliff between this point and Lyme church is in an unstable condition.

The causes which have specially conduced to the landslip and the falls from this portion of the cliff appear to be two, the abstraction of limestone from the shore below, and the soakage of water into the cracks which form on the slopes.

Although there is no actual quarrying on the cliff itself, yet the beds of limestone, or ledges (as the workmen call them) which crop out on the shore below are quarried with pick and bar, and

the stone thus obtained is taken away to the cement works in boat loads. These ledges are followed up to the foot of the cliffs, and the removal of the stone must weaken the foundation of the cliff, and must also enable the waves at high water to break with greater force against it, for the tide here comes up to the base of the cliffs.

This harmful practice of getting stone from the shore ought to have been forbidden long ago. Stone was formerly taken from below the Church cliffs; but this has been disallowed for many years, and the Lyme Regis people will do well to put a stop to it everywhere.

The second contributing cause is the land water flowing off the slopes above. This partly issues from springs a little above the contour of 300 feet, and partly runs as surface water after heavy rain. Above the tiers of cliff and the broken ground which lies below the road to Charmouth, Timber Hill rises to a height of about 530 feet above the sea. After rain much water flows off the slopes of this hill, and Mr. Cameron informs me that there two lines of water-flow on its southern side.

One of these watercourses comes down through the fields a little east of the house called Fairfield, and the water which runs along it in wet weather cascades over the cliff by the old Gasworks. Another waterway runs in a parallel line about 330 yards to the eastward and loses itself in cracks and fissures on the Lias cliff above the very place where the great fall has taken place.

There can be no doubt that the soakage of water into these cracks and fissures, and its percolation downward along the joints and divisional planes of the Lias, would loosen the cohesion of the parts near the border of the cliffs. Again, when a period of wet weather is followed by a spell of dry and sunny weather the water lying in the fissures is gradually evaporated, and much moisture is drawn out of the Lias clays and shales, resulting in the contraction of the tracts below or between such fissures, with a consequent tendency to move in the direction of least resistance. This is, of course, seawards, just as a roofing-slate placed







VIEW OF THE BURNING CLIFF AT HOLWORTH, DORSET, IN 1827.

on a gentle slope will gradually move down it in consequence of alternating contraction and expansion caused by differences of temperature.

There must come a time when the tension is strong enough to overcome the cohesion of some fissured mass to the rock at the back of it, and then a fall of cliff or a landslip takes place. The movement of one slip is likely to loosen other unstable masses, and even the vibration caused by a slip or fall is enough to start adjoining masses on a downward journey; so that one fall is often followed, sooner or later, by other falls.

It is possible, moreover, that in some cases a terrestrial tremor or small seismic wave may be the final and immediate cause of the severance of cohesion. Such earth-tremors are of very frequent occurrence, but most of them are of such small intensity that they are only perceived by the sensitive instrumentality of a seismograph. There is, however, every gradation between such feeble tremors and one which might be called a slight shock of earthquake. As the cliff-fall at Lyme seemed to have happened very suddenly and without any warning symptoms, the possibility of its having been started by an earth-tremor occurred to Mr. Cameron, and on his suggestion, I wrote to Mr. J. Milne. He informs me, however, that his instruments did not record any earthquake movement on the 10th of June, and consequently the precise moment of the landslip cannot have been determined in this way.

It is important to remember that this landslip took place during dry weather. April had been a wet month, but the latter part of May and the beginning of June were dry and sunny, so that I think we may infer that the final cause of detachment was contraction, owing to evaporation of moisture and drying of the material which forms the cliffs.

It should also be pointed out that the geological conditions on the east side of Lyme Regis are very different from those existing between Lyme and Axmouth, where masses of Greensand and Chalk rest on Lias clays or Triassic marls. There the base of the Greensand descends to a lower level, so that there is a

greater weight above it and more water flows through it over the surface of the Lias. Hence on the west side of Lyme, landslips have generally occurred during periods of heavy rainfall, and have been due to the sliding of the Greensand and the super-incumbent Chalk over the surface of the clays below. East of Lyme the slips take place in the Lias itself: and if records of former slips had been kept, it would probably be found that most of them occurred during spells of dry weather.

A view of the burning cliff at Holworth (Plate 4), from a contemporary print, has been inserted for comparison with that of Lyme Regis (Plate 3). Holworth is on the coast of Ringstead Bay, near Osmington, and the cliff there consists of Kimmeridge Clay. An account of the phenomena is given in Damon's *Geology of Weymouth* (edition of 1884, p. 57).

Similar combustion is also said to have occurred in the Lias cliffs near Charmouth in 1751 (*Op. cit.*, p. 58).

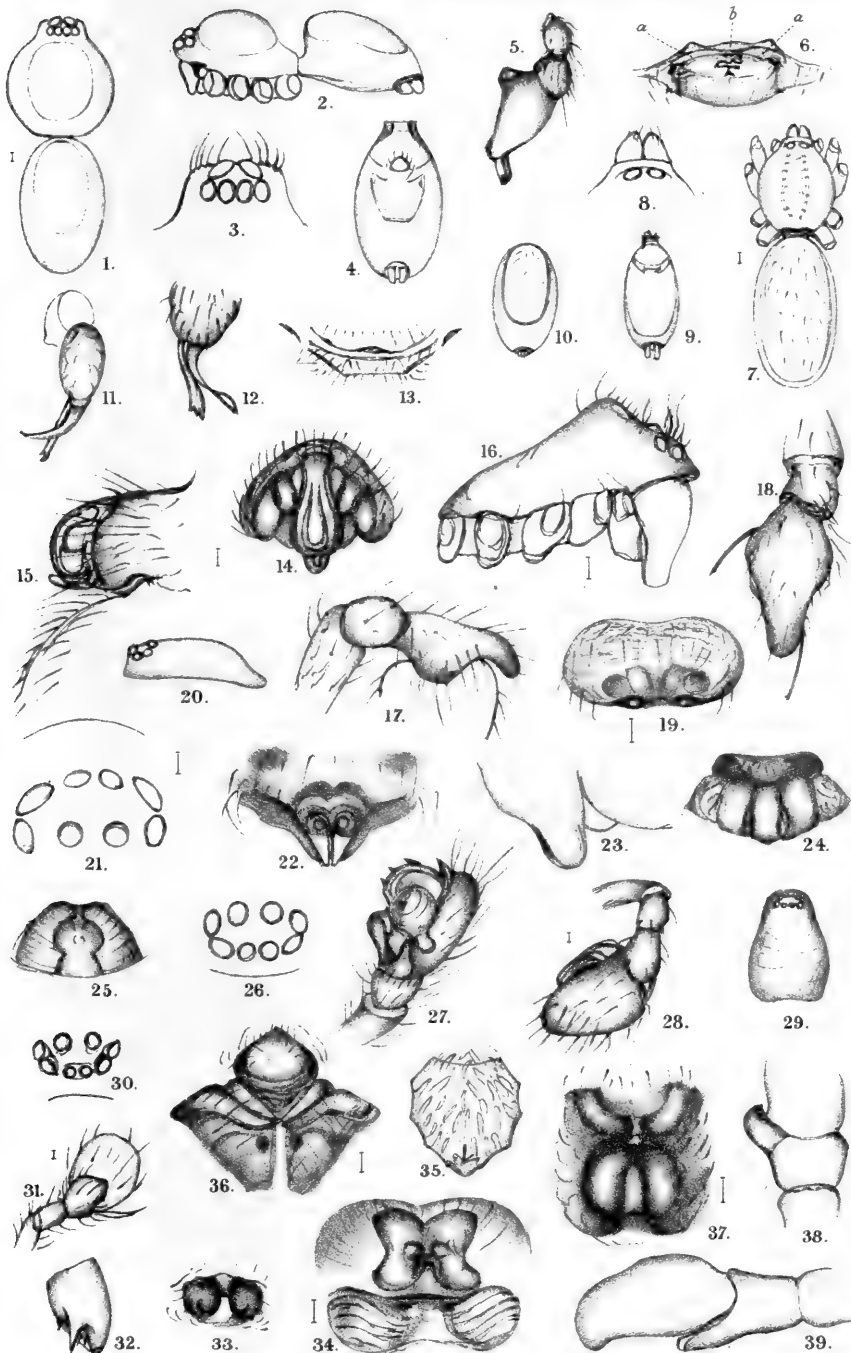


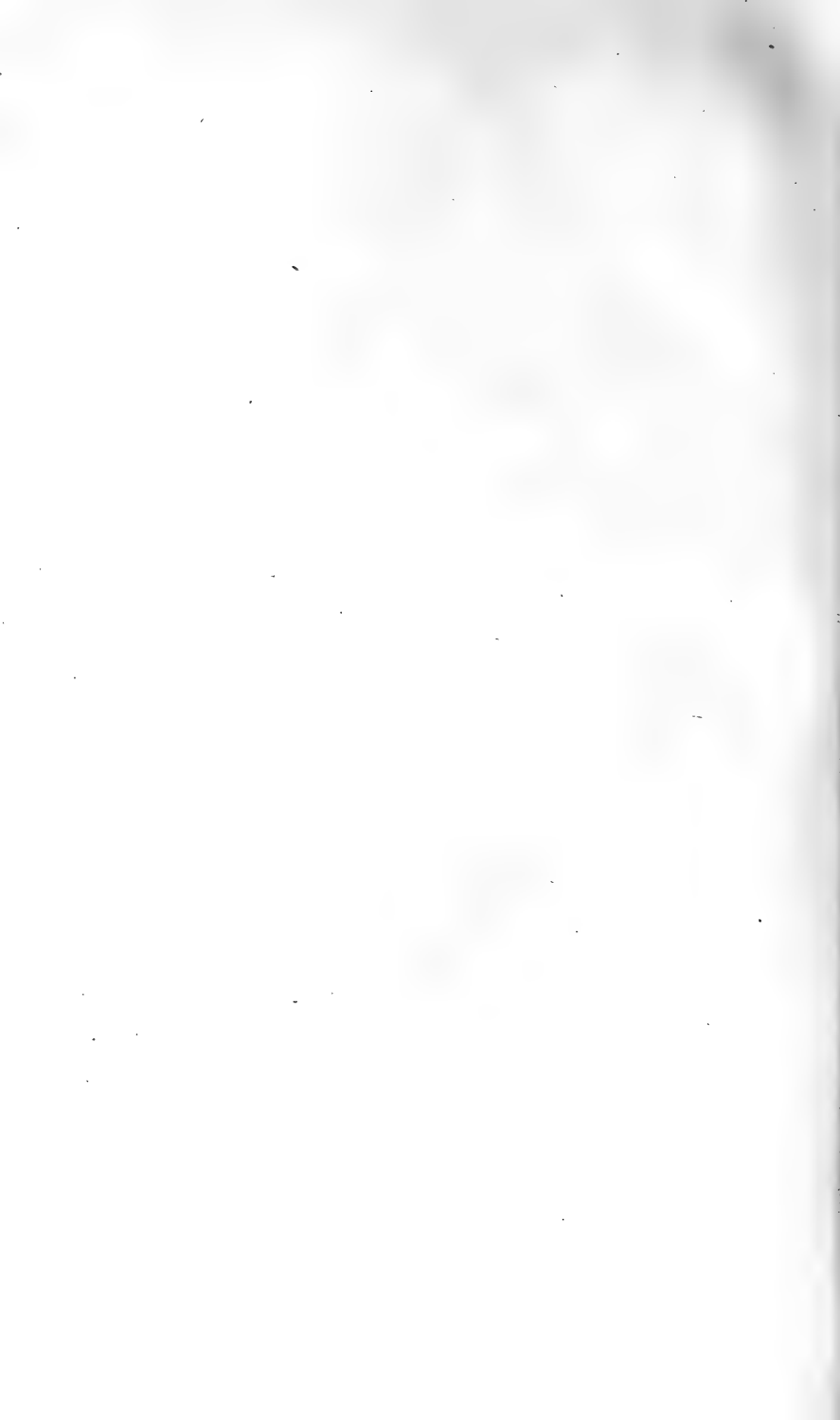


## EXPLANATION OF PLATE A.

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- Fig. 1. *Ischnothyreus velox*, Jackson. Upper side of male without legs or palpi. 2. Profile. 3. Eyes of male from above and behind. 4. Underside of abdomen of male. 5. Left palpus, male. 6. Underside of fore-part of abdomen, female, showing genital aperture.
- „ 7. *Diblemma Donisthorpii*, sp. n. Upper side of male without legs or palpi. 8. Eyes from above and behind. 9. Under side of abdomen, male. 10. Ditto of female. 11. Left palpus of male. 12. Fore-part of digital joint, right palpus, male, shewing palpal organ processes. 13. Underside (female) showing genital aperture.
- „ 14. *Leptyphantes angulata*, Cambr. Genital aperture and process, female. 15. Ditto in profile.
- „ 16. *Hilaira pervicax*, Hull. Profile of cephalothorax, male. 17. Right palpus, male in profile. 18. Left palpus in front. 19. Genital aperture, female.
- „ 20. *Centromerus probabilis*, sp. n. Profile of cephalothorax, female. 21. Eyes from above and behind. 22. Genital aperture and process. 23. Ditto in profile.
- „ 24. *Gongylidium paganum*, Sim. Genital aperture, female.
- „ 25. *Typhocrestus digitatus*, Cambr. Genital aperture, female.
- „ 26. *Maro minutus*, Cambr. Eyes from in front. 27 and 28. Left palpus in two positions.
- „ 29. *Maro Falconerii*, Jackson. Cephalothorax. 30. Eyes of male from in front. 31. Right palpus of ditto from rather behind. 32. Left falci. 33. Genital aperture, female.
- „ 34. *Oxyptila Blackwallii*, Sim. Genital aperture, female.
- „ 35. *Oxyptila nigrita*, Thor. Sternum, female. 36. Genital aperture, ditto.
- „ 37. *Epiblemum affinitatum*, Cambr. Genital aperture, female. 38. Left palpus, male from above and behind. 39. Ditto on outer side.









## On New and Rare British Arachnida,

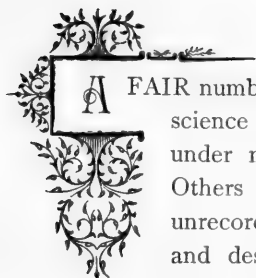
NOTED AND OBSERVED IN 1907.

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By Rev. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., &c., &c.

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### PLATE A.



A FAIR number of rare spiders, comprising two new to science and two\* new to Great Britain, have come under my notice during the past year (1907). Others also, both new to science and before unrecorded in Great Britain, have been recorded and described by Dr. A. R. Jackson and the Rev. J. E. Hull, and are included in the following list. For these results I am greatly indebted to the friends mentioned below, my own work having been principally directed to the identification of new or rare species, the correction of synonyms, made possible by the obtaining of fresh examples, and by the more exhaustive examination of others of which some species had been either wrongly or

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\* One of these, *Erigone spinosa*, Cambr., was received while the present paper was in press, May, 1908.

tentatively determined in time past. One subject of great interest contained in the present communication is afforded by the list subjoined of a number of species of the Order *Acaridea* (or, as popularly known, Mites). The species alluded to are all of one family—*Oribatidæ*, or Beetle-mites. They are very small, many of them quite microscopic, living among moss, dead leaves, decayed and decaying rubbish, and under dead bark of trees, decaying wood and boards, stones, &c., and often looking like minute globular shining black or brown morsels. They are for the most part dull and sluggish in their movements, and are easily collected, having a more or less hardened coriaceous epidermis, and can be preserved well in diluted methyated spirit like spiders, though for a completely satisfactory working out of their structure, which is often very curious, some further manipulation is necessary; and the objects also require preparation in some other fluid besides, or in lieu of, spirit. I have myself never been able to find time for specially working (along with others of the Arachnida) at this group (nor indeed at any other group of the *Acaridea*), though I have at times collected many species. It requires someone who could give up the whole of much spare time to it, and it is a work greatly needed to be done, as, excepting two or three of its isolated groups, there is no British naturalist, so far as I know, who has attacked or who is working at the whole Order of Acarids. To recur, however, for a moment to the subjoined List of *Oribatidæ*, this consists of fifty-two species, forty-nine of which were found in September last by my old friend, Mr. Cecil Warburton (M.A. Christ's College, Cambridge, and "Zoologist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England"), in the course of a few minutes gathering of moss in an old fir plantation (Morden Park, near Bloxworth). No attempt at separating and collecting these little mites individually on the spot is necessary. The moss is placed in a tin box, and the contents can be shaken out and examined indoors at leisure. Mr. Warburton has a mechanical method of sifting out these little creatures from the moss, by which the whole contents are revealed almost at once, thus saving a long

and often wearisome search among the moss itself. I cannot explain exactly this method, as indeed I hardly yet understand it myself; but, if any member of our Field Club were enthusiastic enough to take up the subject, I would gladly get instructions for him from Mr. Warburton, who, I know, would be most glad to give them.

Some interest also attaches to the occurrences (noted in the subjoined List of Arachnida) of several, no doubt imported, exotic Arachnids in greenhouses and hothouses at the Royal Gardens at Kew and elsewhere. From such importations we may possibly in course of time obtain by acclimatisation additions to our indigenous (or rather pseudo-indigenous) Arachnids. We have already two of such in the British list, *Pholcus phalangioides*, Fuess, a great pest in my own house and premises, and *Theridion tepidariorum*, C. L. Koch, an abundant spider in most greenhouses in England, and now and then found among adjoining shrubs and in verandahs, &c.

My best thanks are due to all those friends who have kindly sent me Arachnids during the past year. Among them I would especially mention Dr. A. Randell Jackson, of Chester; Mr. W. Falconer, of Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield; Mr. Horace Donisthorpe, 58, Kensington Mansions, London; Mr. Denis R. Pack-Beresford, Fenagh House, Bagenalstown, Ireland; the Rev. J. E. Hull, Ninebanks Vicarage, Northumberland; Mr. W. Ruskin Butterfield, Hastings, Sussex; Mr. Robert Godfrey, Edinburgh; Mr. F. P. Smith, 15, Cloudesley Place, Islington; Mr. T. Stainforth, The Municipal Museum, Hull; and Mr. G. A. Dunlop, Stockton Heath, Cheshire.

For further information connected with the Arachnida in the following list I would refer to "Spiders of Dorset," 1879-81, and subsequent papers published by the Dorset Field Club in its annual "Proceedings," 1882-1908, also to the "List of British and Irish Spiders," published by Sime and Co., 1900, as also to "Monographs on the British *Phalangidea* or Harvest Men," 1890, and the British *Chernetidea* or "False Scorpions," published in the Dorset Field Club, "Proceedings." Dr. A. R.

Jackson has also published illustrated papers on Arachnida in the "Proceedings" (Chester Soc. Nat. Sc., Literature, and Art), 1907, and Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, n.s., Vol. III., Part I., 1908. Two illustrated papers by Mr. F. P. Smith may also be mentioned (published in 1907 in the Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club) "On British Spiders of the Genus *Lycosa*" and "Some British Spiders taken in 1907. Also a recent paper by the Rev. J. E. Hull (Transactions of the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne," n.s., Vol. III., Part I.), on "Allendale Spiders."

For reference to a work on the *Oribatidæ*, see "British Oribatidæ," by Albert D. Michael, F.L.S., &c., &c., 2 vols. Ray Society, 1888.

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## LIST OF NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA.

### ORDER ARANEIDEA.

#### Family THERAPHOSIDÆ.

#### Sub.-fam. ATYPINÆ.

#### ***Atypus affinis*, Eichwald.**

Two adult males of this spider; the sole British representative of the family, were sent to me by Mr. H. Donisthorpe, from Woking, in October, 1907. The spider is found usually in colonies of greater or less extent in their tubular nests; running down into the earth among the stems of dwarf plants and grass. The female probably never leaves the nest; but the males, when adult, are usually, or at all events often, met with as wanderers. Though not a rare species, it is certainly a very local one, and one of the most striking in appearance of our British spiders.

**Family DYSDERIDÆ.****Sub-fam. OONOPINÆ.****Ischnothyreus velox.** Pl. A, Figs. 1—6.

*Ischnothyreus velox*, Jackson, Trans. Nat. Hist. Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, n.s., Vol. III., Part I., p. 5., Pl. iv., fig. 9-13.

Adults of both sexes were found by Dr. A. R. Jackson in warm greenhouses in the Nursery Gardens at Chester, in November, 1907; others had been met with shortly before in a plant hot-house at Alnwick, Northumberland, by Mr. Bagnall; it has also been recently found in a similar situation in the Kew Gardens, and sent to me thence by Mr. H. Donisthorpe. M. Simon, who has examined some of the examples, has decided them to be of an undescribed species, allied to *Ischnothyreus aculeatus*, Sim. (from the Philippine Islands). There can be but little doubt that the English examples of this and of the following species have been imported originally with plants or packing materials from exotic regions; but, as I understand, there is no clue as to whence either of the species may have come. A Ceylon species, *I. lymphaseus*, Sim., is known to have come to the green-houses of the Natural History Museum, Paris, and in all probability were imported with plants from Ceylon. (See Bull. du Museum d' Histoire Naturelle, 1896, No. 1.) The importation of Arachnids from abroad in packages of plants, fruit, or packing materials, appears to be of increasing frequency; especially in consignments of bananas, which afford just the kind of protection for soft-bodied creatures (like most spiders), required to bring them without injury. Entomologists should therefore be on the alert at markets, or in warehouses, to await the unpacking of such consignments, and secure the immigrants, noting as accurately as possible the country whence they come.

## DIBLEMMA, gen. nov.

**Diblemma Donisthorpii**, sp. n. Pl. A, Figs. 7—13.

Examples of both sexes received from Mr. Horace Donisthorpe, by whom they were found in the Royal Gardens at Kew. (For description see postea p. 188.)

## Family DRASSIDÆ.

**Drassus minusculus**, L. Koch.

A female of this species was received October 1907, from Mr. W. R. Butterfield, by whom it was found near St. Leonard's-on-Sea, and also an adult male in May, 1907, from Rye Sandhills.

**Drassus lapidosus**, Walck.

*Drassus lapidicolens*, Walck.-Bl., Spid. G.B.I., p. 116; Cambr., Spid. Dors. and Proc. Dors. F. Club, Vol. XVI., p. 99, 1895.

*Drassus cupreus*, Bl., Spid. G.B.I., p. 114; Cambr., Spid. Dors., p. 461, and Proc. Dors. F. Club, Vol. XVI., p. 100, 1895.

*Drassus macer*, Thor.-Cambr., Proc. Dors. F. Club, Vol. XVI., p. 100, 1895, and Vol. XVIII., p. 111, 1897.

An examination of a considerable series of examples, comprising the three forms included in the foregoing synonyms has led me to believe them to be only variations of one species. There is at times considerable variation in the development of the falces, and in their dentition, as well as in the absolute length of the palpi of the male, and their different joints and structure but all endeavour to find any reliable rule for the separation of species from these variations seems to fail when brought to bear on a lengthened series of examples; nor does their colour-variation seem sufficiently constant to help in their separation. The variation in size of examples of the above

three forms is also very great, but affords no reliable clue to the separation of species. Continental araneologists have never, I believe, considered the three forms to comprise more than the one species—*D. lapidosus* Walck; though *Drassus macer*, Thorell, has perhaps most claim to be considered distinct. I confess that I have, myself, only recently and reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that all three are identical.

**Prosthesima electa**, C. L. Koch.

An adult and immature examples of this spider were received from Mr. W. Ruskin Butterfield, by whom they were found on the Camber Sandhills, Rye, Sussex.

**Prosthesima lutetiana**, L. Koch.

An adult female of this species was sent to me by Mr. G. A. Dunlop, by whom it was found under a stone at Port Erin, in the Isle of Man, in 1907.

**Agroeca inopina**, Cambr.

Several immature examples were received from Beer, Devon, where they were found in June, 1907, by Dr. A. Randell Jackson.

**Agroeca celans**, Blackw.

Two immature females found at St. Leonard's-on-Sea were sent to me by Mr. W. R. Butterfield in June, 1907.

**Micariosoma festivum**, C. L. Koch.

*Agroeca celer*, Cambr., Brit. and Ir. Spid., p. 13.

After careful re-examination of all the recorded examples constituting this species (*A. celer*, Cambr.), and much consideration of their relation to *Micariosoma festivum*, C. L. Koch, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that they are very pale immature examples of this last. An example recorded from Warwickshire in 1903 more nearly approached maturity than any others I have seen. (See Proc. Dors. F. Club, 1903, p. 151., Pl. A, Fig. 1.)

**Clubiona neglecta**, Cambr.

Both sexes from Camber Sandhills, Rye, Mr. W. R. Butterfield, June, 1907. Though widely dispersed, this still appears to be a rare species.

**Family DICTYNIDÆ.****Dictyna variabilis**, C. L. Koch.

Adults of both sexes were found rather freely on the south coast near Sidmouth by Dr. A. R. Jackson in June, 1907. Hitherto this little spider has been of rare occurrence. I have received it abundantly from Guernsey.

**Protadia subnigra**, Cambr.

I found an adult male of this spider on the wall of the Rectory House, Bloxworth, in June 1907. It appears to be still a local and rather rare species.

**Protadia patula**, Sim,

A female of this rare species was received in October 1907, from Mr. W. R. Butterfield, by whom it was found at Rye Harbour, Sussex, among flood refuse.

**Family AGELENIDÆ.****Cœlotes terrestris**, Wid.

At p. 124, Vol. XXXVIII., Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club. An example was recorded as having been found in Northumberland by Dr A. R. Jackson. It should have been "in Surrey by Mr. Bennett."

**Tegenaria Hibernica**, Cambr.

Adult males from Ireland, Mr. D. R. P. Beresford, November, 1907. This fine species appears to be still confined to Ireland; and, so far as I am aware, to Dublin.



**Family HAHNIIDÆ.****Hahnia candida**, Sim.

An adult female was received from Portland in June 1907, where it was found by Dr. A. R. Jackson. No other record of this minute species has been made in England since its first discovery as a British spider at Portland by myself, in or about the year 1854. I have, however, received it once since, from Scotland.

**Hahnia pusilla**, L. Koch.

I have received from Dr. A. R. Jackson an adult male of this species from Delamere Forest, Cheshire.

**Family THERIDIIDÆ.****Theridion aulicum**, Lucas.

Adults of both sexes were found, and sent to me from the coast near Sidmouth, by Dr. A. R. Jackson, in June, 1907. It is a very distinct species, and must be reckoned as yet among the rarest spiders of this genus found in Britain.

**Theridion impressum**, L. Koch,

Dr. A. R. Jackson met with both sexes of this spider in some abundance at Delamere, Cheshire, in 1907.

**Theridion riparium**, Bl.

An adult female was sent to me from Woking, where it was found by Mr. H. Donisthorpe in a nest of an ant (*Formica sanguinea*) in May, 1907.

**Theridion Blackwallii**, Cambr.

A female of this spider was found in Surrey (probably Richmond Park) by Mr. Bennett, and sent to me by Dr. A. R. Jackson in October, 1907. Adult males were also received from Mr. D. R. P. Beresford, by whom they were found at Belling, Northamptonshire.

**Theridion varians**, Hahn.

*Theridion honorum*, Cambr., Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club., Vol. XIV., p. 151, Fig 4.

There is no doubt but that *T. honorum* Cambr., l.c., is an unusually dark form of the very variable, and, in some localities, abundant species. *T. varians*, Hahn.

**Crustulina sticta**, Camb.

I met with an adult female of this very local spider, running on the lawn railings at Bloxworth Rectory in May 1907. An unusual spot for this species. Eleven examples (males immature, females adult) were sent to me from Rye harbour by Mr. W. R. Butterfield, in March, 1907. All these examples were of the black variety; as also was an adult female taken at Hastings by Mr. Bennett, and sent to me by Dr. Jackson, in October, 1907.

**Laseola jucunda**, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes were sent to me from near Pennsylvania, Portland, where they were found under stones and pieces of rock, by Dr. A. R. Jackson, in June, 1907.

**Laseola inornata**, Cambr.

*Laseola dissimilis*, Cambr. (female, non male.)

Both sexes found abundantly near Pennsylvania, Portland, by Dr. Jackson, in company with *L. jucunda*.

The female of *inornata* had hitherto been confused with that of *L. dissimilis*, as well as with that of *L. jucunda*,

**Laseola erythropus**, Simon.

*Laseola erythropus*, Sim., Arachnides de France, Vol. V., 1881, p. 141.

*Laseola proxima*, Cambr., Proc. Dors. Field Club, XVI., 1895, p. 102, Pl. A., E. 3a, 3b.

I have lately identified an adult male of *Laseola* received from Guernsey, with *L. proxima*, Cambr. M. Simon now identifies

the Guernsey example with *L. erythropus*, Sim. (l.c. supra), a species hitherto only known from a single specimen found in South France. There seems to be no doubt about the identity of the two spiders. The English example has also been examined by M. Simon, and its name *proxima* thus gives way to the one previously given by him.

**Euryopis flavomaculata**, C. L. Koch.

An adult male was received from Mr. W. R. Butterfield, by whom it was found at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, in June 1907; and an adult female from Mr. Horace Donisthorpe, Newton Moss, Penrith, North Britain, in July, 1907.

**Enoplognatha thoracica**, Hahn.

*Enoplognatha hispida*, Camb., Brit. and Ir. Spid. p. 24.

An examination and comparison of numerous examples, both English and from the Island of Guernsey, appear to show that *E. hispida* is a variety only of *E. thoracica*, Hahn. An adult female was received from St. Leonards-on-Sea, from Mr. W. R. Butterfield, in 1907.

**Robertus neglectus**, Cambr.

An adult male from Ireland, Mr. D. R. P. Beresford, November, 1907; also one from the Hull district from Mr. T. Stainforth.

**Leptyphantes Blackwallii**, Kulcz.

*Leptyphantes acceptus*, Cambr., Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, Vol. XXIV., p. 153 and 163—1903. pl. A., Fig. 4.

From an examination and comparison of examples of this species from various localities I have come to the conclusion that *L. acceptus* is a variety, in which the chief and most obvious differential characters are the absence of any lateral pale spots or broken stripes on the abdomen, and the

indistinctness of the angular lines, or chevrons, on the hinder part of its upper side. There is considerable variation in the depth and distinctness of the normal abdominal pattern in individuals captured at different times of the year; as well as in the actual size of specimens.

**Leptyphantes Mengii**, Kulcz.

Adult males received from Ireland; Mr. D. R. P. Beresford, 1907.

**Leptyphantes ericæa**, Blackw.

*Leptyphantes inconspicua*, Cambr., Brit. and I. Spid., p. 20, and Spid. Dors., p. 213.

Having compared the type of *L. inconspicua*, with numerous undoubted examples of *L. ericæa*, I feel but little doubt of the identity of the two spiders. When the former was described many years ago as distinct, I had not the advantage I now have of any good microscopical aid beyond that of an ordinary pocket lens.

**Leptyphantes angulata**, Cambr. Pl. A., Figs. 14-15.

An adult male received from Rev. J. E. Hull, by whom it was found in Northumberland early in 1907. I have also since received both sexes from Mr. Hull. The female is new to science. Of the male I had only seen one previously (the type of the species) from the Cheviot Hills (Spid. Dors., p. 521 c.f. Rev. J. E. Hull's Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne., N.S., Vol. III., part I., p. 7., Pl. 5., Figs. 5-9).

**Porrhomma egeria**, Sim.

An adult female, found in a mole's nest at Blakenham, Suffolk, in March, 1907, was sent to me by Mr. H. Donisthorpe.

**Porrhomma meadii**, F. O. P.-C.

An adult female, Ireland, Mr. D. R. P. Beresford, 1907.

**Hilaira pervicax**, J. E. Hull. Pl. A., Figs. 16-19.

*Hilaira pervicax*, J. E. Hull, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1908, N.S., Vol. III., part 1, p. 5, Pl. V., Fig. 1-2, 2a.

This distinct, and new species, is nearly allied to the already known British forms, *H. uncala*, Cambr., and *H. excisa*, Cambr., but, in the male at least, it may easily be distinguished by the form of the cephalothorax and palpi. The female, however, appears to be almost indistinguishable from that of *H. excisa*, Cambr.

A single male and numerous females were found among moss in a pine wood at Whitfield, in Northumberland, at an elevation of 1400 feet, in February, 1908, by the Rev. J. E. Hull.

#### Gen. CENTROMERUS.

*Tmeticus*, Mengi.-Cambr., *ad partem*.

**Centromerus fortunatus**, Cambr.

*Tmeticus fortunatus*, Cambr. Proc. Dors. F. Club, Vol. XVI., p. 123, Pl. A., Fig. 6.

An adult male was taken on the lawn railings at Warmwell Rectory in December, 1907, by the Rev. R. J. Pickard-Cambridge, and a female by myself at Bloxworth Rectory in June previously.

**Centromerus concinnus**, Thorell.

*Tmeticus concinnus*, Thor., Cambr., Brit. and I. Spid., p. 34.

An adult male ; taken on the lawn railings at Bloxworth Rectory by the Rev. R. J. Pickard-Cambridge October 24th, 1907. I have also received both sexes from Hull (Yorkshire) from Mr. T. Stainforth, and from other localities. Whether the differences of structure between this species and

*C. bicolor*, Blackw., are sufficiently reliable to justify their separation as species it is very difficult to decide; at present, however, I am still inclined to keep them separate.

**Centromerus probabilis**, sp. n. Pl. A., Figs. 20-23.

An adult female sent to me from Northumberland in January. 1907, by the Rev. J. E. Hull, appears to me worth recording as a new species. In several respects it indicates a form yet undescribed. I know of none of which it might possibly be the female (not yet met with). Its leading character (the formation of the genital aperture) is of a very distinct and remarkable kind—for a more detailed description. (See post. p. 190).

**Centromerus firmus**, Cambr.

*Tmeticus firmus*, Cambr., Pro. Dors. F. Club. XXVI., p. 59, Pl. A., Figs. 13a-13c.

An adult female received from the Rev. J. E. Hull, by whom it was found in Northumberland, in 1906.

**Maro minutus**, Cambr., Pl. A., Figs. 26-28.

*Maro minutus*, Cambr., A. R. Jackson, l.c. infra, p. 14. Pl. I.V., Figs. 21-25.

Several more examples of this exceedingly minute spider, including the male, have been found near Huddersfield, by Mr. W. Falconer, and an example of the latter sex has been kindly sent to me by him (1908). The sexes are much alike in general colour and appearance.

**Maro Falconerii**, Jackson, Pl. A., Figs. 29-33.

*Maro falconerii*, Jackson, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, Vol. III., Part I., p. 15, Pl. IV., Figs. 16-20.

Adults of each sex of this species were found at Delamere, Cheshire, by Dr. A. R. Jackson, in 1907. It is nearly allied to *M. minutus*, and is quite as small, but the male may easily be distinguished by the prominent tooth in

front of the falces, and the female by the form of the genital aperture. The two sexes are much alike in general colour and appearance.

**Microneta beata**, Cambr.

An adult male, found on the lawn railings at Bloxworth Rectory, by the Rev. R. J. Pickard-Cambridge, in October, 1907. This is the first record of this species for Dorsetshire.

**Syedra pholcommöides**, Cambr.

An adult female on the lawn railings, Bloxworth Rectory, October 24th, 1907, by the Rev. R. J. Pickard-Cambridge.

**Gongylidiellum paganum**, Sim., Pl. A., Fig. 24.

*Gongylidiellum paganum*, Sim.-Cambr., Proc. Dors.

N. H. and A. F. Club, Vol. XXII., 1903, p. 155,  
Pl. A., Fig. 7.

An adult male and females, sent to me from County Carlow, Ireland, by Mr. D. R. P. Beresford. This is, I believe, only the second record of the species as British.

**Erigone spinosa**, Cambr.

*Erigone spinosa*, Cambr., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1872,  
p. 292, Pl. XIII., Fig. 12.

„ *vagans*, Sim. (Non *E. vagans* Audouin in  
Savigny.) Les Arachnides de  
France, tom. V., p. 530, Figs. 330-  
331, 1881.

It was a great surprise to me to find among other spiders received (May, 1908) from Mr. Stainforth, and taken near Hull, both sexes of the very remarkable form of *Erigone*—*E. spinosa*, Cambr. This little species is easily distinguishable from all others of the forms yet known; it was first found by myself at Cairo in Egypt, afterwards in Palestine, subsequently at Rome, and finally sent to me from Paris by M. Eugène Simon. Since that I have not seen nor heard of

it until now. M. Simon (Arachn. de France, supra cit.) includes it as a synonym of *Argus vagans*, Savigny, described and figured in Savigny's great work on Egypt. (Vide Explication des Planches, Vol. I. part 4 plate I. of that work ; by V. Audouin—date about A.D., 1826.) This description is very indefinite and might quite well apply to several other species of the genus, while the figures (Pl. 1) could not possibly apply to *E. spinosa*, Cambr., the critical portions of the palpi being totally distinct. Baron Walckenaer (Ins. Apt. II., p. 345, 1837) appears to have taken it for granted that the spider he records there as *E. vagans* Aud.-Sav. (and which Audouin says has been again found by Savigny in the environs of Paris on the barriers of the little park of Versailles) was identical with Savigny's species, but this appears quite untenable in the face of Savigny's figures. What Savigny's spider may have been it is probably impossible to say ; the figures look most like *E. longipalpis*, Sund. *E. spinosa*, Cambr., agrees exactly with the French examples sent to me by M. Simon, and which were of a species, according to him, found in numerous localities in France. It is probably identical with *Erigone vagans*, Kulczynski, and, if so, this latter author would also appear to have, equally with M. Simon, overlooked the evidence of the strikingly different form of Savigny's *E. vagans*, furnished by Savigny's figures (l.c. supra). The figure given by Kulczynski of the female is different from that which I found in Egypt ; while the Yorkshire examples resemble it. The female described by Walckenaer (l.c.) is evidently that of another group of spiders altogether ; he says : "*Le palpe de femelle terminé par un onglet pectiné*," which is certainly not true of an *Erigone*.

On every account this addition to our List of British Spiders is of great interest.

### ***Erigone longipalpis*, Sund.**

Adult males sent to me in 1906 from Kirkby (Lancashire) and from Weston-super-Mare by the Rev. J. H. Bloom ; and



both sexes in some abundance were received from Hull in September and October, 1907, from Mr. T. Stainforth, of the Municipal Museum, Hull. The specimens from Kirkby were the largest and best developed I have yet seen.

**Erigone arctica**, White-Cambr.

Both sexes, found apparently in abundance, were received from Mr. D. R. P. Beresford, Ireland, 1907, also an adult male from Cheshire, found by Dr. A. R. Jackson.

**Lophomma laudatum**, Cambr.

An adult male received from Mr. W. R. Butterfield, by whom it was found at St. Leonards-on-Sea in June, 1907, and another of the same sex from Northampton from Mr. D. R. P. Beresford.

**Lophomma stativum**, Simon.

*Lophomma stativum*, Sim., Cambr., Proc., Dors. N. H.  
and A. F. Club, 1905, Vol. XXVI., p.p. 50-64, Pl.  
A, Figs. 19-21.

An adult male was sent to me in October, 1907, from Ireland, by Mr. D. R. P. Beresford. This, so far as I know, is only its second record in Great Britain and Ireland.

**Typhocrestus digitatus**, Cambr., Pl. A, Fig. 25.

*Erigone digitata*, Cambr., P.Z.S., 1872, p. 758, Pl. 66,  
Fig. 14.

„ *dorsuosa*, Cambr., P.Z.S., 1875, p. 196, Pl. 27,  
Fig. 6.

*Typhocrestus digitatus*, Cambr., Proc., Dors., N.H. and  
A.F. Club 1894, p. 112.

„ „ Annals Scottish Nat. Hist.,  
January, 1894, p. 19.

*Typhocrestus dorsuosus*, Cambr., Proc., Dors., N.H.  
and A.F. Club 1899, p. 8.

„ „ Brit. and Ir., Spid., 1900,  
p. 41.

*Typhocrestus digitatus*, Cambr., Simon Araneides de France, Vol. v., p. 584, sed not *T. dorsuosus*, Sim.

Owing to the temporary loss of the type of *Erigone digitata*, Cambr., I had no opportunity to compare it with the spider which I described three years later as a distinct species under the name *Erigone dorsuosa*, Cambr. Subsequently examples found in England and Scotland were relegated, some to one, some to the other, of these two supposed species; but more recently, having again found the lost type of *E. digitata*, a careful comparison of it with that of *E. dorsuosus* convinced me of their identity. A slight variation in the form and convexity of the caput mainly led at first to their separation.

*Typhocrestus dorsuosus*, Sim., Araneides de France, Vol. v., p. 586, is quite a different species. M. Simon most probably had two species mixed when he sent me the example which I described as *E. dorsuosus*, and which, as the type of the species, I still possess. At any rate the spider he describes and figures l.c. is evidently totally different from mine, and quite unknown to me.

Although I have long possessed the females of *Typhocrestus digitatus*, it has only recently been figured by Dr. Jackson, see Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. in Northumberland as before quoted. For figure of this sex see Pl. A., Fig. 25.

The female described by M. Simon, l.c. is not, I think, that of this species. An example of this sex received from Nuremberg (Dr. L. Koch) is identical with my British specimens. An example of the female found by Dr. A. R. Jackson at Portland in June, 1907, is its first record as a Dorset spider.

### **Entelecara Jacksonii**, Cambr.

An adult male received from Dr. A. R. Jackson, by whom it was found at Delamere in 1907.

**Lophocarenum Mengii**, Simon.

An adult male from Ireland, Nov., 1907, sent to me by Mr. D. R. P. Beresford.

**Thyeosthenius biovatus**, Cambr.

An adult male from the nest of *Formica rufa*, Weybridge, May, 1907; Mr. H. Donisthorpe.

**Araeoneus crassiceps**, Westr.

An adult male sent to me from Ireland by Mr. D. R. P. Beresford, July, 1907, and another of the same sex from Newton Moss, Penrith, Dr. Jackson.

**Styloctetor inuncans**, Simon.

Cambr., Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, Vol. XXIII., p. 25, 1902.

Adult males from Rye Sandhills, Mr. W. R. Butterfield. This is only the second British locality whence this very distinct species has as yet been received.

**Styloctetor penicillatus**, Westr.

On tree trunks, among lichens, on Rectory Lawn, Bloxworth, in May, 1907, and also on iron railings.

**Troxochrus cirriformis**, Cambr.

An adult male from County Carlow, Ireland, Mr. D. R. P. Beresford, July, 1907.

**Cnephlocotes interjectus**, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes, rather abundant, Rye Harbour, Mr. W. R. Butterfield, October, 1907, among flood refuse.

**Tapinoocyba insecta**, L. Koch.

Both sexes adult from Ireland, Mr. D. R. P. Beresford. This is only the second record in Gt. Brit. and Irl. See Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club. Vol. XXVI., 1905, pp. 52-68, Pl. B., Fig. 20-23.

**Tapinocyba præcox**, Cambr.

Adult females sent to me by Mr. D. R. P. Beresford, Ireland, January and July, 1907.

**Panamomops bicuspis**, Cambr.

An adult male, sent to me from Hull, by Mr. T. Stainforth, 1907.

**Wideria melanocephala**, Cambr.

A male and female adult, Ireland, Mr. D. R. P. Beresford, October, 1907.

**Prosopotheca monoceros**, Wid.

*Wideria subita*, Cambr., Proc. Dors. N. H. and A. F. Club, Vol. XXIII, 1902, p. 26, Fig. 10, *a, b, c, d*, and XXVI., 1905, p. 53.

Having recently been able to compare, the type of *W. subita* with females of *P. monoceros*, there seems no doubt of their identity. *Prosopotheca monoceros* is a widely dispersed, but rare spider. An adult of each sex was sent to me from Rye Harbour in October, 1907, by Mr. W. R. Butterfield.

**Ceratinella scabrosa**. Cambr.

An adult male was found by myself on the Rectory Wall, Bloxworth, in June, 1907, and both sexes were received from Mr. D. R. P. Beresford, Ireland, in 1907.

**Fam. EPEIRIDÆ.**

**Sub-fam. TETRAGNATHINÆ.**

**Meta Menardi**, Latr.

A female of this spider, received from Portland, where it was found by Dr. A. R. Jackson, at Pennsylvania, in June, 1907. This is its first record in Dorsetshire.

**Family THOMISIDÆ.****Xysticus Kochii**, Thor.

Adult females from Rye Sandhills, Mr. W. R. Butterfield,  
May and June, 1907.

**Oxyptila flexa**, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes from Ireland, Mr. D. R. P. Beresford,  
October, 1907

**Oxyptila nigrata**, Thor. Pl. A, Fig. 35-36.

*Xysticus nigratus*, Thorell., Tijdr., Ent. XVIII.,  
1875, p. 24.

*Oxyptila nigrata*., Thor.-Sim., Arachn., de Fr., II., p.  
238.

Adult female; length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

This little spider is of the ordinary general form and appearance, and bears much resemblance at first sight to *O. Blackwallii*, Sim. The pattern, however, on the cephalothorax and abdomen differs when closely examined, and the form of the genital process is very distinct. (See figs. 34-36.) Like *O. Blackwallii*, Sim. *O. scabricula*, Westr., and other allied species, the present one is also furnished with strong clavate hairs on the abdomen and other parts. An adult female was received from Mr. H. Donisthorpe, by whom it was found at Deal in 1907, an immature female having been received from near Dover, from the Rev. J. H. Bloom, in 1906. It is new to the British List.

The spider now recorded seems to me to be identical with the female of *Oxyptila Blackwallii* Bösenberg, not, however, with the male. (See Die Spinnen Deutschlands W. Bösenberg, Stuttgart, 1903, p. 359, Pl. 33, Fig. 529 A.)

**Oxyptila scabricula**, Westr.

*Oxyptila scabricula*, Westr., Cambr., Proc. Dors.  
Field Club xxviii., 1907, p. 145, Pl. B, Figs. 57-63.

Adult males and an adult female were sent to me lately by  
Mr. H. Donisthorpe from sandpits at Chobham, and on the

same day I received adult males from Mr. J. C. Champion by whom they were found in a sandpit at Woking.

***Philodromus lineatipes*, Cambr.**

An immature female found by Mr. Bennett, near Newstead, received from Dr. A. R. Jackson, 1907.

***Thanatus striatus*, C. L. Koch.**

Adult males on the Lawn Railings, Bloxworth, May, 1907.

**Family LYCOSIDÆ.**

***Pirata knorrii*, Scop.**

*Pirata knorrii*, Scop. Cambr. Spid. Dors., p. 543.

This spider was included in the British List many years ago on the authority of Dr. Ludwig Koch, who reported to me that he had received it from the Isle of Arran. Subsequent investigation and correspondence, however, with Dr. Koch has made it certain that the first report of its occurrence was based on misapprehension. The Arran Spider he had received was without doubt *Pirata piraticus* Clk. *Pirata knorrii* therefore disappears from the List of British Spiders.

***Tarentula miniata*, C. L. Koch.**

An adult female, Rye, Camber Sandhills, Mr. W. R. Butterfield 1907.

***Lycosa Farrenii*, Cambr.**

Both sexes received from Wicken Fen, Cambridge, from Mr. C. Warburton in July, 1907.

Owing to a confusion of names and specimens *L. Farrenii* was stated (Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, Vol. XXIV., p. 160) to be identical with *L. ferruginea*, L. Koch. This however is, I think, certainly not the case.

## Family SALTICIDÆ.

**Epiblemum affinitatum**, Cambr., Pl. A, Figs. 37-39.

An adult male and female, received from Dr. A. R. Jackson, were found under old bark on trees in Richmond Park in 1907 by Mr. Bennett. This species is very closely allied to *E. mutabile*, Lucas-Simon, and its type specimen has been doubtfully referred to that species by Mons. Simon. I still, however, believe them to be distinct. Professor Kulczynski, who has examined the Richmond Park examples, thinks that it is *Epiblemum (Calliethera) zebraneum*, C. L. Koch. A comparison, however, with typical specimens of *E. zebraneum* kindly sent to me by Dr. L. Koch, shows it to be quite distinct. The Richmond Park examples are only the second recorded occurrence of *E. affinitatum*, Cambr., the first specimen having been found by myself on Bloxworth Heath in 1860.

**Hyetia Nivoyi**, Lucas.

Adults of both sexes, found apparently in some abundance on the Rye Camber sandhills by Mr. W. R. Butterfield in May, 1907, and an adult male by Mr. H. Donisthorpe at Deal, September, 1907.

Gen. BIANOR, Peckham.

Proc. Wisc. Acad. Nat. Sc., 1885, p. 384, E. Simon;  
Hist. Nat. des Araignées II., p. 641.

This genus is closely allied to *Ballus*, C. L. Koch.

**Bianor ænescens**, Simon.

*Ballus ænescens*, Simon, Arachn. de France, Vol. III.,  
p. 206.

*Bianor ænescens*, Sim., A. R. Jackson, Trans. Nat. His.  
Soc., Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-  
upon-Tyne, n.s. III., Part I., p. 13, Pl. IV., Fig. 1,  
2, 3, and 30.

An adult female of this spider, new to Great Britain, was found near Hedley, in Surrey, by Mr. Bennett, and received from Dr. A. R. Jackson in 1907. It may easily be distinguished from *Ballus depressus*, Blackw., by its much darker colour, and the almost entire absence of pattern on the abdomen, which is of a uniform blackish hue, covered with grey pubescens.

**Neon reticulatus**, Blackw.

*Neon levis*, Simon-Cambr., Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, XII., 1891, p. 96, and *ibid*, XIV., 1893, p. 162.

The adults of *Neon levis*, which I had hoped to find where the immature types occurred (l.c. supra), have never, unfortunately, turned up ; numerous examples, however, of *N. reticulatus*, Bl. at different ages have been found there, and in the neighbourhood, and after much consideration I have come to the conclusion that the types referred to are immature varieties of that species.

**Euophrys æquipes**, Cambr.

An adult male, of a nearly black variety, received from Dr. A. R. Jackson. It was found at Richmond Park, Surrey, by Mr. Bennett.

**Attus saltator**, Sim.

An adult female from the Rye Camber Sandhills, sent to me in May, 1907, by Mr. W. R. Butterfield.

ORDER PHALANGIDEA.

**Anelasmacephalus Cambridgii**, Westwood.

The example of this curious arachnid, recorded in Proc. Dors. N. H. and A. F. Club, XXVIII., p. 135, was inadvertently stated to have been found near Chester. It was captured by Mr. Bennett near Hastings.



## ORDER CHERNETIDEA.

**Chelifer canceroides**, Linn.

Received from Mr. R. Godfrey, September, 1907, from Glasgow, where it occurred in some abundance in stables. Also from Mr. G. A. Whyte (see "Zoologist," October, 1907, Ser. 4, Vol. XI., p. 388), and several from Edminton, found in a corn store by Mr. H. Donisthorpe in November, 1905. Thirteen examples of this species were also received from the late Mr. A. J. Chitty, by whom they were found in London in the Holborn Granary.

## ORDER THELYPHONIDEA.

## SUB-ORDER THELYPHONIDES.

## Fam. TARTARIDÆ.

## Gen. TRITHYREUS, Kraepelin.

**Trithyreus Bagnallii**, Jackson.

*Trithyreus Bagnallii*, Jackson. Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1907, n.s. Vol. III., Part I., p.p. 28-30.

A curious little arachnid belonging to a group of an exotic Order, about which little is really known. A few species only have been met with of this group. The first recorded species was of the Gen. nov. *Nyctalops* (Cambr.), of which I received many years ago examples from Ceylon, recording them as two species, *Nyctalops crassicauda*, and *N. tenuicorda*, and as forming a new family, *Tartarides*, of the Order *Thelyphonidea* Ann. and Mag. N.H. s. 4. Vol. 10, p. 1, Pl. XXII., 1878. These, however, proved subsequently to be the two sexes of the same species. The group has since been studied by the late Dr. Thorell, also by Professor H. J. Hansen, of Copenhagen, and others. The present species is nearly allied to *Nyctalops*, but differs in having eyes, whereas *Nyctalops* has none. It was found in a hothouse in the Kew Gardens by

Mr. Bagnall, and subsequently by Mr. H. Donisthorpe, from whom I have received several examples. It is, of course, an importation at some time or other from exotic regions like the other arachnids before recorded from Kew, and other localities, in a similar habitat.

## ORDER ACARIDEA.

### Family ORIBATIDÆ.

Excepting those otherwise noted all the species in the subjoined list were found by Mr. Cecil Warburton in September, 1907, in Morden Park, near Bloxworth, among moss and heather.

**Pelops acromios**, Herm., found by O. P. Cambridge in Bloxworth District, as well as in Morden Park by Mr. Warburton.

**Oribata ovalis**, C. L. Koch = *O. punctata*. Found also by O. P. Cambridge in the Bloxworth District.

„ **tecta**, Michael.

„ **gracilis**, Mich.

„ **avenifera**, Mich.

„ **mollicoma**, C. L. Koch.

„ **cuspidata**, Mich.

„ **fusigera**, Mich.

„ **globula**, Nic., also found by O. P. Cambridge in the Bloxworth District.

„ **setosa**, C. L. Koch.

„ **lapidaria**, Lucas, also by O. P. Cambridge in the Bloxworth District.

„ **quadricornuta**, O. P. Cambridge, Bloxworth District.

**Hermannia scabra**, C. L. Koch.

„ **bistriata**, Nic.

„ **nana**, Nic.

„ **arrecta**, Nic.

**Cepheus tegeocranus**, Herm.

„ **bifidatus**, Nic.

„ **latus**, Nic., also by O. P. Cambridge in Bloxworth District.

**Tegeocranus latus**, C. L. Koch.

„ **relatus**, Mich.

„ **dentatus**, Mich.

**Cirrabodes coriacetus**, C. L. Koch.

„ **marginatus**, Mich.

„ **elongatus**, Mich.

„ **femoralis**, Nic.

**Notaspis tibialis**, Nic.

„ **longilamellata**, Mich.

„ **bipilis**, O. P. Cambridge, Bloxworth District.

„ **trigona**, Mich.

„ **splendens**, C. L. Koch.

„ **pectinata**, Mich.

„ **quadricarinata**, Mich.

„ **oblonga**, C. L. Koch.

„ **similis**, Mich.

„ **lanceolata**, Mich.

„ **clavipectinata**, Mich.

„ **sculptilis**, Warburton and Pearce.

„ **exilis**, Nic.

**Damæus geniculatus**, C. L. Koch ; also by O. P. Cambridge, Bloxworth District.

„ **clavipes**, Herm.

„ **verticillipes**, Nic.

**Neoliodes theleproctus**, Herm ; also by O. P. Cambridge, Bloxworth Rectory.

**Nothrus monodaetylus**, Mich.

„ **spiniger**, Bloxworth District (O. P. Cambridge).

„ **segnis**, Herm.

„ **sylvestris**, Nic.

„ **palustris**, C. L. Koch.

**Nothrus bicarinatus**, C. L. Koch.

**Hypoethonius rufulus**, C. L. Koch.

**Hyploderma (Hophlophora) magnum**, Nic.; also Bloxworth district (O. P. Cambridge).

„ **dasyopus**, Duges.

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO OF THE  
FOREGOING ARACHNIDA.

ARANEIDEA.

**Diblemma**, gen. nov.

Allied to *Opoœa*, Sim., which it resembles in general form and appearance; but differs from it (as well as from all other known genera of the *Oonopidae*) in having only two eyes. These are placed at the fore extremity of the caput, near together in a transverse line, and very close to the lower margin of the clypeus. The legs are destitute of spines, being furnished with hairs only. The abdomen has both dorsal and ventral chitinous plates or scuta. These extend, in some examples, quite to the spinners, in others not quite reaching them; in some examples these plates are of equal length, in others of slightly different lengths. On each side of the sternum (which is oval, obtusely pointed behind) are three converging narrow indentations running inwards nearly half-way to the middle. They begin respectively from between the basal joints of the first and second, the second and third, and the third and fourth pairs of legs. Possibly they may only be of specific importance.

**Diblemma Donisthorpii**, sp. n.

Adult male, length 1-16th of an inch.

*Cephalothorax*, oval, obtusely pointed before, slightly hollow-truncate behind; of uniform moderate convexity, and very slightly impressed on the lateral margins at the caput. The profile line

is very slightly curved, and inclines a little upwards from the eyes to the beginning of the hinder slope, which is abrupt and slightly hollow. The surface of the cephalothorax is shining and (under a lens) slightly rugose on the sides. On each side of the median line, from the eyes to the hinder slope, is a somewhat curved longitudinal line of minute tubercles, each bearing a short slender bristle directed inwards. The colour of the cephalothorax is a dull yellowish brown, rather darkest towards and on the lateral margins.

*Eyes* two; in a transverse oval line, rather obliquely placed, of moderate size, rather diaphanous, whitish, and separated by a small but distinct interval. The height of the clypeus is less than an eye's diameter.

*Falces* moderately strong, considerably convex towards their base in front (where there are a few prominent bristles), and in colour like the cephalothorax.

*Sternum* pale yellow; its surface is thinly covered with minute tubercles, each bearing a fine bristle, and marked with six converging indentations (see generic characters *antea*).

*Legs* tolerably strong, of moderate and sub-equal length. The femora and coxæ are especially strong. They are of a pale yellow-brown hue, clothed with fine and inconspicuous hairs only; and the tarsi end with a small supernumerary claw-joint.

*Palpi* short, the cubital and radial joints are about equal in length and strength; the digital joint is very large, oval. Beneath its anterior extremity is the palpal bulb, which is small and scarcely defined. From this issue two long, strong, spiny processes diverging at their anterior extremities. One of these processes is sharp-pointed and both are yellow-brown, becoming blackish at their anterior extremities. Figures alone, however, can give any correct idea of their exact form.

*Abdomen*, elongate-oval, connected with the cephalothorax by a short chitinous pedicle. The dorsal scutum covers the whole or nearly so of the upper side, and is rounded at its hinder extremity. The ventral scutum reaches more or less nearly to the spinners, and is also rounded there. A narrow chitinous collar

encircles the spinners on the under side; the ventral scutum also includes the spiracular plates and extends to the fore-extremity of the abdomen, where it ends in a short rugulose collar receiving the connecting pedicle. The colour of both the dorsal and ventral scutum is like that of the cephalothorax, those parts not covered by the scuta being dull whitish; the whole is furnished thinly with fine hairs.

The *female* resembles the male in size, colour, and general appearance. The genital aperture appears to consist simply in a transverse slit marked by a dark yellow-brown marginal line, at the middle of which there is a very slight, narrow, transverse opening.

Both sexes of this very interesting little spider were found and kindly sent to me from a hothouse in the Kew Gardens on the 13th of February, 1908, by Mr. Horace Donisthorpe. Their domicile is among cinders, underneath flower pots on the floor. In company with the spiders were examples of a small West-Indian Ant (*Wasmannia auropunctata*, Roger), of nearly similar length and colouring, and remarkably like the spider in general appearance. Whether the ant had been imported along with the spider, or whether the habitation of the one beneath the flower pot had taken place before the arrival of the other, are conjectural facts on which we have no evidence. If found together in a natural state one would conclude that a protective resemblance was pointed to by their similar appearance; but whichever might be the one benefitted by this resemblance, it can hardly have been arrived at during their sojourn in a Kew hothouse. Perhaps some entomologist, if there be one, acquainted with the ant in its native country, might know of facts bearing on the point.

**Centromerus probabilis**, sp. n. Pl. A., Figs. 20-23.

Adult female, length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

The general form and aspect of this spider is of the ordinary kind.

The colour of the *cephalothorax* and *falces* is yellow, tinged with brown, that of the *legs* and *palpi* of a clearer yellow, and the abdomen dull yellow-brown.

The *eyes* of the hinder row are of equal size, and are equidistant from each other, the intervals being an eye's diameter. The two rows form a transverse oval, the front row rather the shortest. Its central pair of eyes are separated by half a diameter, and each is a diameter's distance from the fore-lateral eye on its side. The four centrals form a trapezoid a little longer than broad, and narrowest in front. The height of the clypeus a little exceeds half that of the facial space.

*Legs*, 4, 1, 2, 3, the difference in length not being great. They are furnished with hairs, bristles, and not very strong spines, the latter chiefly on the tibiæ of the second, third, and fourth pairs.

The *palpi* have a few longish spines on the digital, radial, and cubital joints.

The *falces* are tolerably long, nearly cylindrical, slightly divergent and furnished with a short row of 3—4 strongish teeth towards their extremities on the inner side.

The *sternum*, which is heart-shaped, has its posterior extremity drawn out between the coxæ of the fourth pair of legs, joining in with the connecting pedicle without any apparent break in its continuity. This character may possibly prove to be of specific importance.

The *abdomen* is thinly covered with hairs, and the genital process is of very characteristic form.

A single adult female received from the Rev. J. E. Hull from Northumberland.

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## LIST OF ARACHNIDA

(In the foregoing pages with references to page and Plate A).

### Order ARANEIDEA.

*Atypus affinis*, Eichw.

p. 164.

*Ischnothyreus velox*, Jackson

p. 165.

figs. 1-6.

<i>Diblemma Donisthorpii</i> , sp. n.	p. 166.	p. 188.	figs. 7-13.
<i>Drassus minusculus</i> , L. Koch	p. 166.		
„ <i>lpidosus</i> , Walck.	p. 166.		
<i>Prothesima electa</i> , C. L. Koch	p. 167.		
„ <i>lutetiana</i> , L. Koch	p. 167.		
<i>Micariosoma festivum</i> , C. L. Koch	p. 167.		
<i>Agroeca inopina</i> , Cambr.	p. 167.		
„ <i>celans</i> , Blackw.	p. 167.		
<i>Clubiona neglecta</i> , Cambr.	p. 168.		
<i>Dictyna variabilis</i> , C. L. Koch.	p. 168.		
<i>Protadia subnigra</i> , Cambr.	p. 168.		
„ <i>patula</i> Simon	p. 168.		
<i>Coelotes terrestris</i> , Wid.	p. 168.		
<i>Tegenaria Hibernica</i> , Cambr.	p. 168.		
<i>Hahnica candida</i> , Simon	p. 169.		
„ <i>pusilla</i> , L. Koch	p. 169.		
<i>Theridion aulicum</i> , Lucas	p. 169.		
„ <i>impressum</i> , L. Koch	p. 169.		
„ <i>riparium</i> , Blackw.	p. 169.		
„ <i>Blackwallii</i> , Cambr.	p. 169.		
„ <i>varians</i> , Hahn.	p. 170.		
<i>Crustulina sticta</i> , Cambr.	p. 170.		
<i>Laseola jucunda</i> , Cambr.	p. 170.		
„ <i>inornata</i> , Cambr.	p. 170.		
„ <i>erythropus</i> , Simon	p. 170.		
<i>Euryopsis flavomaculata</i> , C. L. Koch	p. 171.		
<i>Enoplognatha thoracica</i> , Hahn.	p. 171.		
<i>Robertus neglectus</i> , Cambr.	p. 171.		
<i>Leptyphantes Blackwallii</i> , Kulcz	p. 171.		
„ <i>Mengii</i> , Kulcz	p. 172.		
„ <i>ericæa</i> , Blackw.	p. 172.		
„ <i>angulata</i> , Cambr.	p. 172.		figs. 14-15.
<i>Porrhomma egeria</i> , Sim.	p. 172.		
„ <i>meadii</i> , F. O. P. C.	p. 172.		
<i>Hilaira pervicax</i> , J. E. Hull	p. 173.		figs. 16-19.
<i>Centromerus fortunatus</i> , Cambr.	p. 173.		



<i>Centromerus concinnus</i> , Thorell	p. 173.		
„ <i>probabilis</i> , sp. n.	p. 174.	p. 190.	figs. 20-23.
„ <i>firmus</i> , Cambr.	p. 174.		
<i>Maro minutus</i> , Cambr.	p. 174.		figs. 26-28.
„ <i>falconerii</i> , Jackson	p. 174.		figs. 29-33.
<i>Microneta beata</i> , Cambr.	p. 175.		
<i>Syedra pholcommoides</i> , Cambr.	p. 175.		
<i>Gongylidiellum paganum</i> , Sim.	p. 175.		fig. 24.
<i>Erigone spinosa</i> , Cambr.	p. 175.		
„ <i>longipalpis</i> , Sund.	p. 176.		
„ <i>arctica</i> , White-Cambr.	p. 177.		
<i>Lophomma laudatum</i> , Cambr.	p. 177.		
„ <i>stativum</i> , Sim.	p. 177.		
<i>Typhocrestus digitatus</i> , Cambr.	p. 177.		fig. 25.
<i>Entelecara Jacksonii</i> , Cambr.	p. 178.		
<i>Lophocarenum Mengii</i> , Sim.	p. 179.		
<i>Thyreosthenius biovatus</i> , Cambr.	p. 179.		
<i>Araeoncus crassiceps</i> , Westr.	p. 179.		
<i>Styloctetor inuncans</i> , Sim.	p. 179.		
„ <i>penicillatus</i> , Westr.	p. 179.		
<i>Troxochrus cirrifrons</i> , Cambr.	p. 179.		
<i>Cnephalocotes interjectus</i> , Cambr.	p. 179.		
<i>Tapinocyba insecta</i> , L. Koch	p. 179.		
„ <i>præcox</i> , Cambr.	p. 180.		
<i>Panamomops bicuspis</i> , Cambr.	p. 180.		
<i>Wideria melanocephala</i> , Cambr.	p. 180.		
<i>Presopotheca monoceros</i> , Wid.	p. 180.		
<i>Ceratinella scabrosa</i> , Cambr.	p. 180.		
<i>Meta Menardi</i> , Latr.	p. 180.		
<i>Xysticus Kochii</i> , Thor.	p. 181.		
<i>Oxyptila flexa</i> , Cambr.	p. 181.		
„ <i>nigrita</i> , Thor.	p. 181.		figs. 35-36.
„ <i>scabricula</i> , Westr.	p. 181.		
<i>Philodromus lineatipes</i> , Cambr.	p. 182.		
<i>Thanatus striatus</i> , C. L. Koch	p. 182.		
<i>Pirata Knorrii</i> , Scop.	p. 182.		

<i>Tarentula miniata</i> , C. L. Koch	p. 182.
<i>Lycosa Farrenii</i> , Cambr.	p. 182.
<i>Epiblemum affinitatum</i> , Cambr.	p. 183.
<i>Hytia Nivoyi</i> , Lucas.	p. 183.
<i>Bianor ænescens</i> , Sim.	p. 183.
<i>Neon reticulatus</i> , Blackw.	p. 184.
<i>Euophrys æquipes</i> , Cambr.	p. 184.
<i>Attus saltator</i> , Sim.	p. 184.

## Order PHALANGIDEA.

<i>Anelasmocephalus Cambridgii</i> , Westw.	p. 184.
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## Order CHERNETIDEA.

<i>Chelifer cancroides</i> , Linn.	p. 185.
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## Order THELYPHONIDEA.

<i>Trithyreus Bagnallii</i> , Jackson.	p. 185.
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## Order ACARIDEA.

See list of Oribatidæ	p. 186.
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# The Cartulary of Cerne Abben,

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## PART II.

(Continued from Vol. XXVIII., pp. 65-95.)

[Ff. 9b to 15a contain copies of the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forest, which have been fully printed and translated elsewhere, and are omitted here.]



Hec est perambulatio facta in comitatu Dorsetie coram H. de Neouile f. 15b.  
et Briano de Insula et magistro H. de Cernel. et W. de Moreuile  
et Johanne de Lanceleueie justiciariis per istos milites iuratos.  
Scilicet Henricum Tuneire, Walterum de la Graue, Robertum de  
port. Henricum de Stokes. Willelmum Cusin. Willelmum  
filium Henrici. Alexandrum de Laverkestoke. Lucam Russel.  
Johannem Pulein. Walterum de Melebire. Walterum de  
Wike. Robertum de Blokeswrde. Rogerum de sancto  
Eadwardo. Robertum de Wearmwile.

In primis dicunt quod Alanus de Neouile afforestauit omnia montana in Dorsete  
post primam coronationem Henrici Regis aui domini Henrici Regis que non debent  
esse foreste Et in hiis montanis habet dominus Rex in dominico medietatem  
Boscorum pertinentium ad Bere Scilicet illam medietatem quam Rex. J.  
escambiauit de Galfrido de Neouile Et hoc est in uoluntate domini Regis. Habet

etiam in dominico Boscum de Porstoke similiter et eodem modo per escambium de Roberto de Nouo Burgo. Item Johannes Rex afforestauit totam Purbike que non debet esse Foresta nisi tantum wareнна ad Lepores pertinens ad castrum de Corf.

Hec sunt mete perambulationis que debent esse foreste. Parco de Gillingham cum pertinentiis videlicet Huntingeford. Et sic semper iuxta aquam Cuntremunt usque ad marches Dorsetie et Wiltesire. Et sic procedendo sicut marche tendit inter dictos duos comitatus vsque a la Leghe. De la Leghe semper per diuisas comitatus vsque Pinperleghe. De pinperleghe vsque a la Hore Apeldure semper Cuntreval. De la Hore Apeldure inter Boscum de Mere et Boscum de Gillingham vsque ad capud fosse de Kurhigge. De Kurhigge uero Cuntremunt inter Motcumbe et Seghulle semper per diuisas comitatus usque Frengore. De Frengore usque ad Soulescumbe semper per diuisas comitatus inter dominum Regem et Abbatisam de Wiltune. De Soulescumbe usque ad Kaingessetle semper per diuisas comitatus inter dominum Regem et Abbatisam de Wiltune. De Kingessetle vsque ad sursum Wearmewlle semper per diuisas comitatus inter dominum Regem et Abbatisam de Sancto Eauuardo. De Wearmewlle per diuisas comitatus vsque ad vroggemere. De vroggemere vsque koggesmannestone cuntreval De Koggesmannestune semper cuntreval vsque Radewlle. De Radewlle vsque a la Bitene semper per diuisas inter dominum Regem et Abbatem de Alcestre et Abbatem de Bec. De la Bitene cuntremunt semper per diuisas domini Regis usque ad diuisas abbatisse de Preaws usque ad Dunkweie semper cuntremunt. De Dunkweie semper per diuisas domini Regis vsque ad Boscum Willelmi Cusin scilicet de Stures quod est de feudo Abbatisse de sancto Eaduuardo. De Bosco Willelmi Cusin cuntreval vsque a la Blakeuenne. De la Blakeuenne semper cuntreval Sete vsque ad diuisas inter dominum Regem et Priorem de Monte Acuto. Deinde semper per uiam<sup>1</sup> paruum fossam cuntremunt vsque ad altum iter quod uenit de Sotingestoke. De illo uero itinere usque ad Pontem de petra. De ponte de petra usque ad Kingesbrigge. De Kingesbrigge cuntremunt aquam usque Huntingeford. Infra uero predictos fines habet dominus Rex venationem suam sine riguardo faciendo nisi in Bosco suo dominico de Gillingham. Salua pastura communia illorum qui rectum habent in illa vsque ad fossatum de parco. Omnes alios Boscos afforestauit Alanus de Neuille post primam coronationem H. Regis Aui Domini H. Regis.

f. 16b. Hec sunt mete de Foresta de Blakemore. A capite de Rocumbe ex occidentali parte versus Boream inter Crockerewre et Boscum Et Holenhurste et Boscum Et sic Levre de Bosco ex orientali parte de Holenhurste usque Deoulepole iuxta aquam Et de Deoulepole usque Querneford Et de Querneford iuxta predictam aquam usque Bradeford sub molendino de Candel. De Bradeford per diuisas de Holewale vsque ad magnum iter quod uenit de la Wdebrigge Et de itinere illo semper per diuisas de Holewale usque ad truncum qui stat in tribus diuisis Et de trunco illo usque ad aquam de taleford Et de taleford usque ad domum Waremanni in levre de Bosco Et a domo Waremanni

<sup>1</sup> (?) Unam.

usque ad Grangias monachorum de Binnedune Et a grangiis usque ad ecclesiam de Pulham semper in Levre de Bosco uersus austrum Et de ecclesia de Pulham usque ad Sandhulle Et totum Boscum de Sandhulle Et de Sandhulle per diuisas inter Pulham et Dunethis usque Timberhurste Et de Timberhurste usque ad caput alneti quod uocatur Netelbede versus Boream Et inde usque Bissupesbrigge et de Bissupesbrigge per aquam usque ad molendinam de Heortleghe. Et de molendino illo usque la Rode Et de la Rode per magnum iter usque Staweius jwinde Et de Staweius jwinde uersus occidentem in Levre de Bosco usque ad caput de Rocumbe ubi mete incipiunt. Infra has uero predictas metas debet dominus Rex habere venationem suam. Saluis tamen Boscis proborum hominum et communia et herbagio eorum qui ius habent Et hoc sine uisu forestariorum et sine regardo faciendo nisi tamen in dominicis Boscis domini Regi

Littere domini Regis de Cartis et Libertatibus tenendis per totam Angliam Et. f. 17a  
de Perambulatione in Forestis et Boscis facta et tenenda.

H. dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hybernæ Dux Normannie et Aquitannie comes Andegauiæ vicecomiti Dorsert' salutem, Precipimus tibi quod per totam Balliam tuam publice clamari et firmiter obseruari facias omnibus probis hominibus Ballie tue Omnes Libertates quas eis concessimus contentas in maiori Carta nostra de Libertatibus. Clamari etiam facias publice et firmiter obseruari per totam Balliam tuam omnes Libertates contentas in minori Carta nostra de Libertatibus Foreste secundum perambulationem factam in Ballia tua per preceptum nostrum inter partes illas que Foreste remanebunt Et eas que deforestabuntur Et illud idem de perambulationibus non dum factis ex quo facte fuerint clamari facias et firmiter obseruari. Ita quod similiter publice clametur et omnibus communiter et districte precipiatur in fide qua nobis tenentur quod si qui<sup>2</sup> libertates predictas eis libere concessimus et precipimus et uolumus obseruari. Ita uniuersi et singuli omnia iura nostra et omnes libertates nostras illesas conseruent per omnia tam in forestis quam in aliis. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium, xii. die maii.

Aluredus de Nichole pro duabus partibus j Mil'  
Johannes Russel pro v. parte vna virgata minus  
Willelmus de Hwitefeld pro. v. parte  
Robertus de Staford pro. xxv. parte  
Robertus de Palitā pro. x. parte  
Walterus de Ringstede pro. x. parte  
Simon Kigelnot pro. xx. parte  
Johannes de dageuil'. pro. xx. parte  
Terricus de Wirdesford pro. iiiij<sup>a</sup> parte  
Walterus de Muleburn pro. v. parte  
Rog' de Ver pro. v. parte quinte partis

Rog' de dune pro. v. parte

Walterus Ver pro. xl. parte

Magister Henricus pro. xx. parte

Henricus Marie pro. xxx. parte

Auicia vel<sup>3</sup> Reinni pro. x. parte

Bartholomeus de Mari pro. x. parte

- f. 17b. H. dei gratia etc. Sciatis quod conuenit in Curia nostra apud Iuelcestr' coram dilecto et fideli nostro Willelmo de Raley et sociis suis iusticiariis ad hoc assignatis inter abbatem de Cern' querentem et abbatem de abbedesbyr' deforc' de libero tenemento Ipsius abbatis de Cern' in Hauexx vnde ass' nou' diss summonita fuit inter eos in eadem curia. Scilicet quod predictus abbas de abbedesbyr' cognouit diss' de predicto tenemento et illud tenementum Reddidit predicto abbati de Cern' per sic quod de Communa pastura in eodem tenemento et de vnus Garra de qua contentio fuit inter eos staret vterque eorum arbitrio quatuor milit' de communi assensu eorum electorum vnde predictus abbas de Cern' queritur quod predictus de abbed' non tenet ei concordiam illam et Ideo tibi precipimus quod sine dilatione concordiam illam inter eos teneri facias secundum formam predictam Ita quod si quis eorum contra eam uenerit tunc distringas eum quod sine dilatione eam teneat. Ne amplius inde clam' aud' pro defectu tui. teste meipso apud Wodestok xiiij<sup>o</sup> die Nouembris anno regni nostri xx.

Anno gratie M<sup>o</sup> CC<sup>o</sup> xxx<sup>o</sup> v<sup>o</sup> in festo sancti andree contentio mota inter abbates et conuentus abbedesbir' et Cernel' super quadam pastura et toto wasto de finel' et Hauexx amabili compositione conqueiuit in hac forma videlicet quod predicti abbas et conuentus abbed' concesserunt predictis abbati et conuentui cernel' quod ipsi et eorum homines et tenentes de Hauexx habeant communam pasturam per totum wastum de fineleya et de Hauexx ad omne genus aueriorum suorum sine impedimento pro una libra cere annuatim soluenda deo et ecclesie Beati Petri de abbed' in festo apostolorum Petri et Pauli Ita etiam quod predicti abbas et conuentus abbed' et eorum homines et tenentes de fineleya habebunt communam pasturam per totum wastum abbatis et conuentus Cernel' in Hauexx ad omne genus aueriorum suorum extra bladum et pratum crescentia et non asportata. Conuenit etiam inter dictos abbates et eorum conuentus quod licebit eis et hominibus et tenentibus suis de Hauexx et de finel' libere et absque ullo impedimento tam terras quam wastum suum assartare colere fossare et claudere quamdiu bladum ibi fuerit cum voluerunt et sibi uiderint expedire ita quod post bladum asportatum habebunt communem pasture ut prius saluis utrique abbatibus et conuentibus et eorum hominibus et tenentibus libero ingressu et egressu in illam partem pasture et wasti que culta non fuerit et inbladata. Ad hanc autem amabilem compositionem futuris et perpetuis temporibus sine omni dolo et fraude obseruandam astrinxerunt se prefati abbates suo et conuentuum suorum nomine iuramentis

f. 18a.

corporaliter ex utraque parte prestitis. Ad maiorem etiam securitatem redacta est presens compositio in duas cartas ad modum cirographi confectas quarum vna residet penes monasterium de Abbedesbir' sigillis abbatis et conventus Cernel' consignata altera uero penes monasterium Cernel' signis abbatis et conuentus abbedesb' signata. Hiis testibus.

[The rest of f. 18a. is blank]

Si frumentum fuerit uenditum pro sex solidis tunc debet panis vendi bonus et f. 18b.  
 albus de quadrente et debet ponderare sexdecim solidos et panis de toto viginti quatuor sol'. Et tunc uendi debent galones duo de bona ceruisia pro vno denario.

Si frumentum venditum fuerit pro quinque solidis et vj denariis albus panis debet ponderare viginti solidos. Et panis de toto viginti octo sol' et tres galones de bona ceruisia pro vno denario.

Si frumentum uenditum fuerit pro v. solidis albus panis debet ponderare viginti quatuor solidos et panis de toto triginta duos sol' et tres galones de bona ceruisia pro vno denario.

Si frumentum uenditum fuerit pro quatuor solidis et vj. denariis albus panis debet ponderare triginta solidos. Et panis de toto quadraginta solidos. Et quatuor galones de bona ceruisia pro vno denario.

Si frumentum venditum fuerit pro quatuor solidis albus panis debet ponderare triginta sex solidos et panis de toto xl. vj sol' et quinque galones de bona ceruisia pro vno denario.

Si frumentum venditum fuerit pro tribus solidis et vj. denariis albus panis debet ponderare xlij. solidos Et panis de toto lij. sol' et vj galones de bona ceruisia pro vno denario.

Si frumentum uenditum fuerit pro duobus solidis et vj denariis albus panis debet ponderare liij solidos et panis de toto lxxxij sol' et octo galones de bona ceruisia pro vno denario.

Si frumentum venditum fuerit pro duobus solidis albus panis debet

[end of f. 18b.]

[ff. 19a-23a. contain a prayer of S. Augustine which is not copied here.]

Anno Regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis tricesimo tercio die martis f. 23b.  
 proxima ante festum sancte margarete venerunt Justiciarii domini Regis Itinerantes apud Syreburn' videlicet dominus Rog' de Turkeby Gilebertus de Preston' et Johannes de Cobbeham et ibidem sederunt usque ad dominicam proximam post festum sancte marie Magdalene coram quibus motum fuit placitum ibidem inter Johannem de Cauz Priorem sancti Swithini Wynton' petentem et dominum Ricardum de Siwell Abbatem de Cernelio defendentem de vna carucata terre cum pertinentiis in Melecumb' et dictus Abbas posuit se super magnam assisam et transiuit magna assisa pro dicto Abbate ibidem apud Syreburn' coram prefatis Justiciariis et adiudicata fuit dicta terra cum pertinentiis suis dicto Abbati et successoribus suis in perpetuum. Nomina autem militum qui

fuert in dicta assisa sunt hec dominus Adam Schirard' Galfridus de Wermewell' Reginaldus de Iullewrd. Willelmus de Boys. Ph' Germein' Willelmus de salebires' Laurentius filius Roberti Adam de Wudeton' Robertus Chantemerle Robertus de Godmannston' Willelmus de Parisius Ricardus de Langeford'. Insuper coram prefatis Justiciariis apud Syreburn' eodem tempore motum fuit placitum inter memoratum Abbatem de Cernelio petentem et Willelmum de stokes defendentem de xii. acris terre cum pertinentiis in Garston' que est prope Wynterburn' eiusdem Willelmi. Tandem petita licentia concordandi a dictis Justiciariis et optenta conuenit inter memoratum Abbatem et dictum W. quod dictus W. et heredes sui retineant dictam terram in perpetuum et propter hoc dedit dictus W. dicto Abbati nomine concordie centum solidos sterlingorum.

- f. 24a. Reuerendo domino H. dei gratia illustri Regi Anglie Domino Hibernie Duci Normannie et Aquitanie Comiti Andegaunie humilis et deuotus conuentus Cernel' Salutem et orationes in christo ihesu cum omni ueneratione et reuerentia. Nouerit excellentia uestra quod pater et pastor noster. D. graui laborans infirmitate cure pastorali renuntiauit et in manus domini Sar' episcopi abbatiam resignauit. Quapropter ne in dispendium tam temporalium quam spiritualium domus nostre nobis diutius desit cura pastoralis Regiam excellentiam prostratis genibus suppliciter exoramus vt nobis liberam eligendi pastorem licentiam regia magnificentia concedere dignetur. Conseruet magestatem uestram per tempora multa ille per quem reges regnant.

[A similar form in case of the death of an Abbot follows, the only variation being "quod pater et pastor noster D. uiam uniuerse carnis ingressus nos gregem suum non mediocriter desolatos dereliquit."]

Reuerendo patri et domino Pandulfo dei gratia Norwicen' electo domini pape camerario apostolice sedis legato humiles et deuoti filii prior et conuentus Cernelien' Salutem et cum omni subiectione et reuerentia orationes in christo ihesu. Quoniam domino disponente vobis ecclesie Anglicane sollicitudo commissa est ad cuius libertates conseruandas uestra efficaciter intendit magnificentia ad pedes uestre excellentie quasi ad singulare refugium confugimus pastoris solatio destituti supplicantes fusis lacrimis prostrato corpore quatinus desolationi nostre paterno affectu compatientes ita tempestiue per uestram diligentiam nobis libertas eligendi pastorem a domini regis prestetur consilio ne per dilationem morosam bona domus nostre de quibus uiuere debemus et sustentari et hospitibus necessaria ministrari distrahantur uel dilapidentur. Nisi uero uestra paternitas cicius malo imminenti prudenter occurrat proculdubio et religioni et hospitalitati graue imminet dispendium et intollerabile. Quapropter placeat sancte paternitati uestre tale et tam maturum consilium quod bona domus distractioni non pateant et quod ecclesie nostre libertas seruetur illa. Valeat paternitas uestra in domino.



Reuerendo domino et patri Pandulfo dei gratia Norwicen' electo domini pape camerario apostolice sedis legato humiles et deuoti filii prior et conuentus Cernelii Salutem et cum omni subiectione et reuerentia orationes in christo ihesu. Pater et pastor noster uiam uniuerse carnis ingressus nos gregem suum non mediocriter desolatos reliquit cuius solatio destituti attendentes certissime quod nobis tam in temporalibus quam spiritualibus irremediabile immineat dispendium si nobis diutius pastoris desit subsidium mittimus ad pedes sanctitatis uestre de gremio ecclesie nostre monachos, N.N.N. et fratres nostros uiros probate religionis et integre opinionis illum appellatione remota et sine contradictione in patrem et pastorem recepturi quem ipsi duxerint in presentia uestra nominandum. Quapropter sanctam paternitatem uestram fusis lacrimis prostrato corpore suppliciter exoramus quatinus mediante discretione uestra cui anglicane ecclesie sollicitudo commissa est et que ecclesiarum uacantium indemnitati tenetur prospicere uigilanter ita nobis per dictos fratres in quos uota nostra contulimus in pastore prouideatur quod ex dilatione prouisionis periculum quod imminet non incurramus. Valeat sanctitas paternitas uestra in domino.

Dors'. Prior sancti Swithuni Winton' per attornatum suum petit uersus Abbatem de Cernelio vnā carucatam terre cum pertinenciis in Melecumb' ut jus Ecclesie sue Winton' etc. et inde quidam Prior Johannes nomine predecessor suus fuit seysitus in dominico suo ut de feudo et jure ecclesie sue Winton' tempore H. regis aui domini regis cap̄ inde explet' ad valentiam dimid' marc' etc. et quod tale sit jus suum et quod ita predictus Johannes predecessor suus fuit seysitus offert etc. Et abbas venit et defendit jus ecclesie sue quando etc. seys' et totum etc. et ponit se in magnam assisam domini regis et petit ret' fieri vtrum ipse et ecclesia sua de cernelio maius jus habeant in predicta terra an predictus Prior et ecclesia sua Winton' et offert domino regi dimidiam marcam pro habenda mentione de tempore H. regis in Breui etc. et recipitur etc.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptura peruenerit f. 25a. Humilis Conuentus Cerneliensis salutem in domino. Quoniam propter diuersas electionum formas quas quidam adinuenire conantur et multa impedimenta proueniunt et magna pericula imminent ecclesiis uiduatis Nos ecclesie nostre pastoralis cura destitute secundum formam sacri concilii prouidere cupientes inuocata spiritus sancti gratia omnibus in capitulo presentibus et ad hoc rite uocatis vnanimiter vota nostra super eligendo nobis pastore contulimus in dilectos fratres nostros scilicet, N. N. N. viros utique sicut credimus integre opinionis et commendabilis religionis eis plenam et absolutam concedentes eligendi potestatem. Ita tamen quod nullus eorum per hoc a commodo electionis excludatur. Illum autem de gremio ecclesie nostre quem dicti tres uel saltem duo illorum eligendo nominabunt nos omnes appellatione remota et sine dilatione et contradictione in patrem recipiemus et pastorem. Et ne aliquo tempore contra hanc copromissionem nostram et electionem ab hiis tribus uel saltem a duobus ipsorum faciendam uenire possimus hanc cartam sigillo capituli fecimus consignari. Valete in domino.

Sciendum quod Prior sancti swithuni Winton' exigebat hanc terram apud Redpole que est infra has bundas subscriptas quando traxit in placitum Abbatem Ric' Dionisium per breue de Recto videlicet per fossatum quod est inter Blakemanneston et seudun' usque ad fossatum iuxta fierndun' et sic per fossatum illud usque ad Loddemore et inde per Loddemore usque ad Ellenestub et inde per ripam maris usque ad Weymue. Iterum uero traxit in placitum Abbatem Willelmum primo per Breue de diuisis rationabilibus postea per Breue quod dicitur precipe et accreuit demandam suam ad estimationem lx' acrarum videlicet per has Bundas subscriptas de fossato quod appellatur Mersdich usque ad fossatum de Blakemanneslond et inde usque in Loddemore et sic per Loddemore usque ad Ellenestub et inde per Ripam maris usque ad Wymue et hanc terram predictam appellauit in Brevi suo unam carucatam terre cum pertinenciis in Melecumbe.

f. 25b.

Hoc est de  
tempore  
Ricardi  
Abbatis.

Anno iiij. Regis Henrici filii Johannis.

De termino sancti Michaelis anno quarto et incipiente quinto.

Dies datus est Priori sancti Swithuni per attornatum suum peī et abbatem de Cernelio tenent' de placea terre in oct' sancti hylarii prece partium.

De termino pasche sexto.

Magna assisa inter priorem sancti Swithuni petentem et abbatem de Cernelio tenentem de vna carrucata terre cum pertinenciis in wika ponitur in respectum usque a die sancte trinitatis in. xv. dies pro defectum<sup>4</sup> recognitorum quia tantum Jord' olueri uenit etc. et duo se ess' et alii attachiantur.

De termino sancto Michaelis sexto incipiente septimo.

Magna assisa inter priorem sancti Swithuni petentem et abbatem de Cernelio tenentem de vna carrucata terre cum pertinenciis in wica. ponitur in respectum usque a die sancti hylarii in vnum mensem prece partium pro defectu recognitorum quia tantum decem uenerunt quibus etc. et vicecomes habeat corpora aliorum etc. Et prior ponit in loco suo Ricardum de Kusseburn' vel henricum foliot etc.

Prior Winton' qui arainiauit magnam assisam uersus abbatem de Cernelio de manerio de Wica uenit per lic' Justic' recedit de B'n'<sup>5</sup> suo et Ideo abbas de Cernelio inde quietus.

Com' Dorset' In vigilia sancti Tiburtii et Valeriani anno Regni Regis H. xxj ad Comitatum istum uenit primo Breue domini Regis de rationabilibus diuisis faciendis et preceptum fuit Simoni Balliuo de Tolreford quod predictus abbas summoneretur.

Ad alium comitatum scilicet die lune proxima post festum sancti Johannis [ad] portam latinam uenerunt Ada de Cernelio et J. Walens' dicentes se eēs abbatem de Cernelio uersus priorem sancti Swithuni Wint' et audito ess' Oliuerus Senescallus dicti prioris protulit Breue domini Regis de attornato recipi loco prioris scilicet Johannem de Basing'.

f. 26a.

Hoc est de  
tempore  
Willelmi  
abbatis.

<sup>4</sup> (?) Defectu.<sup>5</sup> (?) Breue.

Ad tercium Comitatum scilicet die lune proxima post festum Sancti Barnabe apostoli venit J. de Basing' attornatus prioris et optulit se uersus dictum abbatem Cern' comparantem<sup>6</sup> et dicentem se non esse summonitum cui Balliuus perhibuit testimonium et ideo Ballinus in misericordia. Et prouisum fuit quod abbas summonitus esset apud Redpol' per Ballium de Sutton' quod ueniret super placeam de qua contentio fuit scilicet die dominica proxima ante Comitatum ad illum diem uenit attornatus prioris super placeam et abbas non uenit unde attornatus prioris calumpniavit eius defaultam et vicecomes ponit ei diem ad proximum comitatum.

Ad quartum Comitatum scilicet die lune proxima post translationem beati thome martiris venit J. de Basing' attornatus prioris sancti swithuni wint' et optulit se uersus predictum abbatem apparentem et narrauit uersus ipsum abbatem et petiit iudicium super defaulta et inde super affirm.

Ad Quintum Comitatum scilicet in festo sancti Laurentii optulit se J. de Basinges attornatus prioris uersus abbatem apparentem petens recordum et iudicium suum et maxime super defaulta et quia Comitatus nesciuit quid actum fuit super placeam noluit inde facere recordum et tunc dictum est a Johanne de Baioc' sic quia abbas sū non uenit super placeam distringatur uenire ibidem et tunc exequatur mandatum domini Regis de rationabilibus diuisis faciendis et vicecomes cepit in manum distringere abbatem et datus est dies super placeam scilicet die beati Bartholomei, ad diem illum uenerunt ambe partes et audito breui domini Regis milites qui interfuerunt perrexerunt diuisas contra quos reclamauit attornatus prioris dicens quod non ponit se super illos de diuisis faciendis. Tandem coram vicecomite monstraui terram quam exigebat et per quas Bundas et narrauit uersus abbatem apparentem de iure suo et abbas defendit quando ubi et sicut debuit et proposuit duas exceptiones dicens quod prior non interfuit nec habuit sufficientem attornatum quia etc. et dicit quod mandatum domini Regis executum fuit de diuisis faciendis et ideo ut uidetur ei non tenetur respondere et si necesse fuerit dicet aliud. f. 26b.

Comitatus sextus vigilia Natiuitatis beate Marie eſs se J. atornatus prioris uersus abbatem per Robertum de Smalemue et hugonem cole et abbas comparuit et monstraui quod mandatum domini Regis executum fuit.

Ad Comitatum vij. scilicet die lune proxima post festum sancti Michaelis abbas Cern' fecit se eſs' uersus dictum priorem per Johannem Marescallum et Rad' Giffard et J. atornatus prioris optulit se.

Ad Octauum Comitatum scilicet die lune in crastino omnium sanctorum optulit se J. de Basinges atornatus prioris querens ut supra abbate comparente et dicente quod datum brevis illius per quod facit se aī fuit antequam plac' motum fuit in comitatu inter ipsum et priorem unde tali aī ut uidetur ei non respondere tenetur. Et si tenetur respondere dicet aliud et ponit se super Comitatu si debeat respondere uel non. Iudicium super afforc' Item dicit quod de cetero non debet calumpniare defaultam et quod eſs' interuenerunt ex utraque parte.

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<sup>6</sup> (?) Comparentem.

Ad Nonum Comitatum scilicet die lune in crastino sancti Nicholai misit dominus Rex Breue suum de aturnato domini abbatis recipiendo in loquela mota inter ipsum abbatem et priorem sancti Swithuni in Comitatu scilicet J. Girard. Idem Johannes eodem die post se ess' Eodem die aturnatus prioris comparuit.

Ad Decimum Comitatum scilicet die lune proxima ante Epiphaniam uenit prior per J. de Basinges atturnatum et optulit se uersus abbatem Cernel' apparentum per aturnatum suum et exigit record' et Iudicium suum et protulit Breue domini Regis de recordo et iudicio suo habendo et aliud Breue de atornatis recip' scilicet J. de Balinges<sup>7</sup> et thomam de Winton clericum. Requisitus utrum uoluerit tenere ad primum Breue de atornato uel ad ultimum dicit quod ad utrumque Item requisitus utrum uoluerit tenere ad capitale plac' uel ad defaltam dicit quod postquam recordum factum fuerit eliget et non citius et aturnatus abbatis de Cernelio posuit se super iudicium de prima.

(The Cartulary ends here.)

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<sup>7</sup> (?) Basinges.



## The Cerne Cartulary.

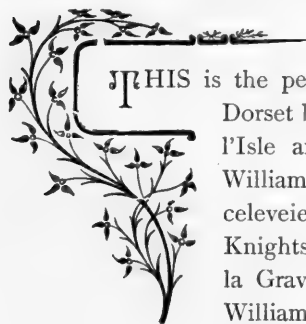
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Translation by B. FOSSETT LOCK, Barrister-at-Law.

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### PART II.

[ff. 9 *b*—15*a* inclusive contain copies of the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forest as re-issued in 9 Hen III., and generally in the form afterwards confirmed by the Confirmatio Charterum in 25 Ed. I. These have been frequently printed and translated elsewhere.]



THIS is the perambulation made in the County of Dorset before Henry de Nevile and Brian de l'Isle and Master Henry of Cerne and William de Morevile and John de Lanceleveie, Justices, by the following sworn Knights namely Henry Tuneire Walter de la Grave Robert de Port Henry de Stokes William Cusin William the son of Henry Alexander of Laverkestoke Luke Russel John Pulein Walter of Melbury Walter of Wike Robert of Blokesworthe Roger de St. Edward Robert of Wearmewelle. f. 15*b*.

In the first place they say that Alan de Neville afforested all the hilly parts in Dorset after the first coronation of King Henry the grandfather of our Lord King Henry and that these ought not be forests. And in these hilly parts the Lord King has in his

demesne a moiety of the woods belonging to Bere to wit that moiety which King John exchanged with Geoffrey de Nevile : and this is at the will of the Lord King. He has also in his demesne the wood of Porstoke in like manner by an exchange with Robert de Newburgh. Also King John afforested the whole of Purbeck which ought not to be forest, except only a warren for hares belonging to the Castle of Corfe.

f. 16a. These are the metes of the perambulation of the parts which ought to be forests.\* From the park of Gillingham with its appurtenances ; to wit, Huntingford, and so always alongside the stream along the hill to the marches of Dorset and Wiltshire. And so proceeding as the march between the said two counties stretches as far as Legh : from Legh always by the boundaries of the counties as far as Pimperlegh : from Pimperlegh as far as Horr Apeldure always along the valley. From Hore Apeldure between Mere wood and Gillingham wood as far as the head of the ditch of Kurhigge. But from Kurhigge along the hill between Motcombe and Seghull always by the boundaries of the counties as far as Frengore. From Frengore as far as Soulescumbe always by the boundaries of the counties between [the lands of] the Lord King and [those of] the Abbess of Wilton. From Soulescumbe as far as Kaingessettle always by the boundaries of the counties between the [lands of] of the Lord King and [those of] the Abbess of Wilton. From Kingssettle as far as Upper Wearmewelle always by the boundaries of the counties between [the lands of] the Lord King and [those of] the Abbess of Saint Edward. From Wearmewelle by the boundaries of the counties as far as Vroggemere. From Vroggemere as far as Koggesmannestone along the valley. From Koggesmanestone always along the valley as far as Radewelle. From Radewelle to the Bitene always by the division between [the lands of] the Lord King and [those of] the Abbot of Alcester and the abbot of Bec. From the Bitene along the hill always by

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\* Some words seem to be omitted here, showing that the bounds of the Forest of Gillingham are being given.

the boundaries of the [lands of the] Lord King as far as the boundaries of the [lands of the] Abbess of Preaws as far as Dunkweie always along the hill. From Dunkweie always by the boundaries of the lands of the Lord King to the wood of William Cusin—to wit, of Stures, which belongs to the fee of the Abbess of Saint Edward. From the wood of William Cusin along the valley as far as Blakevenne. From Blakevenne always along the valley of Sete as far as the boundary between the [lands of the] Lord King and [those of] the Prior of Montacute. Thence always by a small ditch up the hill as far as the high road which comes from Sotingestoke. And from that road as far as the stone bridge. From the stone bridge as far as Kingsbridge. From Kingsbridge up the stream as far as Huntingford. Now within the aforesaid bounds the Lord King has his hunting without making a regard except in his demesne wood of Gillingham. Saving the common pasture of those who have the right there as far as the boundary ditch of the park. All other woods were afforested by Alan de Nevile after the first coronation of King Henry the grandfather of the Lord King Henry.

These are the metes of the Forest of Blakemore. From the head of Rocumbe on the western side towards the north between Crockeresrewe and its wood and Holenhurst and its wood. And so by the edge of the wood of Holenhurst on the eastern side as far as Deouplepole alongside the water. And from Deouplepole as far as Querneford, and from Querneford alongside the aforesaid water as far as Bradeford by the mill of Candel. From Bradeford by the boundary of Holewale as far as the high road which comes from Woodebridge and from that high road always along the boundary of Holewale as far as the post which stands at the meeting of three boundaries. And from that post as far as the water of Taleford. And from Taleford as far as the house of Wareman on the edge of the wood. And from the house of Wareman as far as the granges of the monks of Binnedune. And from the granges as far as the Church of Pulham always on the edge of the wood towards the south And from the church

of Pulham as far as Sandhulle and all the wood of Sandhulle. And from Sandhulle along the boundary between Pulham and Dunethis as far as Timberhurste. And from Timberhurste as far as the head of the thicket which is called Nettlebed towards the north. And thence as far as Bishopsbridge and from Bishopsbridge along the stream as far as the mill of Heortleghe. And from that mill as far as the Rode and from the Rode along the high road as far as Staweiusjwinde and from Staweiusjwinde towards the west on the edge of the wood as far as the head of Rocumbe where the metes begin. Now within these aforesaid metes the Lord King ought to have his hunting. Saving nevertheless the woods of approved men and the rights of common and herbage for those entitled thereto: and this without a view of the foresters and without making any regard except in the demesne woods of the Lord King.

1. 17a. Letters of the Lord King concerning the charters and liberties to be observed throughout all England and concerning the perambulation in the Forests and Woods made and yet to be held. Henry by the grace of God King of England Lord of Ireland Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine Count of Anjou to the Sheriffs of Dorset, Greeting. We command you that you cause to be publicly proclaimed throughout the whole of your bailiwick and firmly observed by all good men of your bailiwick all the liberties which we have granted to them as contained in our greater Charter of Liberties. Also that you cause to be publicly proclaimed and firmly observed throughout the whole of your bailiwick all the Liberties contained in our lesser charter of the Liberties of the Forest according to a perambulation made by our order in your bailiwick as between those parts which are to remain forest and those which are to be disafforested. And the like matter you shall cause to be proclaimed and firmly observed with regard to perambulations not yet made from the time that they shall be made. So that it may be in like manner publicly proclaimed and generally and specially enjoined upon all by the fealty by which they are bound to us that we ordain and desire



to be observed whatever liberties aforesaid we have freely granted to them. So may all and each preserve all our laws and all our liberties undiminished in all things as well concerning the forests as other matters. Witness myself at Westminster the 12th day of May.

\* Alured of Lincoln for two parts of 1 Knight's fee.

John Russell for 1-5th part less 1 rod.

William of Hwitefeld for 1-5th part.

Robert of Stafford for 1-25th part.

Robert of Paliton for 1-10th part.

Walter of Ringstede for 1-10th part.

Simon Kigelnot for 1-20th part.

John of Dagevil for 1-20th part.

Terry of Wirdesford for 1-4th part.

Walter of Muleburn for 1-5th part.

Roger de Vere for 1-5th part of a fifth part.

Roger de Dune for 1-5th part.

Walter Vere for 1-40th part.

Master Henry for 1-20th part.

Henry [son of ?] Mary for 1-30th part.

Avice widow of Rennie for 1-10th part.

Bartholomew de Mari for 1-10th part.

Henry, by the Grace of God, &c., know that in our court at f. 17b.  
Ilchester before our beloved and faithful William de Raley and his fellow justices assigned for this purpose a settlement was made between the Abbot of Cerne claimant and the Abbot of Abbotsbury deforciant concerning a free tenement of the same abbot of Cerne in Hawkchurch for which an assise of novel disseision

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\* This table appears to refer to the apportionment among the tenants of the Abbey of the contributions payable to the Exchequer in respect of 2 Knight's fees out of ten such fees held of the Abbey. (See part 1. pp. 79—80 and 87—90.) The above fractions added together make about  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Possibly the Abbey charged a commission; but this explanation of the table is altogether conjectural, and there is nothing to show the basis of the apportionment.

was summoned between them in the same court. To wit, that the aforesaid abbot of Abbotsbury admitted his disseisin of the aforesaid tenement and restored that tenement to the aforesaid Abbot of Cerne on these terms that each of them should abide by the arbitrament of four knights selected with their common assent concerning the common of pasture in the same tenement and a strip of land concerning which there was a dispute between them. With regard to which the aforesaid abbot of Cerne complains that the aforesaid abbot of Abbotsbury does not abide by that agreement. And therefore we command you that without delay you cause that agreement to be observed between them according to the aforesaid terms, so that if either of them shall go counter to it you shall distrain him to observe it without delay. And let there be no more dispute about it through your default. Witness myself at Woodstock the 4th day of November in the 20th year of our reign.

In the year of grace 1235 on the feast of S. Andrew the litigation raised between the abbots and convents of Abbotsbury and Cerne about certain pasture and the whole waste of Fineley and Hawkchurch was settled by a friendly compromise on these terms—namely that the aforesaid abbot and convent of Abbotsbury granted to the aforesaid abbot and convent of Cerne that they and their men and tenants of Hawkchurch should have common of pasture throughout the whole waste of Fineley and Hawkchurch for every kind of their beasts of the plough without hindrance in consideration of one pound of wax to be paid yearly to God and the church of S. Peter of Abbotsbury on the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul : but upon the terms that the aforesaid abbot and convent of Abbotsbury and their men and tenants of Fineley shall have common of pasture throughout the whole waste of the abbot and convent of Cerne in Hawkchurch for every kind of their beasts of the plough except where corn and grass are growing and are not carried. It was also agreed between the said abbots and their convents that it should be lawful for them and their men and tenants of Hawkchurch and Fineley,

whenever they might wish and see fit so to do, to dung dig and trench as well their lands as their waste and to enclose the same as long as crops should be there, provided that after the carrying of the crops they should have their common of pasture as before saving to both abbots and convents and their men and tenants f. 18a. free ingress and egress over that portion of the pasture or waste which should not be cultivated and sown. Moreover to the maintenance of this friendly compromise for all future time the aforesaid abbots bound themselves in their own name and that of their convents by corporal oaths on either side. Also for greater security the present compromise was reduced into duplicate charters made up after the fashion of a chirograph of which one sealed with the seals of the abbot and convent of Cerne is deposited in the monastery of Abbotsbury and the other sealed with the seals of the abbot and convent of Abbotsbury is deposited in the monastery of Cerne. The following being witnesses.

[The rest of f 18. a. is a blank.]

If wheat shall be sold for six shillings [the quarter] then good f. 18b. white bread should be sold at a farthing and ought to weigh 16 shillingsweight\* and wholemeal bread 24 shillingsweight. And then two gallons of good beer ought to be sold for one penny.

If wheat shall be sold for 5s. 6d., white bread should weigh 20s., and wholemeal bread 28s., and three gallons of good beer be sold for 1d.

If wheat shall be sold for 5s., white bread ought to weigh 24s., and wholemeal bread 32s., and three gallons of good beer for 1d.

If wheat shall be sold for 4s. 6d., white bread ought to weigh 30s., and wholemeal bread 40s. And four gallons of good beer for 1d.

If wheat shall be sold for 4s., white bread ought to weigh 36s., and wholemeal bread 46s. And five gallons of good beer for 1d.

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\* A shillingsweight = 12 pennyweights = 3-5ths of the ounce; indicated, like the shilling, by s.

If corn shall be sold for 3s. 6d., white bread ought to weigh 42s., and wholemeal bread 52s. And six gallons of good beer for 1d.

If corn shall be sold for 2s. 6d., white bread ought to weigh 54s., and wholemeal bread 72s. And eight gallons of good beer for 1d.

If corn shall be sold for 2s. white bread ought . . . .

[end of f. 18 b.]

[ff 19a—23a contain a prayer of S. Augustine, of which no copy has been taken.].

- f. 23b. In the 33rd year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John on the Tuesday next before the feast of Saint Margaret the itinerant justices of our Lord the King came to Sherborne, namely, Lord Roger de Turkeley, Gilbert de Preston, and John Cobham, and there sat till the Sunday next after the feast of S. Mary Magdalene. And before them there a plea was moved between John of Caux Prior of St. Swithin of Winchester plaintiff and Lord Richard de Siwell Abbot of Cerne defendant concerning a carucate of land with its appurtenances in Melcombe and the said Abbot put himself upon the great assise and the great assise passed in favour of the said Abbot there at Sherborne in the presence of the aforesaid justices, and the said land with its appurtenances was adjudged to the said abbot and his successors for ever. Now the names of the knights who were in the said assise were as follows. Adam Gerard, Geoffrey of Wermwelle, William de Boys, Philip Germain, William of Salisbury, Laurence the son of Robert, Adam of Wootton, Robert Chantmerle, Robert of Godmanstone, William of Paris (?), Richard of Langford. Moreover at the same time before the aforesaid justices at Sherborne a plea was moved between the aforesaid abbot of Cerne as plaintiff and William de Stokes defendant concerning 12 acres of land with the appurtenances in Garston which is near Winterbourne of the same William. At last leave to settle was sought and obtained from the justices and

an agreement was made between the said abbot and the said William that the said William and his heirs should retain the said land for ever and for this the said William gave to the said abbot on account of the settlement 100 shillings sterling.

To the reverend Lord Henry by the grace of God illustrious f. 24a.  
King of England Lord of Ireland Duke of Normandy and  
Aquitaine Count of Anjou the humble and devoted convent of  
Cerne Greeting and prayers in Christ Jesus with all veneration  
and reverence. Know your excellency that our father and pastor  
D, suffering from grievous sickness has renounced his pastoral  
charge and has resigned the abbacy into the hands of the Lord  
Bishop of Sarum. Wherefore, that we may not long lack the  
charge of a pastor to the detriment of as well the temporalities as  
the spiritualities of our house we suppliantly beseech your Royal  
excellence on bended knees that your royal magnificence may  
deign to grant to us free licence to elect a pastor. May he by  
whom Kings reign preserve your Majesty for many seasons.

[A similar form in case of death of the Abbot, the only variation being]

“That our father and pastor D. having gone the way of all flesh has left us his flock in no small desolation.”

To the reverend Father and Lord Pandulf by the grace of  
God bishop elect of Norwich chamberlain of our Lord the Pope,  
Legate of the Apostolic See, his humble and devoted sons the  
prior and convent of Cerne Greeting and prayers in Christ Jesus  
with all subjection and reverence. Since by the disposition of  
our Lord the care of the Anglican church is committed to you  
for the preservation of whose liberties your magnificence  
effectively strives, we flee to the feet of your excellency as to  
a singular refuge, being deprived of the solace of our pastor  
and with shedding of tears and prostration of body we entreat  
you as in your fatherly affection sympathising with our desolation  
that by your diligence there may be granted to us by the counsel

of our lord the king the liberty of electing our pastor in such good time that the property of our house on which we have to live and sustain ourselves and minister to the necessities of strangers may not be dissipated and destroyed by any vexatious delay. But unless your Fatherliness should speedily and providently grapple with impending misfortune there is no doubt that a serious and intolerable loss will hang over our religious observances and our hospitality. Wherefore may it please your holy fatherliness to take such prompt counsel that the property of our

f. 24b. house may not be exposed to dissipation and that the liberty of our church may be preserved uninjured. May your Fatherliness fare well in the Lord.

To our reverend lord and father Pandulf, by the grace of God, bishop elect of Norwich, chamberlain of our lord the Pope, legate of the apostolic see your humble and devoted sons the prior and convent of Cerne greeting and prayers in Christ Jesus with all subjection and reverence. Our father and pastor having gone the way of all flesh has left us his flock in no small state of desolation; and deprived of the comfort of his presence we most assuredly expect that irremediable damage threatens us as well in our temporalities as in our spiritualities, if we shall long be without the support of a pastor; and we send to the feet of your holiness from the bosom of our church the monks our brethren N. N. N. men of approved religion and sound opinions, we being ready to accept as our father and pastor, without appeal or opposition, him whom they shall determine to be nominated in your presence. Wherefore we suppliantly beseech your holy fatherliness with shedding of tears and prostration of body that by the mediation of your discretion to which is entrusted the care of the Anglican church and which is bound to take thought for the indemnity of vacant churches, such provision may be made for us in the matter of a pastor by means of the said brethren to whom we have confided our votes that we may not through delay in arrangements fall into the peril which threatens us. May your holiness and fatherliness fare well in the Lord.

[f. 24b. is continued below, where a new subject is commenced.]

To all the sons of holy mother church to whom the present f. 25a. writing shall come, the humble convent of Cerne Greeting in the Lord. Whereas by reason of diverse forms of elections which certain persons attempt to introduce, many hindrances affect and many perils threaten vacant churches, we desiring to provide according to the form of the sacred council for our church deprived of its pastoral charge and having invoked the favour of the holy spirit and all having been duly summoned for the purpose and being present in the chapter have unanimously conferred our votes for the election of a pastor for us upon our beloved brethren N. N. N., men as we believe of sound opinions and praiseworthy religion, giving to them full and absolute authority of election, but so that none of them be for this reason excluded from the advantage of election. Moreover that one of the body of our church whom the said three or at least two of them shall nominate for election we all without appeal or delay or opposition will accept as our father and pastor. And that we may not at any time be able to go against this our joint promise and the election to be made by these three or any two of them we have caused this deed to be sealed with the seal of the chapter. Farewell in the Lord,

[continued from above]. f. 24b.

Dorset. The Prior of Saint Swithin of Winchester by his attorney claims against the abbot of Cerne one carucate of land in Melcombe with the appurtenances as the right of his church of Winchester and of which his predecessor a certain Prior by name John was seised in his demesne as of fee and in the right of his church of Winchester in the time of King Henry the grandfather of our lord the King, taking thence profits of the value of half a mark, &c., and that such is his right and that the aforesaid John his predecessor was so seised he offers, &c. And the abbot comes and denies the right of his church when &c. the seisin and all &c. and puts himself upon the great assize of

our lord the King and claims a return whether he and his church of Cerne or the aforesaid Prior and his church of Winchester have the greater right on the aforesaid land, and he offers to the lord King half a mark to have mention in the writ of the time of King Henry &c. and he is received &c.

f. 25a. continued.

Be it known that the Prior of St. Swithin of Winchester when he engaged in his suit with the Abbot Richard Dionisius by a writ of right claimed the land at Radipole which lies within the underwritten bounds, namely—along the dyke which is between Blackmanstone and Seudown \* as far as the dyke near Ferndown and so by that dyke as far as Lodmore and thence by Lodmore to Ellenstub and thence by the shore of the sea to Weymouth. But a second time he engaged in another suit against the abbot William first by a writ of reasonable partition and afterwards by a writ which is called a *præcipe* and he increased his demand to the extent of about 60 acres namely along these underwritten bounds :—from the dyke which is called Mersditch to the dyke of Blackmanstone and thence as far as Lodmore and thence along Lodmore to Ellenstub and thence by the shore of the sea to Weymouth, and this aforesaid land he described in his writ as one carucate of land with the appurtenances in Melcombe.

f. 25b.  
This is in  
the time  
of the  
Abbot  
Richard.

In the 4th year of King Henry the son of John.

In Michaelmas Term in the 4th year and beginning of the 5th. A day was given to the Prior of S. Swithin claimant by his attorney and to the Abbot of Cerne tenant concerning a parcel of land on the octave of St. Hilary at the request of the parties.

In Easter Term in the 6th year.

The great assize between the Prior of S. Swithin claimant and the Abbot of Cerne tenant concerning one carucate of land with the appurtenances in Wyke is respited until 15 days after the day of the Holy Trinity for default of recognitors because only

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\* (?) Southdown.



Jordan [the son of ?] Oliver came, &c., and two essoined themselves and others were attached.

In Michaelmas Term in the 6th year and the beginning of the 7th year.

The great assize between the Prior of S. Swithin claimant and the abbot of Cerne tenant concerning one carucate of land with the appurtenances in Wyke is respited until one month after the day of St. Hilary at the request of the parties for default of recognitors because only 10 came to whom &c. And let the Sheriff have the bodies of the others, &c. And the Prior puts in his place Richard of Kusseburn or Henry Foliot &c.

The Prior of Winchester who arraigned the great assize against the Abbot of Cerne concerning the Manor of Wyke comes and by leave of the Justices withdraws from his writ. And therefore the Abbot of Cerne is quit of it.

The County of Dorset. On the eve of SS. Tiburtius and Valerian in the 21st year of the reign of King Henry there first comes to that county court the writ of our Lord the King concerning the making of a reasonable partition and direction was given to Simon the bailiff of Tolreford that the aforesaid abbot should be summoned.

This is in  
the time  
of Abbot  
William.

At another county court, to wit, on the Monday next after the feast of St. John at the Latin Gate, came Adam of Cerne and John Walens saying that they would esoin the abbot of Cerne against the prior of S. Swithin of Winchester, and after hearing the esoin Oliver the steward of the said prior produced the writ of the Lord King concerning the reception of an attorney in the place of the Prior, to wit, John of Basing. f. 26b.

At a third county court, to wit, on the Monday next after the feast of S. Barnabas the apostle came John of Basing the attorney of the Prior and offered himself against the said Abbot of Cerne who appeared and said that he had not been summoned, for whom the bailiff gave evidence, therefore the bailiff is in mercy. And it was provided that the abbot should be summoned at Radipole by the bailiff of Sutton to come upon the place concerning which the dispute arose, to wit, on the Sunday

next before the County Court. At that day came the attorney of the Prior upon the place, and the abbot did not come, Whereupon the attorney of the Prior challenged his default and the sheriff appointed a day for him at the next county court.

At a fourth county court, to wit, on Monday next after the translation of the blessed Thomas the Martyr came John of Basing the attorney of the prior of St. Swithin of Winchester and offered himself against the aforesaid abbot and demanded judgment on the default and then on the afforcement.

At a fifth county court, to wit, on the feast of S. Laurence John of Basing the attorney of the prior offered himself against the abbot (who appeared) and claimed the record and his judgment and principally on the ground of default. And because the county did not know what had been done at the place it declined to make a record concerning it. And then it was thus said by John of Baioc (?) 'Because the abbot when summoned did not appear at the place, let him be distrained to come to the same place and there execute the mandate of our lord the King concerning the making of a reasonable partition.' And the sheriff undertook to distrain the abbot and a day was given at the place, to wit, the day of the blessed Bartholomew. At that day came both parties: and after hearing the writ of our lord the King the knights who were present marked out the boundaries. Against whom the attorney of the prior protested saying that he did not put himself upon them to make the boundaries. Afterwards before the sheriff he pointed out the land which he claimed and by what bounds and pleaded against the Abbot, who appeared, concerning his right and the Abbot denied it, when where and as he ought: and he put forward two exceptions saying (1) that the prior was not before the court not having a sufficient attorney because &c. and (2) that the mandate of our lord the King for the making of the boundaries was executed and accordingly, as it seems, he is not bound to answer as to that; but if it shall be necessary, he will say something further.

f. 26b.

A sixth county court on the vigil of the Nativity of the blessed Mary, John the attorney of the prior essoined himself against

the abbot by Robert of Smalemue\* and Hugh Cole and the abbot appeared and showed that the mandate of our Lord the King was executed.

At a 7th county court, to wit, on Monday next after the feast of S. Michael, the Abbot of Cerne caused himself to be essoined against the said prior by John Marshall and Ralph Giffard, and John the attorney of the prior offered himself.

At an eighth county court to wit on Monday the morrow of All Souls, John of Basing the attorney of the Prior offered himself and stated his plaint as above. And the Abbot appeared and said that the date of the writ by which he (John) was appointed attorney was before the suit between himself and the prior was commenced in the county, wherefore he was not bound, as it seemed, to answer to such an attorney; and if he was bound, he would say something further; and he put himself upon the county whether he was bound to answer or not. And as to the judgment on the afforcement, he also said that moreover the prior ought not to challenge his default and that essoins were admitted on either side.

At a ninth county court, to wit, on Monday the morrow of S. Nicholas our Lord the King sent his writ concerning the reception of an attorney of the Lord abbot in the argument raised in the county between the same abbot and the prior of St. Swithin, to wit, John Gerard. The same John later on the same day essoined himself. On the same day the attorney of the prior appeared.

At a tenth county court, to wit, on Monday next before the Epiphany came the Prior by John of Basing his attorney and offered himself against the Abbot of Cerne, who appeared by his attorney, and he claimed the record and his judgment and produced a writ of our Lord the King as to having the record and his judgment, and another writ as to the reception of his attorneys to wit John of Basing and Thomas of Winchester, clerk.

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\* (?) Smallmouth.

Questioned whether he would wish to rely on the first writ of attorney or the last, he says that he relies on either one or the other. Questioned also whether he would wish to rely on the principal plea or on the default, he says that he will elect after the record is made and not earlier. And the attorney of the abbot of Cerne put himself upon judgment concerning the first.

. . . . .

(This is the end of the Cartulary.)

## NOTE ON THE CERNE CARTULARY.

BY THE TRANSLATOR.

This cartulary, which was bound up with the Liturgical MS. known as the Book of Cerne, itself consists of five documents put together at some time, possibly when they were bound into the Book. The catalogue of MSS. in the University Library at Cambridge describes them as in the handwriting of the early 12th to the late 14th century. I am no expert in handwriting: and I have only had the opportunity of looking at the original MSS. for half-an-hour at Cambridge. The few comments I have to make are from internal evidence apart from handwriting. The transcript has been furnished by Mr. Rogers, of the University Library, who has carefully revised it from time to time.

The documents are respectively marked A B C D and E. A contains ff. 1 and 2: B contains ff. 3 and 4: C contains ff. 5 to 8: D contains ff. 9-18: and E contains ff. 19-26. They are not in chronological order, and not always even in the order of the events which they respectively chronicle.

B for instance appears to be the latest, containing (1) a copy of the record of a lawsuit in 21 Edward III., and (2) a list of the Kings of England from William the Conqueror to Elizabeth.

If B be transferred to the end, the latter half of A and the first half of C appear to be consecutive. For ff. 2 (in A) and 5, 6 (in C) all deal with the same question—viz., a dispute as to the amount of taxation of the Abbot's lands held on military service—which was settled in 54 Henry III.: and all the previous entries appear to be notes of earlier charters and records supporting the then case of the Abbot. The earliest of these is of 2 Henry II. (the earliest date expressly mentioned in the cartulary): but I infer that all the entries were made at or after the decision of the question at the end of Henry III.'s reign. The rest of C deals partly with events of the following reign.

D is wholly occupied with events of Henry III.'s reign: mainly with those of a general character not specially affecting Cerne, but on ff. 17 and 18 are entries relating to litigation between the Abbots of Cerne and Abbotsbury. The undated assise of bread and beer on f. 18*b* may be later: it is not the statutory assise: and it is in a different handwriting from the rest of D.

E appears to have been compiled chronologically backwards. On f. 23*b* we find a copy of a final judgment between the Abbot of Cerne and the Prior of S. Swithun of Winchester in 33 Henry III.: on f. 24*b* comes an undated note of the plea commencing the action: then on f. 25*a* a note of an alleged inconsistency between the present claim of the Prior and his claim in some previous litigation: and lastly on ff. 25*b*–26*b* notes of the proceedings in such earlier litigation (1) in the King's Courts in 4 to 7 Henry III. and (2) in the County Court of Dorset in 21 and 22 Henry III. Interspersed promiscuously with these are common forms of petitions for a *congé d'élire* on the resignation or death of an Abbot, and powers of attorney for the election, &c. It seems that the compiler of E may have been either a person interested in antiquarian research like ourselves: or a lawyer taking notes for further litigation: and in either case jotting down any interesting documents coming to his notice in the course of his research; and using for the purpose of it the blank leaves of a document which already contained a copy of a long prayer of S. Augustine. All this, except perhaps the prayer, cannot be earlier than late in Henry III.'s reign.

If these inferences be correct the only part of the cartulary which can be earlier than Henry III. is A f. 1*b*. But out of 7 entries on this, 4 are of events in the 14th century, the dates being given—1311, 1318 and 1396. There remain the 3 first entries relating to "T." Archbishop of Canterbury and Jocelyn Bishop of Salisbury. Now Jocelyn was Bishop of Salisbury in 1141–1184; a period covering Theobald (1139–1161) and Thomas (1162–1170) Archbishops of Canterbury. If the undated first entry is of the *early* 12th century it must apparently relate to

Theobald and not to Thomas; it cannot be earlier than 1139. As A also contains entries of 14th century events, there is—(apart from evidence of handwriting, which I must leave to others)—nothing to show that any part of the cartulary, as we have it, was written before the 14th century, and the Elizabethan entry must be late 16th, at the earliest.

There is a fairly accurate summary of the cartulary in Hutchins: and in the last edition, the perambulations of the forests of Gillingham and Blackmore in Latin are added in a note to Gillingham. These are of considerable interest, as they are earlier in date than any others. With regard to these I should observe that I have translated the expressions “cuntremunt” and “cuntreval” into “along the hill” and “along the valley” as the most neutral expression. Without following the perambulation over the ground it is not possible to say whether in any particular spot the direction is “up” or “down” or “across” the hill or valley.

Perhaps the most important document here is the record of the lawsuit in the Exchequer, 21 Ed. III., in B: for the reason that the original record in the P.R.O. is or was missing or mislaid. I arranged for a collation of the copy with the original, but it could not be found.

The proceedings in the County Court in E are also of exceptional interest: records of these are comparatively rare and have not yet been systematically dealt with. The dilatoriness and technicality of the proceedings as here revealed are a sufficient reason for the neglect and disappearance of the old County Courts before the reform of the last century.

B. FOSSETT LOCK.



## CORRECTIONS TO PART I.

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Page.	Line.	
65		For the Title to Part I. substitute the Title to Part II.
86	20	Insert [f. 4b contains a list of the Kings of England from William the Conqueror to Elizabeth.]
88	20	Insert in margin, f. 6a.
66	14	For <i>xxiiij<sup>th</sup></i> read <i>xxiiiij<sup>th</sup></i> .
"	41	" <i>xiiij<sup>o</sup></i> " <i>xiiiij<sup>o</sup></i> .
71	7	" <i>ct</i> " <i>et</i> .
75	17	" <i>te</i> " <i>et</i> .
"	23	" <i>auimam</i> " <i>animam</i> .
77	1	" <i>Thomas</i> " <i>Theobald (probably)</i> .
79	5	" <i>Nicholas</i> " <i>Lincoln</i> .
80	26	" <i>ports</i> " <i>parts</i> .
87	7	" <i>fees</i> " <i>fee</i> .
"	"	" <i>Nichole</i> " <i>Lincoln</i> .
"	28	" <i>pola</i> " <i>gallows (probably)</i> .
89	1	" <i>council</i> " <i>convent</i> .
"	36	" <i>as</i> " <i>us</i> .
91	15	" <i>notice</i> " <i>virtue</i> .
92	2	" <i>occount</i> " <i>account</i> .
91	16	<i>del. ;</i>





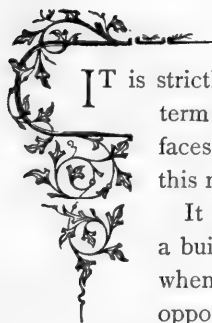
## The Ritual of Barrows and Circles.

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By H. COLLEY MARCH, M.D., F.S.A.

*(Read 20th August, 1908.)*

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IT is strictly in accordance with the etymology of the term to say that a building is "oriented" when it faces the sunrise, at whatever part of the horizon this may be, between midsummer and midwinter.

It is usual to extend this meaning, and to say of a building, mainly quadrangular, that it is oriented when it faces due south, so that its four sides are opposite the four cardinal points; or when it faces south-east, so that its *angles* are opposite the

cardinal points.

But it is altogether wrong to use the term orientation to denote mere direction, apart from sunrise and from the cardinal points.

Either an orientation, or some other specific direction, was in the earliest times always given to sacred buildings.

All the very ancient sacred edifices of the Romans were trapezoidal in form; they were four-sided, but not rectangular; and their acute angle was directed, not towards the east, but towards the Palatine Hill. Even the terramare villages on both

sides of the Apennines had the same shape and the same specific direction, for their sharp angle always pointed to the nearest hillside, as if in veneration of some long-vanished temple on high.

A similar recognition was given by the synagogues of Palestine; they were so constructed that the worshippers, when they entered and as they prayed, looked towards Jerusalem.

In like manner at the present time Mohammedan mosques are erected with an intention, not always accomplished, to look in the direction of Mecca.

It is remarkable, however, that the Birs Nimroud, of Mesopotamia—the traditional Tower of Babel, the Kaaba of Mecca, the Temple of Jerusalem, the Parthenon and Stonehenge—all face to the north of east, to the summer sunrise.

In the days of the Empire, all Roman buildings, secular as well as consecrated, were rectangular, and were oriented in the secondary sense, south and north. But in earlier times as regards sacred buildings, the correct official rules were well summarised by Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, Cæsar's military engineer, who wrote 20 years before Christ.

“ If there is nothing to prevent it ” he says, “ and the use of “ the edifice allow it, the temples of the immortal gods should “ have such an aspect that the statue in the *cella* [the sanctuary] “ may look towards the west, so that those who enter to sacrifice “ or to make offerings, may have their faces to the east, as well “ as to the statue in the temple. Thus suppliants and those “ performing their vows seem to have the temple, the east, and “ the deity looking at them, as it were, at the same moment.

“ Hence all the *altars* of the gods should be placed towards “ the east. But if the nature of the site do not permit this, the “ temple is to be placed so that the greater part of the city may “ be seen from it.

“ Moreover, if temples be built on the bank of a river, as “ those in Egypt on the Nile, they should face the river. “ [Speaking generally the Nile runs north and south.] So, also, “ if temples of the gods be erected on the road side, they should

"be placed in such a manner that those passing by may look  
"towards them and make their obeisance." \*

The Chaldæans were the first astronomers. Four thousand years ago they raised towers for the study of the heavens. They made a map of the stars, and differentiated the planets. They conceived the signs of the zodiac. They recognised the annual displacement of the equinoctial point upon the ecliptic. They determined the mean daily movements of the moon and foretold her eclipses. But was this pursuit undertaken solely from a love of science? By no means. Cicero remarked that the astronomic learning of the Chaldæans was acquired that they might be "able to predict what would happen to each individual, and with what destiny each person was born"; † and they claimed ability to assign for him, before he undertook any important work, the hour in which his star would be in the best quarter of the sky, and in the most propitious relation with other stellar movements.

All the buildings of these men, these Chaldæans and Assyrians, whose desire was to "hitch their wagon to the stars," were oriented. Always rectangular, or even square on plan, it was sometimes the faces, but more often the angles, of their buildings that were turned to the four cardinal points, one corner in the latter case being directed to the north. Modern astronomical observatories face the true south.

Far different from the wide and elevated plains of Chaldæa was the narrow land of Egypt, following the course of the Nile, and often walled in by cliffs. But the desire of the Egyptians was less to obtain from the stars a successful career in this life, than to link the destiny of their dead to the course of the sun, who sank every evening behind the Libyan chain. All the Egyptian cemeteries were placed, when practicable, on the left bank of the Nile, and all the known pyramids were built in the west. The mourners who followed a funeral procession

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\* Lib. IV. c. 5.

† De Divinat. I. 1-2.

exclaimed : "To the West, to the West, O praiseworthy one, to the excellent West."

But the sun rises in the east, and to the east was turned the door of the tomb ; and in Memphis there is not a single stela that does not face the orient.

Osiris was the god of the West, and Lord of Amenti, the Underworld. It was of supreme importance that the spirits of the dead should go down with the setting sun, should be permitted to embark on the solar ship that navigated the waters of Amenti. Here or there they might be left behind in one or other of the twelve regions of the night, where only for a single hour in the twenty-four could they enjoy the solar radiance. But they were provided with pass-words and magic formulæ ; they had learned from their priests what to say and how to behave as each obstacle was encountered. And as Osiris was the god of the West, so his only son Horus ruled the East. By him assuredly the Gates of the Orient would some day be opened for those who had followed his father and were possessed of the "Word of Truth ;" Horus himself would take them by the hand and lead them into the Light.

Do not our own sacred books help us to understand this longing ? "Behold, the glory of the God of Israel came from "the way of the east, and the earth shined with his glory." \* "For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even "unto the west, so also shall the coming of the Son of Man "be." †

"Osiris est la divinité même, 'le seigneur au-dessus de tout,' " 'l'Unique,' dont la manifestation matérielle est le soleil, et "dont la manifestation morale est le Bien. Le soleil meurt, mais "il renaît sous la forme d' Horus, fils d' Osiris ; le Bien succombe "sous les coups du Mal, mais il renaît sous la forme d' Horus, fils "et vengeur d' Osiris. En effet, de même qu' Osiris est le type "de toute mort, Horus, fils et successeur d' Osiris, est le type de

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\* Ezekiel xliii. 2.

† Matt. xxiv. 27.

“toute renaissance, et c'est sous son nom que le soleil reparaît à l' horizon oriental du ciel, puisqu' on l' appelle l' Horus de l' Horizon, *Har-em-Khou*.” \*

Among the Hindus the heavens were divided into four quarters. The south belonged to ancestral spirits, the north to men, and the west to snakes ; while the gods approached mankind from the east.

Among the Buddhists, Stûpas are solid-built domes. They are of any size up to that at Peshawar, which is 400 feet in height. Their ringed enclosure possesses four entrances, which correspond with the cardinal points ; and within each of them is a pedestal for one or other of the four Buddhas. That opposite the eastern entrance represents the first mortal Buddha, and contains a Reliquary. A little way within the enclosure is a railing which limits the processional path. Round this the worshipper walks “sunwise,” repeating sacred sentences. The apparent path of the sun round the earth is from east, south, west ; the right hand, as it were, being always turned towards the centre, towards the earth. The “praying wheel” must be revolved sunwise, or dire misfortune will follow.

A worn path is found encircling many of the holy-wells in Ireland. Those who tread it go sunwise. The solar disc, representing a supreme moral and material energy, encourages and sustains them. At Chapel Uny, in Cornwall, children afflicted with diseases were first dipped in the holy-well, and then dragged three times round its margin, on the grass, *against the sun*, whereby the influence adverse to evil was augmented. †

In cathedrals which possess an ambulatory, the procession of clergy and choir passes round the altar sunwise ; and when a grave-yard is consecrated, the Bishop follows the sun's path. The English Pontifical, now at Rouen, directs that in the dedication of churches the procession go round the edifice three times before it enters.

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\* Paul Pierret.

† W. C. Borlase, *The Age of the Saints*, p. 99.

The specific account of Daniel Rock \* declares that the procession, singing all the while, first went out of the presbytery [that part of the church which contains the altar] through its north door, then turned to the right, to the region of warmth, light, and brightness, so that it might follow the sun's seeming path in the heavens. For like reasons, on occasions of woe or sadness, the usage was to turn to the left, to walk the wrong way, the side of gloom and cold and darkness, to go, not along with but against the sun. And reference is made to the aggrieved monks of Winchester † who "*processionem nudis pedibus contra solis cursum et morem ecclesiasticum fecerunt.*"

When Penitential processions are made against the sun, the influence adverse to evil is perhaps increased. The Penitents would more easily tread down Satan under their feet.

In fine, circumambulation is a ritual practice which can be traced in almost all the religious systems of the world.

It is necessary to consider what early authors have said about the Druids. If Diodorus the Sicilian be included, who, though he wrote in Greek, lived for many years in Rome, there are ten Roman writers who mention the Druids of Gaul, but only two of them refer to the Druids of Britain. The observations of Pliny, of Diogenes-Laertius, of Suetonius, and of Marcellinus, though interesting, may be omitted from the present inquiry. Tacitus states that both Gaul and Britain have the same religious rites and the same superstition; and that Suetonius, in his conquest of Anglesea, cut down the religious groves of the Druids, dedicated to barbarous rites. In those recesses the natives imbrued their altars with the blood of their prisoners, and in the entrails of men explored the will of the gods. ‡

Suetonius himself describes the Druidic religion among the Gauls as one of terrible cruelty.

\* Ch. of our Fathers, 1850, III. ii. pp. 181, 182.

† Annal., Eccl. Winton, A.D., 1122.

‡ An. XIV. 30.

Strabo declares that the Gauls augur from human victims and never sacrifice without the Druids.

And Cæsar says that the Druids offer human sacrifices because of a belief that the immortal gods can be appeased only by the life of man. But he adds that criminals are a more acceptable offering than the innocent.

In view of such statements as these, it is well to recall the charges laid against the Jews by Roman and mediæval writers of killing Christian children on every Easter Day. Matthew Paris, who lived at the time of the incident, relates that a Christian child, eight years of age, was stolen and crucified by the Jews of Lincoln in 1250, and that Semitic deputies came from all parts of England to be present at the ceremony. And it appears that for this asserted crime eighteen persons were hanged. Surely such misconceptions must have been engendered by racial, religious, and other antipathies. But, in addition, Suetonius and Cæsar were waging war against the Druids, and the extent to which evil deeds can be provoked by armed hostility we know by the career of Napoleon, who poisoned his own soldiers who lay wounded in his own hospital rather than be burdened with their care.

It must be considered, too, that the Gauls and Britons had no gaols or penal settlements, and that the only punishment for the worst offenders when fines were inadequate, and the only way of dealing with prisoners of war, was by mutilation or death. And it is not unlikely that in the fury of a nation unjustly invaded the haruspices took advantage of such executions for the purposes of augury.

But even their traducers speak well of the Druids. Cæsar observes that the judicial institution of the Gauls, by which an assembly met once a year in a consecrated spot to settle disputes, was thought to have been introduced from Britain, and that those who wished to become better acquainted with it generally repaired thither for the purpose.\* The Druids' knowledge of the motions of the heavens and the stars is attested by both Cæsar and

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\* De Bel. Gal. vi. cc. 13 et seq.

Pomponius, who, together with Strabo, speak of the Druids' belief in the immortality of the soul; while Pomponius relates that the Gauls along with their dead burn and then bury things which belonged to them when living, because they believe that there is another life after death. \*

And Cicero, who, on the whole, justified divination and declared that nearly everyone had recourse to the entrails of animals—"extis enim omnes fere utuntur"—† observed that "the Druids in Gaul are diviners, among whom I myself have been acquainted with Divitiacus Æduus, your own host and panegyrist"—hospitem tuum, laudatoremque cognovit qui et naturæ rationem, quam physiologiam Græci appellant, notam esse sibi profitebatur, et partim auguriis, partim conjectura quæ essent futura dicebat. ‡

A Druid who was the companion and fellow-guest of Cicero, in the house of Cicero's friend, can have been no dabbler in human blood.

It was hard for early races to believe that a gallant and sagacious chieftain perished at the moment of his death. They sorely missed him by day, and at night he appeared to them in dreams.

The Cult of the Dead was the beginning of the hope of a life to come. But inseparable from this hope was the persuasion that by all means, at whatever cost, some portion of the dead body must be preserved from utter decay; and, it may be that not yet are the minds of men free from the subconscious influence of similar opinions.

We *must* possess relics of our saints. Have we lost a child, then it is the face of a little one that we remember; or a mother, then we long to see again the lineaments of a woman perhaps well stricken in years. It does not cheer a sorrowful heart to be told about forms of energy; it is not encouraging to learn that a

\* De Situ Orbis, III, 2.

† De Divin. I. 10.

‡ Ibid. I., 41.



spirit, escaped from a fleshly incarceration may appear as a luminous, pulsatory, rapidly revolving system of electrons. That would be less alluring than hands, and lips, and eyes. We could not caress a rapidly revolving sphere, how tender soever the thoughts it might express by etherial undulations.

And so, like those of long ago, we visit the sepulchre with our flowers and our prayers; and we treasure at home a priceless reliquary. The Parentalia and the Feralia are repeated on All Souls' Day.

The method of rendering a portion of the body incorruptible by incineration is so simple and satisfactory that it is strange it was not earlier conceived and more widely practised. The wealth and resources of the Egyptian led on the contrary to embalmment, entombment, and the triply coffined mummy. Elsewhere and for the most part it was thought sufficient to preserve the skeleton from which putrescible matter had, in various ways, been removed. This led to what has been called "dual interment," but the more comprehensive term, *dual disposal* of the dead body, is to be preferred.

Among the Patagonians the flesh was stripped from the bones, which were then hung up on trees to dry and whiten in the sun. At the end of a year, they were carried off and interred in the ancestral burial ground, and sometimes a cairn of stones was raised over the grave.

Among the Iroquois the bodies of the dead were fastened to a scaffolding or to trees, and when only the bones remained these were removed either to the former abode of the defunct or to a small adjacent house specially prepared. After the lapse of a number of years it was customary to collect such skeletons from the whole community and consign them to a common resting-place.

Among the Correguajes the dead body was carried to the woods, and was left there until the flesh had been removed by beasts of prey. The bones that remained were then taken home, the next of kin carrying the skull.

Among the Society Islanders, dead bodies were placed on a platform, railed in with bamboo. When the flesh had vanished,

the bones were buried, sometimes within a pyramidal stone structure not unlike a long barrow.

In Guiana the dead body, secured in a net, was lowered into the river, where the flesh was removed by fish. The skeleton was then dried, painted red, and set up inside the dwelling-place.

Among the New Zealanders, the dead were either buried in a contracted posture or exposed for a while on platforms. In either case, when the flesh had decayed away, the bones were washed and enclosed in a small box, which was generally raised on a pole, in or near the village.

As regards the Esthonians, whose lands bordered the Baltic, it is related by Paulus Orosius, who wrote in 417, that when a man is dead he lies in his house unburnt for one or two months, and, if he be a man of high rank, for half a year *before he is burned*. From this it would appear that after cremation had been introduced the practice of "dual disposal" was not abandoned. And even when incineration had become the primary method, a secondary burning was followed, so strong had the tradition become. For among the modern rearers of megaliths, the Khasis of Bengal, the final disposal does not take place till long after the body has been reduced to ashes on the pyre. These are then placed in a vase within a small stone cist, which, at the end of a year is opened, and the contents subjected to a secondary, slight, ceremonial incineration, and after which they are finally inurned with the ashes of the ancestors; and in some places, in former times, vessels for offerings of food were laid upon the lid of the receptacle.

It is related by Giles Fletcher, who wrote as the envoy of Queen Elizabeth, that in Russia, "during the winter when all is covered with snow, so many as die are piled up in a suburban hovel, like billets on a woodstack, till the spring-tide, when every man takes and inters his dead friend." And it appears that among the Chinese, at the present day, dead bodies are stored in open mortuaries for years, awaiting interment with their ancestors.

A Pársi cemetery, "the tower of silence," is a circular area, enclosed by a high wall of brick or mud, within which dead bodies are exposed until their flesh has been removed by birds of prey.

Indeed, on our own Continent, the ancient practices of dual disposal are still followed. In some of the isles of Greece, primary receptacles, built of brick, are occupied by an endless succession of bodies, and are cleared out at stated seasons, when a grand funeral takes place, accompanied with much processional ceremony.

In some parts of Italy, more particularly at Naples and Casamicciola of which I speak from personal observation in 1889, a dual disposal of the dead is thoroughly carried out. Just beyond the Neapolitan walls are three Campi Santi. One of them is occupied by a number of private mortuary chapels, belonging to aristocratic or rich families. These buildings are not oriented. Within each of them, opposite the entrance, is an altar. A flight of stone steps leads to a crypt which is much larger than the chapel above. The floor of the crypt is covered, to a considerable depth, with pozzolana, a volcanic dust which has the property of absorbing flesh from bones. The surface of the pozzolana is marked out into oblongs and a dead person is buried in one of these divisions, and a little stick is pushed in which bears, on a label, the initials of the name of the defunct. All round the crypt, against the wall, are small metal receptacles which rest on shelves, presenting the appearance of a columbarium. At the primary disposal after the usual service at the church, the body is borne in a shell on which are spread the dead person's garments, which sometimes clothe his effigy. Until recently it was the custom to carry the body on a bier, exposed to the gaze of all; but this was forbidden by law. At the end of an indeterminate time, but usually of two years, it is the duty of the next of kin, after mass has been said at the altar of the chapel, to exhume the body, to take up the now bare bones *with his hand*, and to deposit them in one of the metal receptacles, to which is attached a suitable title and description. This is the secondary disposal.

A large number of the people belong to Burial Societies each of which has a chapel of its own, and all the funeral rites are performed by the officials of the guild.

Besides this, there is, for other persons, a vast area, and to the walls that encompass it are fixed shelves and depositories for the bones of the deceased, whose primary interment takes place in the ordinary earth of the enclosure. This is marked out into a number of gardens, as it were, in which are planted flowers. It resembles, on a very large scale, the grave-plots in a cloister.

Last of all, for the unhappy poor, is a smaller cemetery in which are caverns, 366 in number, each covered with a huge stone slab. Every day one of them, in rotation, is opened and closed. Each contains the bodies of those paupers who have died on the day it was opened, thrown in one over the other; and the bodies that have been removed, and that have rotted there for one year, are cast through an orifice, perhaps four feet square. Its sides are stained and smeared with corruption. This orifice, which is closed by a stone door, leads straight down into an unfathomable gulf, perhaps the galleries of an abandoned tufaceous quarry.

How great must be the force of habit and heredity when men are driven, in the face of the twentieth century, to continue such arduous and revolting practices.

Some very ancient customs persist in Brittany. There are cemeteries in which the horizontal stone that covers the grave has a little cup hollowed in it, like those on many a prehistoric megalith, and into this is poured once a year milk or rice.

Many of the churchyards in Brittany contain well-built ossuaries. That at St. Thégonnec is so large and handsome that it has been converted into a chapel. After the dead have been interred for some years, relatives, who still care for the deceased, dig up the skeleton and place it in the ossuary, the long bones arranged together with those of ancestors, but the skull enclosed in a special wooden case with an aperture or window, through which its contents can be seen, and with a memorial inscription, such as "Chef de Mlle Jne Marée, 1867;" "Ci git

le chef de Jo<sup>ph</sup> Gousard." A similar custom is followed in some of the Swiss cantons.

Apart from such unsubstantial traditions as a royal "lying-in-state," or as the persistent visitation and decoration of graves, is there any evidence that a dual disposal of the dead was ever practised in the British Isles?

As regards the Channel Islands, Mr. Lukis has pointed out\* that "the quantity of human bones found within the chamber [of the dolmen L'ancrese] was great, and corresponded with the number of vessels of all sizes discovered with them. The bones were, from their position, brought to their final resting-place after the flesh had been removed by burning, or by some other means." "It was easy to perceive that the various heaps of human remains which lay scattered on the floor of the dolmen had been deposited there at different times."

Mr. Arthur Evans recalls that "by a succession of archæological explorers it has been shown how the galleried chambers of the oldest barrows in England present phenomena reconcileable only with the hypothesis that the bones had lost their fleshly covering and become partially detached from their ligaments previous to interment. In other words these chambers of the dead are ossuaries."

Of the round barrows of Yorkshire Canon Greenwell mentions one 70ft. in diameter and 1½ft. high. After noting later burials in the same mound, he says, of the original interment, "it was the skeleton of a strongly made man in the middle period of life, laid on the left side, with the head to S. E. The hands were up to the face. The sacrum was close to the left scapula, and there were no vertebrae between the cervical and the lumbar region of the backbone. A well-chipped flint knife was found in association, but no metal. It would seem that the body had been interred in some other place, and had afterwards been removed to this barrow."†

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\* Arch. Jour. I. 149.

† British Barrows, p. 225-6.

Of a large round barrow, 100ft. in diameter and 9ft. high, Canon Greenwell,\* after mentioning late burials, writes, "the original interment was that of a child, scarcely a year old, on its left side. Close to this were some of the bones of a young woman, possibly the child's mother. The head was on its left side, but without its lower jaw. There was no left femur, and none of the bones of the arms except the left humerus. The portions of the skeleton that remained were sound as to show that those which were wanting could not have perished by decay."

Of a barrow 56ft. in diameter and 6ft. high which contained pottery and flint implements, but no metal, the same writer says, "The number of interments here discovered was large. Some bones of the skeletons were wanting, and others were displaced. There was no reason for supposing that these evidences of disturbance had originated in any opening made, whether from curiosity or other motives, in modern times. The appearances may be accounted for on the supposition that the barrow was an ossuary." "Similar conditions with regard to the bones have been met with in other barrows." †

Mr. W. C. Borlase ‡ after remarking that "the remains of as many as five bodies, all of them being in a disjointed condition, have been found upon the central area of long barrows in Yorkshire," adds that "this phenomenon is not confined to barrows of the ruder sort, but is observable also in the elaborate chambered tumuli of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somerset."

The peculiar crouched position of the skeleton, with the knees drawn up to the chin, is to be found both in long barrows, and in the circular tumuli of the Bronze Age; and not in Britain only, but in all quarters of the globe. It is the position in which Greenlanders sleep: in which, perhaps they die. But the fact that barrows contain crouched skeletons, lying on the left side,

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\* *Ib.* p. 26.

† *Ib.* p. 221.

‡ *Dolmens of Ireland*, p. 454.

does not preclude the possibility of a previous disposal of the body.

Mr. Cyrus Thomas, in his report on *Mound Explorations in North America* \* says: "From personal examination, I conclude that some, if not most of the 'folded' [contracted] skeletons found in mounds were buried after the flesh had been removed, as the folding, to the extent noticed, could not have been done with the flesh on; and the positions in most cases, with the knees brought up against the breast, and the heels against the pelvis, were such as could not possibly have been assumed as a result of the decay of the flesh, or of the settling of the mound. In other cases, the partial calcining of the bones, in vaults [cists] and under layers of clay, where the evidence shows that fire was applied to the outside of the vault, or above the clay layers, can be accounted for only on the supposition that the flesh had been removed before burial."

Some archæologists have adopted the view that the primary disposal of the dead was by way of cannibal feasts. That before burying their chieftain his followers devoured his flesh, and the flesh of slaughtered members of his family. And that this was done, partly from a relish for the food, and partly from a notion that the admirable qualities of a defunct person are acquired by those who eat him.

And reliance is placed, by these archæologists, on the words of Diodorus the Sicilian, who had travelled in parts of Europe and Asia, and wrote his history eight years before the Christian era. And these words are: "The Gauls that live towards the north, and bordering upon Scythia, are so exceeding fierce and cruel that, as report goes, they eat men like the Britons that inhabit Iris [Ireland]." It is certain that Diodorus never went to Ireland, and he wrote these words, as he admits, merely from rumour. But as regards the inhabitants of Britannia itself, he says "They are of much sincerity and integrity, far from the craft and knavery of men among us; contented with plain and homely

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\* Bureau of Eth. 1890-1. p. 674.

fare, strangers to the excess and luxury of rich men. The Island is very populous, but of a cold climate, subject to frosts, being under the [constellation of the] Bear." \*

Strabo, too, speaking of Ireland, says "the inhabitants of Ierna "are more savage than the Britons, feeding on human flesh, "being enormous eaters, and deeming it commendable to devour "their deceased fathers." †

And here also, Strabo, who had never visited Ireland, expressly excludes the Britons from his charge of cannibalism.

Of the existence of this practice, there is however one decisive test—the presence of human bones that have been split, to get out their marrow which (together with the thumbs of children) is considered to be the most delicious part of the body.

Such split bones have been found on the shores of the Baltic, and I have seen them in the island of Gotland, in circumstances that make it certain that such feasting prevailed until after the birth of Christ. But no split human bones have been discovered in the barrows of England.

Something must be said about a statement by St. Jerome, or Hieronymus, who was born in Pannonia, travelled in Gaul, and, whilst living at Bethlehem, wrote his violent tract against Jovinian in the year 400. "Quid loquar," he says, "de cæteris rationibus, quum ipse adolescentulus in Gallia viderim Atticottos, gentem Britannicam, humanis vesci carnibus." ‡

These men, the Atticotti, whom St. Jerome saw devouring human flesh, are said by Ammianus Marcellinus, the historian, who visited Gaul in 355, to have "harassed Britain in conjunction with the Scots and Picts." They left their split bones on the shores of the Baltic, they effected a lodgment in the extreme north of Scotland, and invaded Ireland in A.D. 56. But these men were not the builders of our barrows.

\* V. ii. 21.

† IV. v. 4.

‡ Adv. Jovin, lib. ii.



Many archæologists, like Dr. Thurnam, have dwelt upon the fact that interments often contain cleft skulls, and have maintained that it points to the immolation of victims at the burial of a chieftain. It is well to remember that the bones of aged persons are hardly ever discovered in tumuli. Men, in those days, did not die of old age, but met a soldier's death. What were stone axes for, or weapons of bronze, if not to cleave the heads of the foe. During a midnight raid, a whole family might be butchered as they lay, before the invaders could be driven off.

It has been amply proved that a dual disposal of the dead was practised throughout western Europe, and in this country—and that in many places the custom is continued. But there must have been in early days, some safe and easy method of carrying out the primary disposal, during which the flesh was removed from the bones: some secure places where bodies could be exposed. The surface-dolmen was one of these means. In the case of some of the earliest long-barrows, besides the underground galleried chamber, there exists, on the summit, an uncovered dolmen. The West Kennet barrow, and others in the neighbourhood of Avebury, as shown by Stukeley, are examples. On the summit of round-barrows "sometimes of elevated outline, and often with concentric circles on their slopes, dolmens are of frequent occurrence." \* And other dolmens are to be seen, notably in Brittany, on the top of conical but natural hillocks, that could never have been covered by earth. Doubtless such erections were used for the required exposure. But surface dolmens are rare and dual disposal was almost universal. There must have been other secure enclosures for the primary treatment of the dead. What are the characters by which such structures can be recognised? They should be found in the neighbourhood of barrows and places of interment. They might well be circular in form and strong enough to keep out beasts of prey such as the wolf, the fox, and the bear. † They should display

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\* A. J. Evans, *megalithic monuments*, &c.

† Cf. *Ecgbert's Penitentials*.

some obvious relation to a Cult of the Dead and to a growing belief in a life to come. They might show signs of orientation, to correspond with the fact that barrows for the most part are oriented either by their construction or by the attitude of the buried bodies that they contain. And they might possess some indication of ritual uses; of assemblies, processions, and circumambulation.

"Stone circles," it would seem, supply all these requirements. Apart from the significant fact that the majority of circles present some indication of an entrance, it is the case that in a large proportion of those that are met with on moorland, the remains of a continuous wall, of the circular vallum that once enclosed and united the discontinuous megaliths, actually exist. \*

It can be traced, for example, at the "Nine Ladies" in Derbyshire, a circle with a central mound, and at two circles in Cornwall, without central mounds, one near Kenidjak and one near Mulfra Quoit. The same thing was observed by Anderson who wrote in 1777 when many antiquities existed that have since disappeared. He gave the following account of what he had seen "in some hundreds of places." "The circle is about forty-six feet in diameter. The stones that compose it are usually ten or twelve feet high. The area within is smooth and somewhat lower than the ground around it, and a smooth bank carried quite round between the stones is still a little higher than the ground about it." †

Sometimes the ring-fence was made of megaliths placed in actual contiguity, as at the Circle of Tredineke, thirty feet in diameter, figured by Borlase in 1754. ‡

Zennor Circle, which is seventy-two feet in diameter, consisted § of a close ring of stones, some larger and the rest "small

\* This, and other passages are quoted from a Paper by the present writer, read in 1887, called a "New Theory of Stone Circles." A copy of it is in the Dorset Museum Library.

† Arch. v. 246.

‡ Plate XIII. fig. 1.

§ Plate XIII. fig. 4.

stones thrown loosely together in a circular ridge; at the entrance one large stone" remained standing. Borlase also described and figured \* an oval enclosure at Kerris, made of a continuous ridge of stones of all sizes, which contained an area of fifty-two paces by thirty-four. In South Brittany the circles are composed, not of rude blocks like the stones of the alignments, but of thin slabs which, says Mr. Lukis, † "are designedly contiguous, as though to make a perfect enclosure impervious from the outside, and only accessible from some point where they are in contact with the head-stones of the avenue lines."

Sometimes the circle is composed, to all outward appearance, of a rampart of earth only; as the Giants' Ring near Belfast. Here, the wall, probably not less than twenty feet high, is eighty feet thick at the base, and encloses an area of ten acres, where stand an uncovered dolmen and a few remaining monoliths.

And there are multitudes of earth-circles, all over Britain, the remains, no doubt, of substantial enclosures. They are often marked "camps" on the ordnance maps, but for such a purpose they are too small.

Lastly, there are the stone circles that are themselves ringed in by vallum and fosse. Examples can be seen at Arbor Low in Derbyshire, at Avebury in Wilts, at Blisland in Cornwall, where the ditch is eleven feet and the wall ten feet wide; at Stennis in the Orkneys, where the wall is three feet high; and at the neighbouring Ring of Brogar where the ditch remains but the wall, which may have been only a stockade, has vanished. In by far the greater number of such cases, the fosse is on the inside of the vallum, and it is obvious that such a work had no military intention. But an inside ditch would be good against the predatory wolf. For if the wolf scaled the wall, pushed through the frieze of thorns, crossed the ditch and seized his prey, in the ditch he would have to leave it on his retreat, and in

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\* Plate XV. fig. 2.

† Chambered Barrows, &c., of S. Brittany, p. 35.

the ditch it might presently be found by those whose duty it would be to visit the spot.

It is needless to insist upon the fact that where round-barrows abound, there also may be seen circles of earth and of stones. But owing to the great and constant destruction of megaliths in this country, it may be well to point out, more particularly, the association of circles with lines, alignments, or avenues of stone. The remains of such circles and such alignments are to be seen near Shap, in Westmoreland, where the rows of megaliths are more than a mile in length and where "the whole aspect of the country is that of a district used as a burying-place."\* There are avenues on Dartmoor, and one of them, which is 600 yards long † "bends round the brow of a hill, so that neither of the ends can be seen from the other, nor indeed from the centre," and there are indications that it was terminated by a circle.

Mr. Fergusson remarks that this avenue is only three feet wide, and therefore was "not a procession path," forgetting that a procession might circumambulate the whole.

It is in Brittany, however, that the relation of avenues to circles can best be studied, because there, large stones have always been abundant and agriculture has not yet devastated pre-historic monuments. There, "the alignments are narrower at the eastern ends, and the dimensions of the stones are greater at the western ends, where is found the terminating circle. The lines were erected according to a plan which is nearly uniform and with an orientation which corresponds in some measure with that of the dolmens."‡ "The lines of Kerlescant are thirteen in number, and form twelve avenues which are about a thousand feet long." At Kermario the lines, ten in number, are about four thousand feet long, but the terminating circle has vanished. At Menec the lines, eleven in number, measure 3376ft. in length, and the terminating circle is 300ft. in diameter.

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\* Fergusson's *Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 131.

† Ibid p. 56.

‡ Chambered Barrows, &c., pp. 17, 35.

And James Milne,\* after observing that the orientation of the alignments varies from east to E.S.E., says that at "the head [the western end] of the alignments of Menec and Kerlescant, large menhirs form a cromlech" [stone circle].

Other uses have been assigned to stone circles. It has been thought that they were employed for astronomical observations. But the orientation that they possess is too variable to support this view. The case of Stonehenge is unique and would require to be dealt with at length. It is oriented to the summer sunrise and if the central line of the earthen avenue that stretches in that direction, and passes down hill till it is out of sight, corresponds to the point where the sun rose at the date of the construction of this monument, Sir Norman Lockyer would give B.C. 1680 as the year of its birth. But according to Prof. Petrie the avenue's point of departure is not exactly opposite the middle trilithon. And it cannot now be decided what part of the solar disc constituted an effective sunrise—the first glimmer of its edge, its centre, or the appearance of the complete orb.

Professor Petrie himself prefers the Heelstone, as a gnomon, to the Avenue, and considers the true date of construction to be A.D. 730. But, unfortunately, "he overlooked the fact that the change of the ecliptic is taking place in the wrong direction, and that the sun now rises farther south than it has done for the last 10,000 years. He applied the correction with the wrong sign."† Again, speaking of the Heel-stone, Mr. Lukis regards it "as belonging to a later date than Stonehenge." In his opinion "it was erected as a sepulchral monolith upon consecrated ground, perhaps long after the purpose for which the circles were designed had been discontinued. All the sarsen stones composing the monument, without exception, have been shaped with a tool, whereas no tool has touched the Friar's-heel. It is a very ugly and rugged block, and it is in its native condition."‡

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\* *Researches in Brittany*, pp. 92, 95.

† *Arthur R. Hinks*, *Camb. Observatory*.

‡ *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 1881, p. 148.

The large horizontal blocks that are often found in stone-circles have, with much satisfaction, been called altars. "On this stage the priest officiated"; "hereon were victims immolated"; "here offerings were burnt." What Prof. Petrie has said about the so-called Altar at Stonehenge may be applied to most, if not to all other cases. "Its sacrificial intention is strongly contradicted by the absence of all traces of fire or calcination, and by its very low position, almost flush with the ground." \* Indeed, the history of the slaughter-stone theory does not inspire confidence. M. Troude, the learned author of a Breton Dictionary (1876), says that the cap-stones of dolmens "*paraissent avoir servi d' autels aux Druides. Ils y faisaient des sacrifices humains ou autres, ainsi que semblent l'attester les petites haches et les coins [axes and celts] trouvés sous ces monuments, ainsi que les rigoles tracées sur les pierres horizontales pour l'écoulement du sang.*"

In 1845 Dr. Henry Barth visited portions of North Africa, and on the elevated plateau of Tarhuna, a hundred miles south of Tripoli, discovered a number of trilithons. Two of his figures were reproduced by Fergusson in 1872.

In 1885 Mr. Arthur Evans spoke of "the great trilithic monuments of Tripoli, with altar blocks before them." †

On the 5th Dec. 1895, Mr. Swainson Cowper, who had carefully examined these "megalthic temples," read an account of them to the Society of Antiquaries. He said that "the remains consisted of a large number of rectangular enclosures which were surrounded by high walls of dressed stone. Within the enclosures, and generally close to the boundary wall, were large trilithons, two upright pillars and a lintel; and in front of each, lying on the ground, two large stone altars, with grooves forming a channel round the edge of the slab, with a spout leading outwards. There were indications that the Romans not only countenanced the religious practices for the performance of

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\* Stonehenge, p. 31.

† Trans. Lanc. and Ches. Antiq. Soc. III. p. 9.

which these structures were erected, but actually in some cases, restored the buildings. He was of opinion that the worship was akin to that of Baal or Moloch."

In 1897, Mr. Arthur Evans and Mr. Myers visited these "Senams," as the trilithons are called, and came to certain conclusions which were expounded by the latter to the Society of Antiquaries, on 10th January, 1899. He said "the Tripolitan Senams, with the channelled and morticed stones which accompany them are oil presses of a type which may have been introduced in pre-Roman times, but which cannot be shown to have developed anywhere earlier than the fourth or third century B.C."\*

Perhaps reference should be made to the prostrate block at Stonehenge, which lies between the Friar's-heel and the circles. Mr. Lukis says, this, which "has received the preposterous appellation of 'the slaughtering stone' is a dressed sarsen, and consequently belongs to the monument. It is 22ft. in length and resembles, in form and dimensions the uprights of the outer circle, but it does not possess tenons on its squared end. That it originally stood erect has been proved by the discovery of the excavation which it occupied, and then it must have entirely concealed the Friar's-heel from persons standing in front of the central trilithon."†

And now, in conclusion it may be suggested that horizontal stones in other circles were depositories on which was laid the dead body, perhaps loosely fastened in a case of wicker-work, to await the disappearance of the flesh; that circles in general, whether of earth or of stone, were secure enclosures for a primary disposal of the dead, by exposure or by a shallow inhumation; and that if Stonehenge, and other structures, were used for astrological divination, at any rate one purpose was the discovery of auspicious seasons for the secondary disposal, which was accompanied with imposing and prolonged processional ceremonies, when clans gathered and priests administered, inspired by the hope of a life that was to come.

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\* Proc. Soc. Antiq. XVII. 293.

† Proc. Soc. Antiq. IX. 148.

## APPENDIX.

## TABLE OF APPROXIMATE DIAMETERS IN FEET.

When a circle is not concentric, the two chief diameters are given, joined by a hyphen. When a circle is double, the two diameters are given, joined by the plus sign.

	Vallum.	Circle.
I. Stone circles surrounded by a vallum and fosse		
(a) The fosse outside the vallum		
Stonehenge, Wilts - - -	300	106
(b) The fosse inside the vallum		
Abury, Wilts - - -	1170-1260	i. 288 ii. 288
Blisland, Cornwall - - -	152	148
Arbor Low, Derbyshire - - -	167	115
Ring of Stennis, Orkney - - -	198	104
(c) A fosse only, at present		
Ring of Brogar, Orkney - - -	366	340
Ring of Bùkan, Orkney (No monoliths)	136	
(The trench is 44 ft. wide and 6ft. deep.)		
(d) A fosse with a ramp on each side		
Near Arbor Low, Derbyshire - - -		243-156
II. The stones of the circle placed in actual contiguity		
Wendron, Cornwall - - -		50
Tredinek, Cornwall - - -		30
Trescaw, Scilly Isles - - -		36
(Many circles in Brittany.)		
III. Circular ramp of earth or stone		
Giants' Ring, Belfast - - -		580
(Contains surface dolmen and monoliths.)		
Furness, Lancashire, not concentric -		315-350
(Contains nine radiate compartments and annular centre.)		
Keris, Cornwall - - -		102-156
Kirby Moor, Furness - - -		75
Mayburgh, Cumberland - - -		287
Little Salkeld, Cumberland - - -		300
Baldon Moor, Yorks - - -		i. 50 ii. 50 iii. 50
Wadsworth Moor, Yorks - - -		i. 39 ii. 120



			Circle.
Rombald's Moor, Yorks	-	-	i. 40
(All examined for interments, but none found.)			ii. 43
			iii. 80
			iv. 93
IV. Megalithic Circles with Remains of a Wall still existing between the Stones			
Zennor, Cornwall	-	-	72
Nine Ladies, Derbyshire	-	-	38
(Contains a central mound).			
Fiddes Hill, Scotland	-	-	46
"In some hundreds of places in Scotland are circles like the above."			
V. Circles containing an Elevated Natural Rock in their Centre			
Trescaw, Scilly	-	-	36
Karnmenelez, Cornwall	-	-	35.5
VI. Double Concentric Circles of Megaliths			
Furness, Lancashire	-	-	90 + 30
Gunnerskeld, Westmoreland	-	-	105 + 52
Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland	-	-	60 + 30
VII. Megalithic Circles			
Stanton Drew, Somerset	-	-	i. 129
			ii. 96
		not concentric	iii. 345-378
Guidebest, Caithness	-	-	170
Callernish, Lewis	-	-	i. 60
			ii. 100
Tormor, Arran	-	-	60
Penmaenmawr, Wales	-	-	80
Hawksworth Moor, Yorks	-	-	43
Brackenbyr, Westmoreland	-	-	400
"Standing Stones," Westmoreland	-	-	25
Bampton-Pooley, Westmoreland	-	-	100
Long Meg, Cumberland	-	-	360-305
Keswick, Cumberland	-	-	107-97
Eskdale, Cumberland	-	-	103-15
Swinside, Cumberland	-	-	92
Hakpen Hill, Wilts	-	-	120
Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts	-	-	i. 90
			ii. 90
Wet Withens, Derbyshire	-	-	90
Duloe, nr. Liskeard, Cornwall	-	-	36
Stripple Stones, Hawk's Tor, Cornwall	-	-	148

			Circle.
Fernacre, Cornwall	-	-	140
Tregaseale, Cornwall	-	-	i. 66
			ii. 78
Rosemoddress, Cornwall	-	-	75·8
Boskednan, Cornwall	-	-	69·4
Boscawen Un, Cornwall	-	-	68·2
Wendron, Cornwall	-	-	50
VIII. <i>Dorset Circles.</i>			
Corwell Stone Circle	-	-	90-79
(Thirteen megaliths above surface of ground, all prostrate. Bench mark altitude 627·2 feet.)			
Circle in "Valley of Stones"	-	-	77
(Many of the stones in this circle are still contiguous.)			
Stone circle on Hampton Hill	-	-	46·5-36·5
„ at Rempstone, near Corfe Castle			87
„ at Pokeswell	-	-	14
Earth-circle near Askerswell	-	-	83
„ „ Bridehead	-	-	93
„ „ Dorchester to Bridport Road, opposite the turning to Compton Valence	-	-	66
(Contains a U-shaped mound, not central.)			
Earth-circle enclosing barrow by the four cross roads on Upwey ridge			234
„ enclosing barrow near Eggardun			192





## Some Dorset Bridges.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE AUTHOR.

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By R. G. BROCKLEHURST.

*(Read 10th December, 1908.)*

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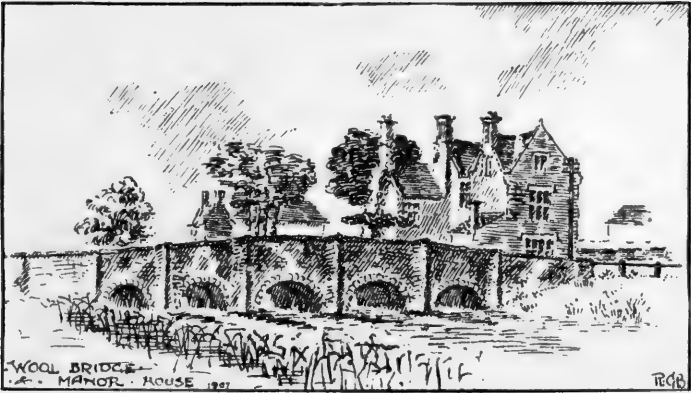
THOUGH bridges are most necessary and useful, few people give a thought to their architectural features. The modern ideas of bridge construction do not tend towards beauty and grace in design, or picturesque effect, as traffic now-a-days requires steel bridges to be safely supported. However, in Dorset we still have some fine old imposing stone bridges in an excellent state of preservation; and in this paper I propose to illustrate some of those which span the rivers Frome and Stour, and also a few others.

"Grey's Bridge" over the Frome at the Fordington side of Dorchester is a plain structure dating from the middle of the eighteenth century, and is of a Renaissance style and character. It has three semi-circular arches, the central one being larger than the others. There are small arch stones and a moulded hood around. Above is a plinth and then a bold plain parapet. This bridge is best seen from the meadows and towpaths, with Fordington Church tower in the distance.

At Wool the same river is crossed by the Elizabethan "Wool-bridge" (as it is called), which, standing as it does in the open, with the Turberville Manor at the side, is very prominent. The Frome here is wide and fast, and the bridge large in proportion. Five arches span the river, semi-circular in shape, and strongly ribbed underneath. Dividing each arcade is a triangular buttress, forming at the road level a recess for foot passengers, and the walls at the sides run well up on the banks. There is a good looking bridge, known as "Holmebridge," midway between Wool and Wareham. It spans the river on the road leading to Lulworth, but though it is situated near the main road, few people notice it. It is similar in design and construction to that at Wool, and has semi-circular arches. These are six in number, and are built in two planes. The stones are alternately brown and white, giving a pleasing appearance, age having mellowed the tints, whilst the spandrels of the arches are similarly built. On the Wool side of the bridge, there are five triangular-shaped buttresses, forming recesses to the road above, but on the downstream side there are only two. The parapet above the road level is built of bricks and finished with plain coping. The river here is not wide, but the marshy land necessitates the bridge being carried well on to the banks at each side. This bridge is famous as being the scene of an exciting episode during the Civil War, when a small body of Royalists held at bay a large force of Roundheads for a considerable time, ultimately beating off their opponents when assistance arrived.

At Wareham the Frome, which flows by the south side of the town, is crossed by a five-arched bridge, the road having a steep gradient to the centre, giving it a rather humped appearance. And as the remains of a quay are to be seen alongside this bridge, the arches were probably built high, so as to allow barges and other craft to pass under. They vary in size from the central one, the arch stones being prominent, and the key stones projecting from the face. To each side of the central arch are buttresses of semi-octagonal shape, forming recesses at the road level. These buttresses have a plain plinth a few feet above the river level, and

Plate I.







**Plate II.**





below this they are constructed in triangular shape. The other arches are divided by triangular buttresses, crowned about the level of keystones of the arches with plain cornices, and splayed water tabling. For centuries a bridge must have occupied this spot (as the river is too deep to ford, and the "walls" are stopped), forming one of the four original entrances into old Wareham.

The other bridge at the north of the town is smaller, and spans the river Piddle. The Wareham bridges are the last over the Frome and the Piddle, as from here the two rivers run almost side by side into Wareham Channel, a branch of Poole Harbour, and thence to the sea.

Over the river Stour, which runs through the north-east portions of the county, and into Hampshire, there are also some interesting bridges.

At Fifehead Neville, a small village two miles south-east of Sturminster, is a very quaint foot-bridge spanning a stream which crosses a lane. This bridge is supposed to be of Roman origin ; and in the field alongside, important remains of Roman habitation have been discovered. The bridge is strong, of two arches, triangular in shape, and of flat stone slabs, and the central pier is strengthened with a heavy triangular buttress. The footway winds over, and at the sides are wooden rails. The bridge is not likely to be of later date than the 13th century, and the core of it may be Roman.

At the other side of Fifehead Neville there is a comparatively modern bridge, interesting as having been erected in memory of one Selkerk, of Indian Mutiny fame.

The bridge at Sturminster Newton is situated immediately at the junction of the Blandford and Sherborne road with the one from Sturminster, and is consequently well known. It has six equilateral pointed arches, ribbed underneath, and has large buttresses to the upstream side, with recesses at the road level, but only one large buttress to the other side. The buttress is small, and triangular in shape, at the base, and is corbelled out just below the road level to form a recess to the road. A handsome cornice runs along above the heads of the arches, deeply

undercut, and the whole is crowned by a moulded coping. Between the side arches are small triangular pilasters, finished above the cornice, and under the coping, similar in shape, but smaller in size. The road, running as it does at right angles to the bridge-road, gives one an excellent opportunity of studying this bridge without the necessity of standing in meadows; and the roadway down to the water, the trees, and distant country all make a good setting.

At Blandford the Stour is crossed by a good bridge of six arches, plain and high. The arches are semi-circular with slightly projecting key stones, and at the base there are small buttresses only a few feet above highest water mark. The position of this bridge is relatively the same as at Sturminster Newton, and a fine belt of trees runs along the sweep of one bank.

The bridge at Spetisbury, known as "Crawford Bridge," is of very strong construction, being long and narrow, giving it a low appearance. It has nine arches of grey stone to carry it. On the upstream side there are strong and particularly heavy triangular buttresses, each alternate one forming a recess to the road level, and the others finishing with splayed water tabling, under the coping of the parapet. The other side of the bridge is quite plain, having no buttresses whatsoever. The main Blandford road runs parallel with the river at this point, and some fine views are obtained of this bridge from the higher ground. In the year 1500 it was in a ruinous condition, but through public contributions it was renovated.

St. Julian's Bridge at Wimborne is handsome and large. The river is wider here, and eight slightly depressed pointed arches span it. These arches are carefully worked underneath, and the spandrels are of stone. A moulded cornice runs along over the heads of the arches, and the parapet above is of bricks with bonding stones at certain intervals, and at the angles, made by projecting buttresses. These buttresses are three in number to each side, triangular, and carried on circular moulded corbels of four courses each. The cornice is continued round the buttresses, and the parapet has a plain stone coping. The

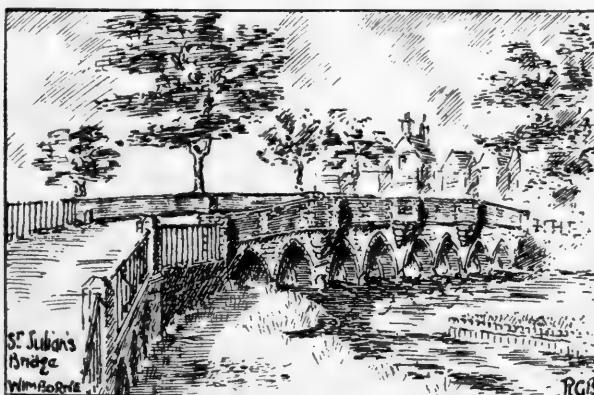
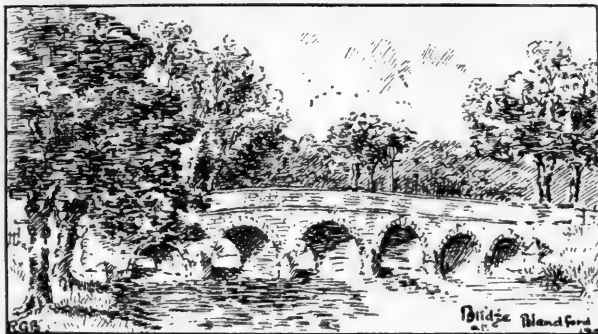
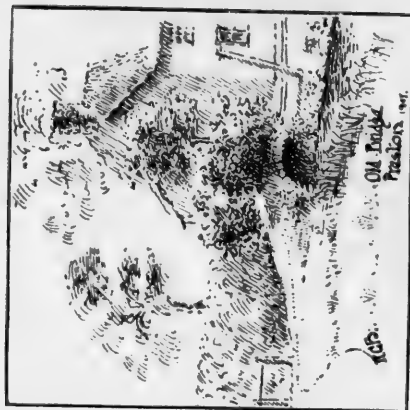






Plate IV.



central buttress has two stone slabs fixed to the exterior, the date 1636 being on one and 1844 on the other. These dates seem to indicate the probable time of erection, and the time when considerable renovations were made.

There are other bridges on the Rivers Frome and Stour, but the afore-mentioned are perhaps the best worth illustrating.

The rivers in West Dorset are quite small, and the bridges generally are not worth much attention ; but the two small ones at Charmouth may be mentioned. The larger is single arched and simple, with plain cornice and parapet, but with panelled and moulded piers at each end. The other bridge (which is illustrated) is very similar to the former, and is nearly overgrown with ivy and shrubs.

In South Dorset the small foot-bridge at Preston, near Weymouth, deserves mention. It is usually described as "Roman," but it is more likely of mediæval date.





## Interim Report on the Excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, 1908.

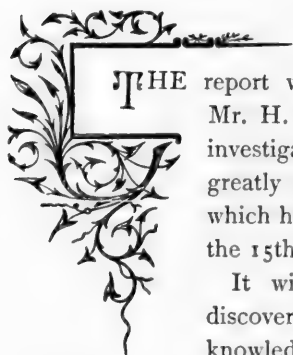
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### *Committee :*

H. Colley March, M.D., F.S.A., *Chairman.*

J. G. N. Clift	}	<i>Representing the British Archaeological Association.</i>	John E. Acland, <i>Hon. Sec.</i>
R. H. Forster			W. Miles Barnes
C. E. Keyser, F.S.A.			H. B. Middleton
R. E. Leader			Alfred Pope, F.S.A.
N. M. Richardson	}	<i>Representing the Dorset Field Club.</i>	C. S. Prideaux
H. Pentin			W. de C. Prideaux
G. R. Elwes			
H. Pouncey			

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THE report which follows has been prepared by Mr. H. St. George Gray, who conducted the investigation, and to whom the Committee are greatly indebted for the care and skill with which he superintended the work, lasting from the 15th to 29th September, 1908.

It will be seen that several important discoveries were made and much valuable knowledge acquired, but until further excavations have been completed it would be unwise to attempt a definite solution of the problems of this much debated site. It is felt, however, that an interim report should be issued at once for the benefit of the Members of the Dorset Field Club and of other subscribers to the fund, in order that they may learn what has already been accomplished.



Interest in the work as it proceeded was very general, and indeed at times was somewhat embarrassing, and means should be adopted when the excavations are resumed to ensure more privacy, and avoid the incessant interruptions of visitors.

Financial support has been sufficient for the present, but further contributions will be necessary to meet the cost of another period of digging and for the preparation of the final report with plans and illustrations.

The thanks of the Committee and subscribers are due specially to Mr. C. S. Prideaux, who devoted himself with the greatest assiduity to the work, both in the preliminary and concluding stages, and for the valuable assistance he rendered to Mr. St. George Gray. Mr. Prideaux also gave the use of tents, and made the arrangements for camping on the ground, thus to a considerable extent relieving the funds. In the same category mention must be made of Mr. Foot, Mr. Slade, and others, for the loan of appliances needed during the work, and to the Dorchester Town Council for the use of hurdles. The plan and sections of the earthwork made for the Committee by Mr. Feacey previously to the excavation were carefully executed, and deserve special recognition.

The excellent photographs taken by Mr. St. George Gray, illustrating the progress of the work, have been mounted and described by him for the Committee, and will prove a valuable record of what was done. They are now in the hands of the Hon. Sec. at the Dorset County Museum, who will also retain the objects of antiquarian interest found during the investigation, pending the decision of the Duchy of Cornwall as to their final disposal.

The whole of the cuttings have been filled in, and the turf relaid, care having been taken to conform exactly to the original contours of the ground.

*Signed on behalf of the Committee,*

HY. COLLEY MARCH,

*Chairman,*

## SHORT REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS OF 1908.

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By H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

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In considering the area of Maumbury and the height of the encircling bank, it is undoubtedly the largest and most important structure of its kind in Great Britain. It is, moreover, one of the rarest types of ancient monuments remaining in our country, and I feel it a privilege to have had the direction of these excavations placed in my hands by the Excavation Committee. The prefatory note to this interim report has already acknowledged the great assistance rendered by Mr. C. S. Prideaux, to which I wish to add my personal thanks. The Excavation Committee, too, are to be congratulated in having such an enthusiastic Hon. Secretary as Captain Acland has proved to be. On the selection of a suitable staff much of the success of an investigation of this kind depends. The amount of interest taken in these excavations, not only by antiquaries, but also by the general public, was remarkable, and it is evident to every close observer that archæological field-work is not only steadily on the increase, but is gradually being regarded as a serious science for the further upbuilding of the annals and history of the world.

Until now nothing was known of the inner structure and origin of Maumbury, but it has been regarded as a Roman amphitheatre by the great majority of those competent to judge. Somewhat similar ancient sites in Britain have also been sometimes recorded as "amphitheatres." I refer, among others, to circular or oval depressions, generally surrounded by a bank, at Caerleon, Caerwent, St. Alban's, Colchester, Cirencester, Silchester, Wroxeter, London, Richborough, Borcovicus, Castel (Anglesey),



GENERAL VIEW OF MAUMBURY RINGS, DORCHESTER, AND THE EXCAVATIONS IN PROGRESS THERE DURING SEPTEMBER, 1908; TAKEN FROM THE EMBANKMENT ON THE S.S.E.

*From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.*



Aldborough, Leicester, Charterhouse-on-Mendip, Uffington ("The Manger"), Woodcuts ("Church Barrow"), &c. Very few of these have even been partly examined, a fact which the late Mr. Thos. Morgan, F.S.A., bewailed when he wrote: "It would be well if more attention were paid to the investigation of traces of amphitheatres in Britain." It is indeed surprising that Maumbury has for so long escaped the spade of the antiquary, but the year in which the immense Stadium at the Franco-British Exhibition sees its birth marks also the time in which the first series of extensive excavations have been conducted in Britain on the site of a so-called Roman amphitheatre.

What is more likely than that the Rings should have been regarded by most people as a Roman amphitheatre? Here the site is a quarter of a mile from the walls of a Roman town, and close by the turnpike road to Weymouth, which is said to be formed on the causeway of a Roman vicinal way given off by the *Via Iceniana*, as it passed through *Durnovaria*, and is continued straight over the Ridgeway Hill to the shore at Radipole.

But Maumbury has also been regarded by a comparatively few scientists as a solar temple of pre-historic origin. The authors of "Neolithic Dew-Ponds," among others, regard this site as a sun temple. They say that "the opening in the embankment allows the rays of the rising sun to pass along the long axis of the structure, and to strike upon the rising floor at the opposite end." Careful observations recently taken prove this suggestion to be incorrect; but of course this fact does not invalidate the hypothesis of the possible pre-historic origin of the great embankment.

Formerly a large stone existed on the surface on the western side of the entrance, and by some it has been regarded as a sighting-stone in connection with the observation of sun, moon, and stars. This stone, which appears to have been of considerable dimensions, is stated to have been buried quite near the surface early in the nineteenth century. In 1846, still being an obstruction to agriculture, it is recorded that its position was lowered to a depth of 3ft.; but digging carried out in 1879 to recover it was not attended with success.

Before turning to the excavations it will be necessary to make a few general observations on the site. We are indebted to Sir Christopher Wren for first noticing Maumbury with an archæological eye, when on his frequent journeys to Portland about 1674 for the selection of stone for St. Paul's Cathedral. Stukeley writes at some length on the Rings, and other observations were made by Hutchins and Warne; but it was overlooked by Leland and Camden.

Mr. Feacey's plan (with 5ft. contours) shows the grass-clad arena on the long axis from N.N.E. to S.S.W. to be from 213 to 220ft., and the transverse axis 162ft., which compares favourably with certain Roman arenas abroad; the length of the entrance way, 58ft.; width, 40ft. The outside dimensions of the earthwork are 345ft. on the long axis and 333ft. transversely. The maximum height of the bank (above the centre of the arena) is 29'17ft. on the W., and the minimum 21'6ft. on the E.

The Rings have passed through various vicissitudes, none more alarming than its proposed demolition by the London and South-Western Railway Company; but that company had to relent, as did the Great Western Railway Company when permitted only to tunnel under Poundbury Camp.

Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.G.S., informs me that Maumbury Rings belongs to the highest zone of the Chalk Formation in Dorset, the zone of *Belemnitella mucronata*, and there are probably 900 feet of Upper Chalk below it before reaching the Chalk Rock.

*Cutting I.* was made across the middle of the entrance, 42ft. by 7ft., at right angles to the long axis of the arena, from N.N.W. to S.S.E. At the extreme E. and W. ends the solid chalk was reached at a depth of 0'8ft. (a length of 10'5ft. in all). The remaining length, 31'5ft., in the middle, was found to extend much deeper, the solid chalk by which it was bounded being followed downwards at a gradual slope; in the middle the chalk floor was reached at a depth of 6'8ft. from the surface. On the E., at a depth of 4'1ft., a level ledge was met with, 4'3ft. wide; then there was a second drop to the 6'8ft. level. Along the

chalk floor a shallow and irregular trench or gutter was observed (slightly curved and oblique to the border of the cutting), varying in depth from 2 in. to 6 in.

Modern shards were plentiful in the first foot of material removed, including a Victorian half-penny, 1861 (depth 1 ft.). The finding of mediæval and later shards soon ceased, except on the site of the ledge on the E., where they extended to a depth of 4 ft. Here it was observed that the material was of a different character from that found elsewhere, and the faces of the cutting revealed the outline of a secondary trench, 4'1 ft. deep, 10'5 ft. wide at top and 5'3 ft. at bottom. Of the latter width 4'3 ft. was represented by the solid ledge, the remaining foot (on the W. margin) consisting of a thin layer of rammed chalk resting on the silting of the deeper part of the cutting. In the secondary trench the silting formed what is geologically termed a synclinal bend, showing that the material had fallen in from both sides. It is doubtless a continuation of the trench, or trackway, re-excavated in late years in the same line in several other places towards the town. Although the ledge forming a bottom for the later trench is regarded by some, and, perhaps, rightly so, as a part of the original construction of the entrance and of contemporary date, there are certain points which militate against such a conclusion, which must be reserved for the present.

It is a question if the entrance was so wide originally as now. In 1723, a writer says "the plough encroaches on the verge of the entrance every year." It is quite probable that the banks extended inwards up to the margin of the deep excavation, which would make the original entrance 26 ft. wide at the present turf level, and 22 ft. wide on the chalk floor. If this is the solution of the problem, then the ledge would obviously be of much later date than the deeper part. However, whether the constructors of the recent trench (presumably of the Civil Wars period), excavated the solid chalk to form a ledge, or whether they found the ledge already made, it is evident that they did not find it quite wide enough for their purpose.

In the deeper excavation in the middle, the sequence of the soils was puzzling, and will be described hereafter. The most important "finds" at depths below 3'5ft. were:—Two pieces of red Samian and four other pieces of Roman pottery, one on the chalk floor. At a depth of 3ft. were found coins of (1) Carausius, A.D. 287-293, and (2) Constantine I., A.D. 307-337, of a type not often found, with horizontal inscription on the reverse only.

*Cutting IX.* was slightly to the S. of Cutting I., measuring 13ft. E. and W., and 4ft. N. and S. It revealed the "modern" trench in more attenuated proportions, width at top about 9'3ft., depth 2'7ft. (against 4'1ft. in Cutting I.). The width of the bottom of the trench (minimum 4'7ft.) extended on the W. just to the margin of the deeper excavation, the bottom of which was 7ft. from the surface. These dimensions showed the trench to be getting smaller and shallower as it approached the arena, in which direction we now dug. At 4ft. to the S. the ledge was found at 2'1ft. from the surface, diminishing to 1'25ft. at 10ft. to the S., where all traces of it disappeared. The sloping chalk wall of the trench on the E. also gradually tapered out. In this area several fragments of glazed earthenware, of a kind common in the seventeenth century, were collected. If this ledge has an early origin, it would be expected to present a worn and slightly concave surface, but, as a matter of fact, it was flat throughout, which certainly does not indicate prolonged use. The ledge and the trench above it, therefore, can only reasonably be supposed to have served a temporary purpose—possibly during the Civil Wars of Charles I. On the other hand, the fact that the ledge runs in a straight line on the edge of the deeper area towards the so-called pathway and "ramp" on the top of the arena-wall (see description of Cutting II.) must not be lost sight of.

*Arena Cuttings III. to VI.*, each 10ft. by 4ft., with an interval of 10ft. between them, were situated on the line of the long axis of the arena between the entrance and the central picket. Their object was chiefly to ascertain whether the level chalk floor found in Cuttings I., II., VII., and VIII. was continuous across the arena. It was found that the floor was actually level, and that a



large accumulation of mould, &c., had become deposited since the floor was exposed to the air. In these cuttings the floor was stained a uniform light reddish-brown colour, which may probably have been caused by continuous exposure to sun and rain, although at first it was suggested that it might possibly be the result of spilt blood.

Perhaps the most interesting feature about the arena floor was the fact that in most places it was covered with a gravelly substance, or "shingle," which no doubt took the place of the sand, &c., used by the Romans to dress the floors of their amphitheatres, to fill up uneven patches, to prevent the slipping of gladiators, and probably to absorb the blood of combatants. Mr. Jukes-Browne has kindly examined this material, and although his full report is reserved, it must be stated that the chief constituents are chalk-fragments, quartz, flint, hornstone, and land-shells including *Helicella virgata*, *Hygromia hispida* and *Vallonia pulchella*. Among other places given for its probable origin is in a combe crossed by the road to Bradford Peverell, about a mile W.N.W. of Dorchester, and as this is regarded as an ancient way and is called "Roman Road" on the ordnance maps, it is very likely that the Romans knew of the tract of valley gravel and chalk-wash which occurs there. Dr. Colley March informs me that by the river near Bradford Peverell is a bank containing a conglomerate of small pebbles and chalk somewhat resembling the material found scattered on the arena-floor.

The shards of pottery and other objects of Roman and later date were found to be very much mixed up, not only within reach of the plough near the surface, but also for 2ft. or 3ft. down. It appears probable that the greater part of the mould now covering the arena-floor was brought there. Only thirteen years ago about a hundred loads of soil were hauled to the middle of Maumbury from Cedar Park, Dorchester—a place known to teem with Roman shards and other relics. So that it is seen that these surface "finds" are of no dateable value in the interpretation of the results of our researches at Maumbury.

*Arena Cutting XI.*, 12ft. square, was made round the central picket of the arena. It revealed no objects of importance, and the chalk floor was found at a depth of 1·8ft. Many scars existed in the surface of the ground here until soil was brought from Cedar Park.

*Cuttings VII. and VIII.* were situated in the inner half of the entrance-way and on the line of the long axis. No. VII. measured 7ft. by 4ft. and No. VIII. 6ft. by 4ft., with an interval between them of 5ft. The deposits here resembled those in Cutting I.; they will be described hereafter. The chalk floor, as was expected, was reached at an average depth of 6·6ft. In Cutting VIII. little was found, except a piece of rim of a red Samian vessel, depth 2·5ft., and a Nuremberg counter of the sixteenth century by Hans Krauwinckel, depth 1ft.; in Cutting VII. a piece of red Samian, depth 2ft., and a fragment of New Forest ware, depth 2·8ft. On the chalk floor the following briefly were found:—Part of an iron spearhead, tang and base of blade of an iron knife, several pieces of Roman and Romano-British pottery, and an iron nail. Animal remains were also found, identified by Mr. E. T. Newton, F.R.S., as representing the pig, small dog, and raven.

*Cutting II. and Extension to the East.*—This was firstly a cutting like the other arena-cuttings, measuring 10ft. by 4ft., the middle of its N. margin being 100ft. N.N.E. of the central picket. The chalk floor was reached at an average depth of 6·2ft. A fragment of red Samian and other pieces of pottery of the Roman period were found at a depth of 4·5ft. and below; also an iron washer, depth 5·6ft. (of which two others were subsequently collected), and a disc-shaped polisher of Portland stone, depth 4·5ft. A hole (No. V.) at the S. end was found to penetrate the chalk floor to the extent of 9ft.; dimensions, 1·4ft. by 1·1ft., lined with nodules of flint. Along the E. side of the cutting slabs of Purbeck limestone were met with; their position determined me to enlarge the digging to the E., the extended area ultimately measuring 28ft. from E. to W. and 20ft. from N. to S.

Dealing with the W. half first, it was found that the chalk floor was practically level, but at Hole IV. there was a sudden drop in the floor of about '6ft. towards the S., the reason for which was unaccountable. In working in proximity to the limestone before mentioned a group of stones was found to exist, consisting of twelve large slabs measuring from 8in. to 20in. long and averaging 3in. thick. In plan they occupied an almost circular area, 2'6ft. in diameter. A broad oval depression, 2ft. by 1'8ft. and '7ft. deep, in the chalk was found in a central position beneath the group. With the slabs and below them were found four iron nails, chippings of red tile, six flint chippings, a piece of ferruginous sandstone, &c. The significance of this mutilated group of stones is not yet understood. To the N.N.E. two small holes in the chalk floor were uncovered, No. IV. being basin-shaped and shallow, and No. III. of a flattened oval outline, similar to Hole V.

Still further to the E., a line of six post-holes was revealed, practically in a straight line from N.N.E. to S.S.W., and covering a distance of 18ft., the intervening spaces varying from 2'6ft. to 3'4ft. There were clear indications that a trench, 1'5ft. wide and 1'2ft. deep, had been dug into the chalk floor for the reception of the posts, which were packed round with rammed chalk. Measurements of all the holes have been preserved. The S. stake-hole was placed in the filling of a circular pit possibly of earlier date. This hollow was in the shape of an inverted cone, diameter 3ft. at the mouth, and 3'3ft. below the chalk floor. The pit proper contained chalk rubble only, but in the post-hole were found traces of charred oak (identified by Mr. Clement Reid, F.R.S., and probably the remains of the stake which once filled the hole), and twelve iron nails and fragments, some having distinct traces of wood attached to them. The presence of iron has an important bearing on the age of the wooden barrier or palisade which existed here. Traces of rough wooden piles supported in a chalk trench by nodules of flint, were found in Wor Barrow (long-barrow), Handley, Dorset. Post-holes resembling those at Maumbury, and of about the same diameter,

have recently been found at Castleshaw, near Delph, where the smaller Roman fort was built entirely of wood. The plan of the Roman fort at Ardoch, in Scotland, was traced by locating lines of post-holes.

Near these post-holes were found several fragments of Roman pottery, including two pieces of red Samian, one piece of New Forest ware, and a large part of a Roman *tegula* or tile. The pottery included twenty-nine fragments of a pot of Roman ware. But the most important "find" was a *dupondius* or "second brass" coin of Claudius I., A.D. 41-54, found close against Post-hole III. at a depth of 6.1ft. Pallas is seen on the reverse brandishing a spear and holding a buckler.

The shaped solid chalk uncovered in the E. section of this excavation provided much food for reflection. A high barrier, or wall, of chalk was discovered, on the top of which a ridge, or "ramp," was found to extend, serving apparently as a boundary to a slightly hollowed pathway running up the chalk towards the S.S.E. (possibly a track by means of which spectators might take their places on the E. bank). The little ridge was found to be almost straight and about 14.5ft. long. It was found that the arena floor in proximity to the line of post-holes was bounded on the E. by a solid chalk wall, almost vertical in its lower parts. Its height averaged 4.6ft. above the chalk floor. Little signs, if any, of weathering were observable in the lower two-thirds of the wall, and little flint was seen in its face. It was evident that it must have been protected from the ravages of climatic changes, the means of protection being evident when we discovered post-holes in the line of a trench at the foot of the wall. From the N.W. to the S.E. the wall presented a rounded face, not an angle, into which two semi-circular recesses had been cut. On the floor in these parts was a confusion of recesses, hollows, and trenches. The seven post-holes were found 3ft. apart, covering a length of 18ft. The stakes no doubt carried a palisading of fine hurdle-work or other substance to protect the wall, and it must have been kept in constant repair to be effective. One post-hole, No. X., at the rounded corner of the wall, was the

deepest found, being 2·8ft. deep below the floor; it was clean cut as though the post had just been removed. Small traces of the stake were found.

At this end of the excavation few relics were found, besides a "third brass" coin of Carausius, and at a depth of 5·8ft. two iron nails, including a 7in. spike-nail, bent almost at a right angle as if by clenching. Nothing undoubtedly pre-Roman was found in any part of this large excavation, and no object of post-Roman date below the surface deposits. The coin of Claudius I. and much of the Roman pottery must have become deposited upon the arena-floor before it became covered, firstly from natural causes, followed by the surface deposition of soil previously referred to.

*Cutting X. over the Embankment on the N.N.W. and Discoveries at the Foot of the Interior Slope.*—The chief object in beginning this cutting was to ascertain if any tiers of seats for spectators were traceable under the turf of the encircling embankment. Here the bank was 20ft. above the turf-level at the foot of the inner slope. From the crest down the slope to the terrace we excavated to a depth of about 3ft. along the S.W. face, the cutting being 6ft. wide. At the N. margin of the terrace the digging, carried to a depth of 3·5ft., revealed the highest point of the undisturbed chalk at about the same level as its natural level on the sides of Cutting I. Under the embankment a seam of dark mould was traced, almost horizontal for a distance of 4ft., which may be found hereafter to represent the old surface line on which the great embankment was thrown up. No relics were found here, and there were no indications whatever of tiers of seats or of ledges for seats of any description. Of course, the banks may have been fitted up with some wooden structure, but as yet we have not the slightest evidence that such was the case; and the banks are very steep for such a purpose. According to Valerius Maximus, it was forbidden by a decree of the Senate, under the influence of Scipio Nasica, for any person in or near a town to place benches, to witness games in a sitting posture, since it was the recognized manly habit of the Romans

to take even their rest on their legs. Scipio incurred popular dislike because he assigned separate places to the Senate and the common people, when it had been the custom during hundreds of years for all classes to witness the games promiscuously.

The formation of the terrace proved to be of great interest. It soon became evident that it had been added to the earlier structure, the old turf-line of the latter following the general slope of the embankment, and then turning at an obtuse angle towards the arena. Much glazed pottery of late date, including pieces which can be ascribed to the seventeenth century, was found in the material forming the terrace at depths varying from 8ft. to 5ft., most of it on the surface of the turf of the old embankment.

Digging at the foot of the terrace-bank we expected, if not to find the chalk wall of the arena, to reach the arena-floor at the usual level, for which purpose the cutting was extended towards the S.S.E. In this extension we found the solid floor at a depth of 4ft. below the turf. It ceased abruptly, however, but we traced it further towards the bank as a thin layer of rammed chalk. On penetrating this artificial floor, it was found that soft material extended downwards for a considerable distance, revealing relics of pre-Roman date only. We then fully realised the fact that those responsible for forming the level arena-floor had in the course of their work met with the upper deposits of a deep hollow. The large amount of mould which had accumulated over the arena-floor must have done so during Roman times, and from then till the building of the terrace, and in it several Roman objects were found mostly resting on the rammed chalk floor or just above it. They include iron shears, an iron javelin-head, and a large bronze fibula. The brooch is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the pin (now deficient) and axis being of iron; it shows evidence of prolonged use, and is precisely similar to one found in the Romano-British Village of Woodcuts. The javelin-head and shears are similar to others found in the S.W. counties. Romano-British pottery was fairly plentiful, and

a piece of red Roman *tegula* was found on the rammed chalk floor.

*Pre-historic Pit.*—Having removed the Roman deposits, we were confronted with some deep digging, which at once disclosed indications of a period long anterior to the Roman age. Firstly, we met with a marly soil or rainwash, derived from the subaerial detrition of the Chalk. In it a quantity of flint flakes and chippings were found, the remains apparently of a flint workshop of Neolithic times. Flint flakes ranging in size from  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. to 4 in. long, were very plentiful; nodules of flint, cores, hammerstones bearing evidence of much use, and balls of flint probably selected for hammers, were collected; also specimens of *Belemnitella mucronata* and *Echinocorys scutatus*, fossils common in the Upper Chalk. With the flints at depths down to 11 ft., were found a few quartz and hornstone pebbles, which Mr. Jukes-Browne says were originally derived from the Eocene gravels; also pieces of a reddish-grey sandstone, which Mr. H. B. Woodward, F.G.S., believes to have come from the Wealden beds of South Dorset. Only six of the flakes bear any signs of secondary chipping.

On the embankment side the gradual slope of the solid chalk face at the top of the shaft was at an inclination of  $37^{\circ}$ , after which it became suddenly steeper (inclination  $74^{\circ}$ ). At a depth of 17.5 ft., a narrow ledge on the N.N.W. side was met with, and it was at this level we found the solid chalk on the N.E. and S.W. sides also. On the N.E. face the chalk revealed itself in the form of a wide ledge. At about 12.5 ft. deep, the filling was not so fine, but began to assume the general character of chalk rubble, and it varied but slightly from here to the bottom.

From a depth of 17.5 ft. to 23.5 ft., the size of the shaft lessened from a maximum diameter of 6.5 ft. to 3.8 ft. It was then thought that the bottom could not be far off; but the N. face began to fall back, and at a depth of 25.5 ft., the diameter increased to 4.1 ft. From here to the bottom at 30 ft., the N. face proved to be almost vertical, while the S. face sloped in more considerably than elsewhere. The bottom was basin-shaped,

measuring 1'5ft. by 1'2ft. The sides were smoother in the lower than in the higher parts of the pit. When a depth of 24ft. had been reached, the work of re-excavation was considered to be safe no longer, so that the sides had to be shored up and a wooden tripod erected over the shaft to haul the remainder of the filling to the surface by means of pulley, rope, and bucket. It was noticed that the lowest 6ft. of filling was much damper than above, which suggested the mere possibility that prehistoric man had endeavoured to find water here. This theory, however, has little or nothing to support it, seeing that the wells of the immediate neighbourhood are very deep, and that water was obtainable from the river within half a mile.

Below 13 or 14ft. worked flint was not found plentifully. Between 14'5ft. and 21ft. the following were recorded:—Ten flint flakes, two burnt flints bearing marked evidence of calcination, a hammerstone, three cores, and traces of charcoal. Other evidence of fire was recognised in the charred handles of two antler picks, and other fragments of burnt antler.

*Antler Picks.*—Portions of two red-deer antlers, one having a worked tine, were found at from 12ft. to 15ft. deep; and below that, from 16'2ft. to the bottom, no less than nine picks, more or less complete, were discovered. Some of them were much broken before discovery; others fractured in removal owing to their frail condition. Since then, however, they have been carefully restored by Mrs. St. G. Gray. Some of the antlers are extremely massive, one having a circumference just above the burr of 8½in. Only two could be identified as being taken from the heads of slain deer, the great majority having been shed. The brow-tine was generally utilized for digging purposes, but when set at a very obtuse angle with the beam it was removed, and the bez-tine was used instead. In two cases the handle was found to be polished and partly charred—features noticed in examples from elsewhere—including Avebury and Grime's Graves. Most of the Maumbury picks bear clear indications of prolonged use, the burr-ends having been considerably battered by hammering, the tines and shafts showing various scratches



and scorings. In all cases the trez-tine has been reduced to a stump.

Beyond the antlers, animal remains were not plentiful; but at a depth of 11ft. part of the skeleton of a small ox (*Bos longifrons*) was found. Pig or wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) was found from 18ft. to 26ft. deep. From depths of 14.5ft. and 21.5ft. respectively Mr. E. T. Newton identifies the field-vole (*Microtus agrestis*) and the water-vole (*Microtus amphibius*).

Among the land-shells found in the shaft, Mr. Jukes-Browne identifies, *Helix aspersa*, *Helix nemoralis*, *Helicella itala*, *Vitrea cellaria* and *Hygromia hispida*.

Here, then, in this pre-historic shaft, we uncovered, layer by layer, evidence of one of the chief industries of Neolithic man—flint-mining and flint-chipping. Here we found at the lower levels the very picks of antler with which the shaft was dug. Here we obtained further evidence of the methods adopted by pre-historic man some 4,000 years ago for extracting from the bowels of the earth materials suitable for his needs. (In considering this, however, it must be remembered that flints are much scarcer in the zone of *Belemnitella mucronata* than in the underlying zone.) Elsewhere shafts have been found to be sunk in close proximity to each other, and it is possible that other similar workings exist at Maumbury. In regarding the pit from this point of view we naturally recall to memory the well-known flint-workings at Cissbury and at Grime's Graves; and when considering the excellent preservation and the massiveness of the picks, we recollect the seventy-nine specimens from Grime's Graves, those from Cissbury, and those which the writer had the pleasure of uncovering in the great fosse of Avebury last May.

The whole appearance of the Maumbury shaft favours the opinion that it had become gradually filled in in the upper half. The finer work of chipping, judging from the heaps of small splinters discovered, must have taken place when the pit had been filled up very considerably. Probably flints were worked in this hollow, advantage being taken of the sheltered position.

There are reasons for thinking that the lower half of the shaft became filled up much more rapidly, in the process of which the picks became deposited and covered up.

It is just possible that the hole may originally have been a natural "pipe" in the chalk, formed by solution beneath a tree or some other conductor of acidulated water. Early man might have been attracted by such a natural pit and dug out its original contents in order to get at the chalk on its sides in search of fresh flints, in which way it would become considerably enlarged, with a probability of irregularity. The original intention of the shaft, whatever it was, does not alter the fact that the lower parts were rapidly filled up, and that the upper part was used as a flint workshop. When the Romans came upon the scene they found the soft filling, or silting, and rammed chalk on its surface to continue their arena-floor.

This is undoubtedly one of the deepest archæological excavations on record in Great Britain; but one of the shafts at the Grime's Graves, Norfolk, was 39ft. deep and 28ft. in diameter.

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A fuller report of the 1908 work will be published in conjunction with future work, together with a number of illustrations. This report contains comparatively brief accounts of the various cuttings made, and the opinions expressed may require some modification as the work proceeds. Personally, the writer would for some reasons have preferred to withhold a report at this stage of the operations; but such a course would naturally not meet with the approval of the majority of the subscribers, and would be detrimental in acquiring further subscriptions—a necessity on which the success of the future explorations mainly depends.





## The Ancient Memorial Brasses of Dorset.

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By W. de C. PRIDEAUX, L.D.S. Eng., F.R.S.M.

(Read 3rd Dec., 1907.)

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### PART V.

LITTON CHENEY, PUNCKNOWLE, SWYRE,  
THORNCOMBE, OWERMOIGNE, AND CORFE MULLEN.

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#### LITTON CHENEY, ST. MARY.



*HAINES* mentions no brasses in his list of 1847.

There are four inscribed brasses, three of which, formerly on the floor, are now affixed to south wall, and a palimpsest,\* having, very unusually, three inscriptions to its credit. This latter is not fixed, but is taken great care of by the Rector.

*Inscriptions.*—

#### I.

“Here lyeth the body of Richard Benvil of Looke, gent. son of Ralph, who lyeth on the left, and brother of Ralph, Robart, Anna, who lyeth at the head, who departed y<sup>s</sup> life Sept ye 14, 1691, in the yeare of his age 79.”

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\* These appropriated and converted brasses are popularly called “palimpsests,” but “retroscripts” would describe them more accurately.—EDITOR.

## II.

"Heare lyeth the body of Anna Benvill daughter of Richard Benvill of Looke in this County, Gent and Margaret his wife, who exchanged this life for a better the 8 day of Septemb. Anno Dom. 1681. In the 25th yeare of her age."

"Beneath this stone in a darke dusty bed,  
lamented much a virgin rests her head;  
And such an one who (dying) hath bereft  
the world of that worth as scarce in it is left.  
Of a sweet face, but of a sweeter minde,  
and a sweet fame (dying) shée left behinde.  
Smitten by death even in her blooming age,  
and height of beauty, shée went off y<sup>e</sup> stage  
Of this frail world; this with grief wee see  
that such rare creatures seldome aged bee.  
For why, the Angels want such company  
to joyne with them in heavenly melody,  
With whom in Heaven she doth now possess  
the fruit of vertue's lasting happiness."

## III.

"Here lyeth the Bodie of Ralph Benvill of Looke Gent who deceased the ninth of December Anno Domini 1644 haveing issue Sixe Sonnes & Thre Daughters. Memento (*a skull*) mori."

## IV.

"Here lies the body of Thomas Pope, M.A., and sometime Rector of this Parish, nat. 1664, ob. 1726."

Heere lyeth the body of Anna Henvill  
daughter of Richard Henvill of Looker  
this County Gent and Margaret his wife  
who exchanged this life for a better the  
15 of September Anno Domini 1681. In the 25  
years of her age.

Beneath this stone in a darke dusty be-  
kament much a virgin rests her head  
and such an one who living hath bereft  
the world of that which is scarce in nature  
Of a sweet face but of a sweeter mind  
and a sincerer fame which shee left behind  
Smitten by death even in her blooming age  
and height of beauty shee mentall & skilful  
Of this frail world this with ories wee see  
that such rare creatures seldom age  
For why the Angels want such company  
to joyn with them in heavenly melody  
With whom in heaven shee doth now pose  
the fruit of vertues lasting happines

ANNA HENVILL, LITTON CHENEY. 1681.



Here lyeth the Bodie of Ralph Henvill  
of Looke Gent who deceased the ninth of  
December Anno Domini 1644 having Issue  
Sixe Sones & Thre Daughters

RALPH HENVILL, LITTON CHENEY. 1644.







Hic iacet Johannes Chapman fup̄fchmōger et Alicia vxor  
 eius qui quondā Johes abut Schmōgera paliche Anno  
 dñi m̄ SS<sup>SS</sup> LXX<sup>SS</sup> quoz diebz p̄mortuū dñs Anni

JOHN CHAPMAN FYSCHMONGER, AND ALICIA HIS WIFE. 1471.

Hic iacet Alexander Warnby  
 qui abut m̄ dñi m̄ SS<sup>SS</sup> LXX<sup>SS</sup> quoz  
 die m̄ SS<sup>SS</sup> LXX<sup>SS</sup> die m̄ die p̄mortuū dñs

ALEXANDER WARNBY. 1486.

LITTON CHENEY RETROSCRIPT BRASS.

JOHN AND THOMAS NEWPTON.

Exate p̄ aiebz Johis  
 Newpton et Schmōger  
 newpton et aiebz p̄mortuū dñs

Those on the palimpsest are as follows:—

“**Hic jacēt Jobēs Chapman ffyschmōger et Alicia**  
**uxor eius qui quidm Jobēs obiit Septimana pasche**  
**Anno dñi M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>LXX<sup>o</sup> quor’ aīabz ppicietur**  
**deus Amen.”**

“**Hic Jacet Alexandriam Warnby qui obiit iiii<sup>o</sup> die**  
**mēs m’ci \* Anno dī M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>LXX<sup>o</sup>vi cui’ aīe**  
**ppiciet deus.”**

“**Orate p aīabz Jobīs Hewpton et Thome neuptō.**  
**qo’ aīar’ ppiciet’ d’s.”**

#### PUNCKNOWLE, ST. MARY.

“W<sup>m</sup> Napper, Esq., brother of Sir Robt. Napper, in armour, by his wife Anne, dau. of W<sup>m</sup> Shelton, Esq., of Ongar Park, he had 6 Sons. Engraved c. 1600, before his death, mural, south aisle.—*Haines*.

The brasses are upon a freestone monument, having an arch at the top.

*Size*.—Effigy, 10in. by 9in.; heraldic shields over, the lower 7in. by 6in., the higher 3in. by 3in. The inscription below is 17½in. by 4in.

*Description*.—W<sup>m</sup> Napper, dressed in Elizabethan armour, very similar to Nicholas Martyn, of Piddletown, kneels before a prayer desk. His sword on right hip has elaborate guarded hilt, and his cuirass is of the pointed paunce type. His ruff is large and carefully drawn, being nearly as large as that of Nicholas Martyn’s *wife*, Margaret.

There are two heraldic shields above.

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\* Month of March; the former word has the old **s**, the latter is spelt as given, but apparently has a second **i**, or perhaps **a**?—See Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., on Palimpsests, Trans. *Monumental Brass Society*, Vol. IV., p. 319—“A curious plate altogether.”

The inscription below in old English type is as follows:—

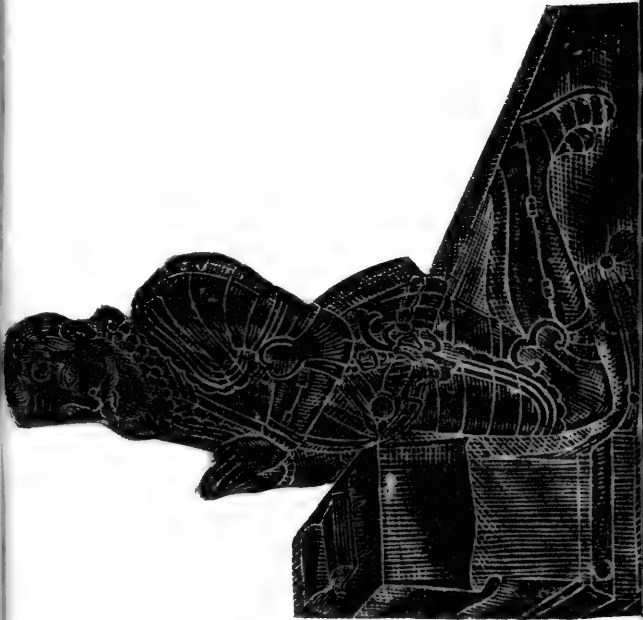
“Here Lyeth William Napper, Brother unto Sr Robert Napper knyght who after xvi years travell in forayne landes married Anne Shelton the Daughter of William Shelton of Onger Parke in Essex Esquier, by whom he had vi Sonnes, and nowe his soule beyng with God, his bodie here resteth in Jesu Christ beyng of the age of ——— yerres. Deceased the ——— daye of ——— Anno Domini 16 —.”

William Napper died in 1616—some years after his brass was cut.

*Heraldry.*—On the shield immediately above the effigy are the arms of Napper, *als.* Napier. *Argent, a saltire between four roses gules* (the saltire should be *engrailed*), with a crest above, *a lap-wing*. The crest otherwise given for Napier is, *a dexter arm couped at the elbow, vested gules, turned up argent, grasping a crescent proper*.

The arms above, on a small escutcheon, are a little puzzling, but plain enough if read as being a shield belonging to a monument to William Napper's grandfather and grandmother: they are, Napper, impaling, *Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable 3 escallops of the first*, Russell of Berwick, and no doubt were engraved for James Napier, Esq., who settled at Swyre temp. Henry VII. (son of Sir Alec. Napier, Kt., of Merchiston, Scotland, by a sister of Robert Stewart, Duke of Athol), and married Anne, daughter of John Russell of Berwick, Esq., and his wife, Elizabeth, *née* Frocksmer (see Swyre brass).

The brother mentioned on the brass was Sir Robert Napper, *als.* Napier, of Middlemarsh Hall, Dorset, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland 1593, High Sheriff of Dorset 1606, died 1615, and buried at Minterne, who by his will endowed and founded the Dorchester Almshouses, known by his desire as “Napper's Mite,” 20th August, 1615, “tending only to the glory of God and to the relief of the poor.”



Here birth William Napper brought unto S<sup>r</sup> Robert Napper knight  
 who after 10 years travell in foreigne lawdes, married Anne Sheron  
 the daughter of William Sheron of Onger, parre in S<sup>r</sup> James Church by  
 whom he had 10 sonnes and nothe his 10th beinge with God his  
 bodie here relict in Iesu Church beinge of the age of 60 years.  
 Deceased the 10 daye of Anno Domini. 16



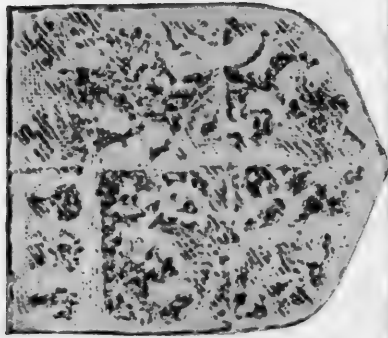




Here lieth James Russell Esquier and Alys his  
 wife daughter of John Russell who decessed  
 the first year of king Henry the viij. A. M. 1509.







Here lieth John Russell Esquire and Elizabeth his  
wifes daughter of Johns Pocklins Esquers liueht  
Deceased the xxij day of King Henry 8. in A. 1505.

SWYRE, HOLY TRINITY.

*Haines* makes no mention of any brasses here.

On grey marble slabs, within, on each side of the north door are two plain inscriptions in old English characters with separate shields of arms over, each 5in. by 6in., inscriptions, 18in. by 3½in. respectively, to John and James Russell and their wives.

*Inscriptions.*—

I.

“Here Lyeth Johñ Russell Esquier and Eliza= beth his wyfe daughter of Johñ Frocksmer Esquier which decessyd the xx yere of King Henry ye vii Ao 1505.”

II.

“Here Lyeth James Russell Esquier and Alys his wyfe daughter of Johñ Wise Esquier who decessyd the first yere of King Henry the viii Ao MCCCCCIX.”

*Heraldry.*—Over John Russell: *Argent, a lion rampant, gules, on a chief sable, three escallops of the first*, Russell, impaling, *Sable, a griffin segreant between three crosslets fitchee argent*, Frocksmer.

Over James Russell: Russell as before, impaling, *Sable, three chevronels ermine, a crescent for difference, or.* Wise.

John Russell of Berwick, K.G., created Baron Russell of Cheney, Bucks, 1538-9, son of the above James Russell, was born at Kingston Russell. In his younger days he resided some time in Spain, and when Philip, Archduke of Austria, and Joan, dau. of Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Castile and Arragon, were driven into Weymouth by stress of weather in their passage from Flanders to Spain, acted as interpreter for these guests when entertained by Sir Thomas Trenchard (*see indent from his despoiled altar tomb at CHARMINSTER*) at Wolfeton, and subsequently accompanied them to London to the Court of Henry VII.

## III.

George Gollop of Berwick, tenth son of Thomas Gollop of Strode, Dorset; brass, *c.* 1787. Long inscription only to many of this family.

## THORNCOMBE, ST. MARY

(formerly in Devon); *Haines* speaks of this under *Devonshire* as follows:—"Sir Thos. Brook [1417-8] not in armour, and wife Joan, dau. of Simon Hanape, of Glouc., and widow of Robt. Cheddar, of Bristol [1436-7], both with SS. collar, marg. inscr. nearly all gone, loose, large." Knights were almost invariably engraved as in armour; this brass is one of the two exceptions, of this period.

The effigies are two of the most distinguished to be found remaining of that period. Sir Thomas is clad in a long gown, with deep dependent sleeves, guarded with fur around the skirt and collar, and pulled in at the waist by a belt studded with roses—within the gown a second garment appears, with four rows of fur around the skirt. His hair is polled and his feet rest on a greyhound couchant, collared. Lady Joan wears a long robe fastened across the breast by a cordon with tassel, over a plain gown. Her hair is dressed in semi-mitre shape, and confined by a richly jewelled net, over which is placed the coverchief, edged with embroidery, and dependent to the shoulders. At her feet is a little lap dog collared and belled. Both wear the collar of SS., their arms are in tightly-fitting sleeves, and the hands are raised in prayer.

The inscription has been partly restored; the shields are bare, but should show, *Gules on a chevron, argent, a lion rampant sable.* Brook.

"Here lyth Sir Thomas Brook knyte the whiche  
dyled the xxiii day of Januar. the yere of oure  
lorde MCCCC & xli and the fiftte yere of Kynge











Harry the V. Also here lyth dame Johā Brook  
the wyfe of the sayde Thomas the whiche died  
the x day of Apryll. The yere of our lorde  
MCCCC & xxxvij and the xv yere of Kynge Harry  
the vi: on who Soules god have mercy & pite  
that for us dyed on the Rode tree. Amē."

Sir Thomas Brook, of Holditch, Knt., is included by Pole among "the men of best worth in Devon," during the reigns of Rich. II., Henry IV., Henry V. (1377-1413.) In him we reach the most important member of the family *while resident in the West* (see COBHAM for their glories elsewhere), owing in large measure to his marriage with the wealthy widow of Robert Cheddar, which gave him considerable influence in the counties of Somerset and Devon. He was sheriff of Somerset, 1389, and of Devon, 1394, Kt. of the Shire for Somerset, 10, 11, 15, 20, and 21, Rich. II. He appears to have had two sons by Joan: Thomas and Michell. The former having married Joan, only surviving child and sole heiress of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham, moved to baronial Cobham, where his name and posterity, enobled and otherwise greatly honoured, flourished for several generations.

#### OWERMOIGNE, ST. MICHAEL.

*Haines* mentions no brasses here.

One inscribed brass remains, 4in. by 23in., to John Sturton, Esq., and is unusual of the period, inasmuch as it states that the deceased caused "this wyndowe to be made."

"Here lyeth John Sturton, esquier, the which  
decessyd the xiii day of January, the yere of our  
Lord MDCV3; the which John caused this  
wyndowe to be made the yere aforesaid. On  
whose soul Jhesus have mercy."

This brass is now loose, but is, I am informed, shortly to be refixed. There was, Hutchins states, a loose brass, but now lost, to the memory of a Cheverel, as follows:—

“Here lyeth the bodye of Nicholas Cheverel, esq. and Jane his wife, the which Jane decessyð thys lyffe the xxviii daye of November, in the yere of our Lord God M<sup>o</sup>·c·xlviij, and the said Nicholas deceased the second daye of January, in that same yere. On whose souls may Allemighty Jesus have mercy. Amen.”

He was the son of John Cheverel (*ob.* 2 Henry VII.), of Chantmarle, and grandson of Christian, daughter of John Russell, of Berwick (see Swyre, *ante*), and he died without issue. His brother Roger is commemorated by a brass still left to us in Piddletown Church, and if this latter brass is in its original position, which is doubtful, Nicholas (*above*) had a much finer monument than his brother, for Hutchins speaks of “a large carved altar-tomb of Purbeck marble which once stood in the middle of the chancel, but was many years ago taken down, and now forms part of the pavement.”

#### CORFE MULLEN.

*Haines* mentions no brass here.

On a small slab is a figure probably of a civilian, bareheaded, in a loose gown with large sleeves, it is very much worn; below is a small rectangular brass having a portion missing and bearing the following inscription:—

“Hic jacēt Ricardus Birt & Alicia uxor ejus,  
qui Ricardus obiit xxv<sup>o</sup> die februarīi A<sup>o</sup> dñi  
M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>xxxv<sup>o</sup> quor . . .



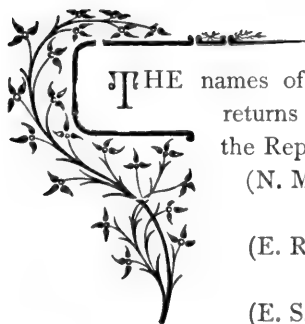
Report on the First  
Appearances of Birds, Insects, &c., and  
First Flowering of Plants

IN DORSET DURING 1907.

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By NELSON M. RICHARDSON, B.A.

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THE names of those who have this year sent in returns are as follows; they are denoted in the Report by initials:—

(N. M. R.) Nelson M. Richardson, Montevideo, near Weymouth.

(E. R. B.) Eustace R. Bankes, Norden, Corfe Castle.

(E. S. R.) E. S. Rodd, Chardstock House, Chard.

(W. H. D.) Rev. W. Hughes D'Aeth, Buckhorn Weston Rectory, Wincanton.

(J. R.) Rev. J. Ridley, Pulham Rectory.

(G. R. P.) Gerald R. Peck, Darenth, Parkstone.

(S. E. V. F.) Rev. S. E. V. Filleul, All Saints' Rectory, Dorchester.

(E. F. L.) Rev. E. F. Linton, Edmondsham Rectory,  
Salisbury.

(J. M. J. F.) Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher, The Vicarage, Wimborne  
Minster.

Several other contributors send notes, and the Rev. James Cross contributes the continuation of the list giving particulars of the cultivation of barley and wheat published last year ("Proc.," XXVIII., 270-5).

The accession to our small list of observers of such an excellent botanist and general observer as the Rev. E. F. Linton is a subject for congratulation, especially as there was no one representing his part of Dorset, in the neighbourhood of Cranborne. The Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher has also sent in a very full Botanical list. I hope that all observers will read carefully Mr. Linton's note on the Spotted Orchis.

#### NOTES ON RARE AND OTHER BIRDS IN 1907.

No new bird to the county of Dorset is recorded, the most interesting being the confirmation of the occurrence of BUFFON'S SKUA, which had hitherto rested on one specimen seen by Mr. G. R. Peck in the summer of 1905 near the breakwater on S. Haven Point, Studland Bay ("Proc.," XXVII., 261).

PIED FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa atricapilla*, L.)—On April 25, 1907, I had the pleasure of watching for some time at very close quarters a beautiful male specimen at Norden, Corfe Castle. In the course of my life I have seen four other individuals of this species at Corfe Castle, but it has been rarely observed in Dorset, and, so far as I know, only when on its spring migration northwards. (E. R. B.)

GOLDEN ORIOLE (*Oriolus galbula*, L.)—An immature specimen was seen at Corfe Castle by Mr. J. Neale and Miss Neale, of Bournemouth, on September 28, 1906. (E. R. B.)

DIPPER (*Cinclus aquaticus*, Bechs.)—Colonel F. W. Mainwaring describes a nest, in which young were hatched in June, placed in the wall of a long tunnel through which the river runs

at Upwey, about 3 feet above the water and 15 feet from the entrance. (N. M. R.)

DARTFORD WARBLER (*Melizophilus undatus*, Bodd.).—A pair seen on the Sandbanks, Poole Harbour, first on March 28 and subsequently. (G. R. P.)

HAWFINCH (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*, Pallas).—One seen February 24 at Pulham. (J. R.)

ROOK (*Corvus frugilegus*, L.).—Twice in one week I watched a Heron (*Ardea cinerea*, L.), worried by a couple of Rooks. The bird screamed with fright at every attack. That drew my attention first. (J. R.)

SWALLOW (*Hirundo rustica*, L.), AND SWIFT (*Cypselus apus*, L.).—In spite of a strong gale (N.E., veering gradually to E.S.E.), that raged throughout May 5, an immense immigration of Swallows and Swifts was in progress all day long at Corfe Castle. They were all coming from the south; that is from the direction of the English Channel, which lies about four miles away, and heading northwards, mostly at a low elevation, past my house, which was in the direct line of flight. Large numbers of Swallows and moderate numbers of Swifts, together with a single House-martin, were observed, but all merely passed by, intent on their journey, without showing any inclination to loiter on the way. It is quite likely that other House-martins were among the immigrants, though whilst I was watching them only one came near enough for certain recognition. (E. R. B.)

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER (*Dendrocopus minor*, L.).—Seen March 4, at Pulham. This bird seems to breed here every year now. (J. R.)

PARTRIDGE (*Perdix cinerea*, Latham).—Very scarce in September at Chard, the wet cold summer having drowned and killed many of the young birds. (E. S. R.)

WHIMBREL (*Numenius phaeopus*, L.).—Parkstone, April 29. (G. R. P.)

GLAUCOUS GULL (*Larus glaucus*, Fab.).—A specimen was seen and watched for a considerable time at the distance of only a few yards, near Portland Breakwater, by Lieut. C. E.

Hammond, R.N., whilst on board H.M.S. Griffon, on February 26, 1907, and was recorded by him in "The Field" of March 2, 1907 (p. 355). (E. R. B.)

BUFFON'S SKUA (*Lestris Buffonii*, Boie).—Three were seen flying low over the water towards the S.S.W.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.E. of Poole bar buoy, on August 29, 1907. (G. R. P.)

SPOONBILL (*Platalea leucorodia*, L.).—Three specimens, which proved on dissection to be two males and one female, were shot in Poole Harbour, by a Poole gunner, on October 27, 1906. The bird-stuffer who preserved them, believes that one male and the female were mature birds, and that the second male was immature. Mr. W. Parkinson Curtis examined them, and kindly supplied me with this information. (E. R. B.)

#### GENERAL ZOOLOGICAL NOTES.

LIZARDS.—It was so warm the first fortnight of January 1907, that lizards were out sunning themselves on the heath near Wareham, on January 11. (S. E. V. F.)

SMALL RED VIPER (*Vipera rubra*, Leighton).—On June 10, 1907, Mrs. Eustace R. Banks killed at Norden, Corfe Castle, a remarkably small pale reddish viper. Believing it to be the true small red viper (*Vipera rubra*, Leighton), I forwarded it to Professor Gerald R. Leighton, M.D., who informed me that it was undoubtedly a male example of this species. Of this interesting and scarce reptile, the only other Purbeck specimen that I have ever seen occurred at Corfe Castle, on May 18, 1905. (Proceedings XXVII., 262). (E. R. B.)

SMOOTH SNAKE (*Coronella Austriaca*).—In June, 1907, on the heath near Norden, Corfe Castle, I came across a recently killed specimen of the smooth snake. This species appears to be rare in this district, and I only know of two other individuals having been met with in Purbeck, viz., one at Norden and the other at Holme. (E. R. B.)

ABUNDANCE OF QUEEN WASPS.—Queen Wasps were recorded by Mr. T. Alexander as being in extraordinary numbers in

early May, but in the cooler climate of Norden they were later in leaving their winter quarters, not beginning to appear commonly until towards the end of May, and continuing plentiful throughout June. The individuals that were netted and killed belonged to the three species *Vespa rufa*, *V. germanica*, and *V. vulgaris*, the first-named being more numerous than either of the others. I left home on August 28, up to which date, doubtless owing to the abnormally cold, moist, and sunless apology for a summer, wasps had been only conspicuous by their apparently complete absence ever since the disappearance of the queens about two months previously, and I was informed that they were very scarce during the autumn. (E. R. B.)

PLAGUE OF GOOSEBERRY SAWFLY (*Nematus grossulariæ*).—Notwithstanding the fact that countless multitudes of the Gooseberry Sawfly in its earlier stages have been gathered on my gooseberry and currant bushes in each of the three preceding years and destroyed, this irrepressible pest again reappeared on them in as great abundance as ever, and enormous numbers of its eggs and larvæ were collected by hand from the beginning of April, when the earliest larvæ hatched out, until the end of July. (E. R. B.)

*Plusia orichalcea*, F.—Mr. A. Morgan records the capture of a specimen of this moth at light at Puddletown on Aug. 1. (N. M. R.)

NOTES ON LEPIDOPTERA.—Great press of indoor entomological work, combined with the persistently wet, cold, and ungenial weather throughout the spring and summer, resulted in my doing comparatively little collecting in Dorset. My experience, however, was quite sufficient to show that it was an extremely backward, and, on the whole, a remarkably bad season for both Macro and Micro-Lepidoptera. But, even in the most disappointing years, some species, however few, will always appear in unwonted numbers, and 1907 formed no exception to this rule, in proof of which it may be mentioned that some friends, who “sugared” energetically in East Dorset during June and July, found *Agrotis lunigera*, Stph., in the utmost profusion,

and *Triphæna orbona*, Hfn. (*subsequa*, Hb.), in plenty. I had the pleasure of meeting with various species, both large and small, in new localities, besides adding *Monopis weaverella*, Scott, to the Dorset List and securing a specimen of *Pancalia latreillella*, Curt., of which only a single individual had previously been taken in the county. (F. R. B.)

A bad year for blights and insect pests at Pulham. (J. R.)

SHELLED SLUG (*Testacella mauger*).—Mr. C. A. Morgan, of Puddletown, records this species from that locality. It has also occurred at Weymouth and Corfe Castle ("Proc.," V., 136). The other species (*T. haliotide*) has been found at Blandford, Stalbridge, and Chickerell, and one of the species at Charminster. (See "Proc.," XXVI., xxvi.). (N. M. R.)

PLAGUE OF SNAILS.—As was the case in 1904, we suffered in 1907 at Norden from a perfect plague of the common large Snail (*Helix aspersa*), which abounded everywhere in my garden, and particularly amongst the ivy growing on the house, and in the fruit trees on the garden walls. In this latter situation, to my surprise and annoyance, they did considerable damage to the plums, even when quite hard and unripe, gradually devouring some almost entirely, and ruining others by gnawing into their flesh here and there. Large numbers of these snails were collected and consigned to destruction. (E. R. B.)

#### BOTANICAL NOTES.

SPOTTED ORCHIS.—March 24, April 20, and May 27 are given as the earliest dates for the first appearance of the spotted orchis in the Dorset Table for 1905. (Proc. XXVII., 267). There are two species (or sub-species) of spotted orchis; viz., *O. maculata*, L., and a segregate which I published in 1900, which occurs chiefly on moist ground on heaths and moors, *O. ericetorum*, Linton. The latter flowers first, towards the end of May and through June in the S. of England. The older species *O. maculata* rarely begins to flower before the 10th of June, and is rather a July than a June species. Some error has, therefore,



occurred with the two earlier dates of 1905. Two or three other British orchises have spotted leaves, notably the "Early purple orchis" (*O. mascula*), which is probably what was observed on March 24 and possibly on April 20, though the latter might have been (*O. morio*). (E. F. L.)

I hesitate to question the statement of so good an authority as the Rev. E. F. Linton, and have little doubt that mistakes as to the identity of *Orchis maculata* have, as he suggests, occurred in several years, including 1905. May it not, however, be irregular in its dates, like many other plants, and earlier in some localities? Mr. Mansel-Pleydell, in "Flora of Dorsetshire," 1895, p. 257, gives April-June, and his records in our volumes of "Proceedings" support this—April 19, 1893; April 20, 1901; June 1, 1899; &c. I would ask observers to be careful to make no record unless they are quite certain of its correctness, and especially to avoid recording *Orchis mascula* and *O. morio* for *O. maculata*. (N. M. R.)

FLOWERING TREES, &c.—There was a wonderful profusion of blossom in Purbeck on the apple, pear, plum, blackthorn, hawthorn, and other wild and cultivated trees, but the grand promise of garden and orchard fruit was very poorly fulfilled, plums alone being plentiful, and even apples being in general decidedly scarce. Gorse bloom was irregular in the time of its appearance and poor as a rule, the bushes having been apparently injured by the intense frosts of the previous winter. (E. R. B.)

The autumnal tints were as rich and beautiful in colouring as I ever remember them, and lasted till towards the end of November. (E. S. R.) (Chard.)

The oaks have been in full leaf for some time, but the ashes still only just show the least sign of leaves at the tips of their branches. Chickerell, May 27, 1907. (N. M. R.)

#### NOTES ON WEATHER, &c.

The weather in January and February has been very various. Frost and snow in abundance, with 20° of frost on some nights.

On the night of February 9 a beautiful Aurora was observed here and generally all over these islands, the atmosphere being highly charged with electricity, as usual, during the time of observation.

March was dry and fine, perfect weather for tilling and sowing farm and garden. The weather before and after Easter was lovely, bright and warm for many days.

June and July remarkably wet and cold.

A very fine warm dry September. A drought generally and a great shortage of water in wells, springs, and ponds, for, although the summer has been a wet and cold one, yet there has been no bulk or flood of rain for a long time, and the springs everywhere are very low.

October was one of the wettest months for a long time, with heavy rainstorms.

December was a very wet month, and we had floods everywhere. The year closed with severe cold weather, frost and deep snow. A late year all through. (E. S. R.). (Chard.)

THUNDER, &C., AT PULHAM.—April 14, with very heavy rain. April 16, two peals of very heavy thunder. June 29, very heavy in distance. July 21 and 22, long storm in distance; very hot. August 15, slight. October 8, lightning in evening. Nov. 27, storm in early morning. December 3, lightning in evening.

The year has been marked by extremes. A long drought of 26 days in September, late frosts in May, very mild days about Christmas. I gathered a large bunch of roses on Christmas eve of several varieties. Within a few days the thermometer had sunk to 12° above zero. A few days after, it rose 27° in less than 24 hours. There has been little thunder. One flash of lightning split an oak tree into shreds not far from here. (J. R.)

	Dorset.	N. M. R. Weymouth.	E. R. B. Corfe Castle.	E. S. R. Chard.	W. H. D. Buckhorn Weston.	J. R. Pulham.	E. F. L. Edmond- sham.	J. M. J. F. Wimborne.
Wood Anemone ..	Feb. 28 (7)	Mar. 30	Ap. 4	.. 27	Mar. 15	..	Mar. 17	Feb. 28
Lesser Celandine ..	Jan. 10	Mar. 16	Jan. 10	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	Mar. 2	Mar. 1	Jan. 22
Marsh Marigold ..	Mar. 27	..	Ap. 9	..	Feb. 14	..	Mar. 27	May 22
Dog Violet ..	Mar. 23	Mar. 26	Mar. 23	..	Ap. 3	Mar. 27	Mar. 23 (2)	..
Greater Stitchwort ..	Mar. 21	..	Ap. 14	..	Mar. 23	Ap. 5	Mar. 21	Ap. 7
Herb Robert ..	Ap. 10	June 1*	Ap. 23	..	Ap. 4	..	Ap. 10	May 9
Horse Chestnut ..	Ap. 2	Ap. 5	..	..	Ap. 16	.. 2	Ap. 17	..
Bush Vetch ..	May 4	May 9	..	..	.. 11	May 4	May 13 (5)	May 9
Black Thorn ..	Ap. 6	May 12	.. 14	..	Ap. 6	..	Ap. 17	..
..	Feb. 11	..	Feb. 11	..	..	..	..	..
..	Mar. 26	.. 3	Mar. 26	Ap. 20	Ap. 8	Ap. 4	Ap. 3	Ap. 7
Hawthorn..	Mar. 25	..	Mar. 26	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	..	..
..	May 9	May 12	May 9	..	May 12	May 16	May 13*	May 13
Ivy ..	Sept. 20	Sept. 29	..	..	Sept. 28	..	Oct. 8	..
Dogwood ..	May 20	..	July 1	..	June 14	..	June 21	May 20
Elder ..	Feb. 17	Feb. 17	May 17	..	May 31	..	June 21 (3)	June 10
..	May 12	May 12	Aug. 2	..	July 29	..	Aug. 10	Aug. 31
Wild Tassel ..	July 29	Aug. 4	..	..	Aug. 17	..	Aug. 17	..
Devil's-bit ..	Aug. 17	..	..	..	June 21	..	June 24	July 21
Knapweed ..	June 21	..	July 3	..	June 11	..	..	..
..	Mar. 11	..	..	..	June 26	..	July 5	July 7
Field Thistle ..	June 26	..	..	..	Mar. 13	..	Mar. 5	May 1 (6)
Coltsfoot ..	Mar. 5	..	..	..	June 13	..	June 24	May 15
Yarrow ..	June 15	..	..	..	June 27	..	May 24	May 16
Ox-eye Daisy ..	May 11	June 9	July 9	..	May 21	.. 8	May 27	..
Mouse-ear Hawkweed ..	May 24	..	May 11	..	June 7	..	June 28*	July 31
Harebell ..	May 28*	..	May 24	..	.. 18	..	July 29	July 15
Greater Bindweed ..	June 29	..	..	..	Aug. 12	..	July 28	July 31
Water Mint ..	July 28	July 23	..	..	Mar. 15	..	Ap. 1	Mar. 3
Ground Ivy ..	Mar. 3	May 7	Mar. 21	..	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 31	..
Wych Elm ..	Mar. 17	..	..	..	Feb. 16	..	..	..
Hazel (Red Female Flowers) ..	Feb. 16	Mar. 3 (1)	..	..	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	Mar. 24	Ap. 14
Cowslip ..	Mar. 22	Ap. 3	Ap. 5	..	May 31	Ap. 15	June 14 (4)	June 10
Spotted Orchis (4) ..	Ap. 15	..	..	..	Feb. 6	..	..	..
..	Feb. 6	May 5	Ap. 12	May 1	Ap. 2	..	Ap. 22*	May 13
Bluebell ..	Ap. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Has been out some time. L. Leaf.

(1) Hazel had been out before, but killed by early frost (N. M. R.). (2) *Viola silvestris* (E. F. L.). (3) Elder panicles fully out (E. F. L.).  
 (4) See note by E. F. L. in report on Spotted Orchis. (5) Different Horse Chestnut trees vary much in time (E. F. L.). (6) Very little  
 Coltsfoot in the neighbourhood of Wimborne (J. M. J. F.). (7) Though March 15 is the earliest recorded date of the leaf, it is omitted here, as  
 the Wimborne leaves must have been out considerably earlier (Ed.).

NOTES.—Dog Rose in flower June 23 at Weymouth (N. M. R.). A late spring for wild flowers (E. S. R.).



## FIRST APPEARANCES OF INSECTS, &amp;c., IN DORSET IN 1907.

	Dorset.	N. M. R. Weymouth.	E. R. B. Corfe Castle.	E. S. R. Chard.	W. H. D. Buckhorn Weston.	J. R. Pulham.	S. E. V. F. Dorchester.	E. F. L. Edmond- sham.
Rose Beetle	No record.	May 17	July 12	..	..	May 26	..	..
Cock-chaffer	May 17	..	..	..	..	May 27	..	May 14
Fern-chaffer	July 12	..	..	..	..	May 27	..	May 31
Bloody-nose Beetle	Mar. 27	..	..	..	..	Mar. 14	..	May 16 (7)
Glow-worm	May 14	..	..	..	..	Mar. 26	..	Ap. 2 (7)
Common Hive Bee (h)	Feb. 27	Mar. 1	Mar. 5	..	May 20	..	..	May 10
Wasp (h)	Jan. 10 (1)	Jan. 10 (1)	Mar. 28	..	Mar. 2	..	..	..
Large White Butterfly	Mar. 26	Ap. 24	June 3	..	Mar. 27	..	..	..
Small White Butterfly	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 31	..	Mar. 24	..	Mar. 28	..
Orange-tip Butterfly	Ap. 5	June 7	May 11 (2)	..	Ap. 14	Ap. 5	June 1 (8)	..
Meadow-brown Butterfly	June 29	..	June 23	..	June 17	..	..	July 4 (7)
Wall Butterfly	June 17	June 30	June 23	..	(5)	..	..	..
Brimstone (h)	May 18	June 8	May 18 (3)	..	Mar. 20	..	..	Mar. 21
Painted Lady (h)	Mar. 20	..	Mar. 30 (6)	Mar. 27	..	..	..	..
Chinabar Moth	May 16 (4)	..	(4)	..	Aug. 8	..	..	June 16 (7)
Curant Moth	June 1	June 1	June 9	..	..	..	..	..
Viper (h)	July 24	July 24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frog-spawn	Beg. of Feb. (9)	..	..	Mar. 25	..	..	..	..

(h) Hibernated. L. Last seen.

(1) Wasp (h) flying strongly Jan. 10. Queen Wasp seen flying July 18 (N. M. R.). (2) Orange-tip Butterflies unusually common (E. R. B.). No other seen until May 26 (E. R. B.). (4) Painted Lady seen at Wareham on May 16 had probably just migrated from the Continent, being very faded in colour and obviously tired out, just as I have seen specimens after a flight across the Mediterranean. No other examples were met with during the whole year (E. R. B.). (5) Wall Butterfly not seen at Buckhorn Weston for two years, very common before. All Butterflies scarce (W. H. D.). (6) Brimstone at Wareham Mar. 21 (S. E. V. F.). (7) Observed by the Rev. F. H. Fisher, Vicar of Cranborne (E. F. L.). (8) Observed by N. M. R. (9) A plague of Adders in Central Dorset. In the Field of May 11, 1907, p. 775, the Rev. F. W. Brandreth, of Buckland Newton, Dorchester, wrote:—"Central Dorset must be swarming with Adders. My keeper has killed fifty here since the beginning of February." Curiously enough, common Adders appeared to be exceptionally scarce in Purbeck, for no individual either alive or dead was met with by any member of my household during the year. A common Ringed Snake (h) was seen Mar. 29 (E. R. B.).

NOTES.—WEYMOUTH. Humming Bird Hawk Moth flying over primroses Mar. 16. Humble Bee at Sallow Mar. 27. Red Admiral May 14 (N. M. R.).

DORSET UNITED FARMERS' CLUBS' EXHIBITIONS.—*Mating Barleys from Bulk Sample of 50 Quarters.*

Exhibitor.	Grown at.	Soil and Sub-soil.	Crop 1906.	Crop 1905.	Sort and Quantity per Acre.	When sown.	When cut.	Natural Weight per Imp. Bushel.	
Dorchester, Oct. 19, 1907. { T. C. Duke.. F. J. Johnson.. Bedford & Dwight	Woodsford ..	Sand and Gravel	Clover ..	Clover ..	Hallett's, 2 bus. ..	Mar. 1 ..	Aug. 17	56	1st Prize and Champion
	Affpuddle ..	Sandy Loam, Gravel	Clover ..	Oats ..	Hallett's Pedigree, 2½ bus. ..	Feb. 22 ..	Aug. 20	57	2nd Prize
	Bere Regis ..	Sandy Loam, Gravel	Rotation Grass	Oats ..	Archer's Chevalier, 2½ bus. ..	Mar. 1 ..	Aug. 17	..	3rd Prize

*White and Red Wheat from Bulk Samples of 25 Quarters.*

Dorchester, Oct. 19, 1907. { Sir R. Baker, Bart.. T. B. Sprake.. R. W. Shepard.. J. Shepard	Ranston ..	Flint and Chalk	Turnips ..	Ley Ground Grass ..	Ambrose Stand-up, 2½ bus. Wheat, ..	Oct. ..	Aug. ..	64	1st Prize White
	Knowle Hill ..	Clay, Chalk ..	Grass ..	Grass ..	Browick 2½ bus. ..	Oct. 31 ..	Aug. 21	64	1st Prize & Champion
	Long Cricchel..	Flint and Chalk	Ley ..	Hay ..	Red Standard ..	Oct. 29 ..	Aug. 19	..	2nd Prize
	Long Cricchel ..	Flint and Chalk	Ley ..	Ley ..	Imperial Standard, 2½ bus. ..	Oct. 25 ..	Aug. 12	..	3rd Prize

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# INDEX TO VOL. XXIX.

By E. W. YOUNG.

- Acland, Captain, xxviii., xxx., xxxiv., xxxix., xl., lxxxvii., 126, 253  
 Agglestone, lvi.  
 Algeo, Rev. F. S., lvi.  
 Alington, Lord, lxxxvii.  
 Amphitheatres, 258  
 "Amphora of Fecundity," xxxii.  
 Arachnida, New and Rare British, xliii., 161  
     List of, 164, 191  
     Notes on, 188  
 Archæological Societies, Congress of, xxviii.  
 Athlete, Statuette of, xxxii.  
 Balch, Mr., lix., lx.  
 Bankes, Eustace R., liv., 281  
 Barley and Wheat, Dorset, 292  
 Barne, F. J., xlv.  
     Rev. W. Miles (Vice-President), xxviii., xxxiv.  
 Barrows and Circles, The Ritual of, 225  
     Cannibalism, 239  
     Circumambulation, 229, 242  
     Cult of the Dead, 232, 242  
     Druidical Rites, 230  
     Dual Disposal of Bodies, 235, 237, 241  
     Incineration, 233  
     Orientation, 225, 242  
     Relics, 232  
     Stone Avenues, 244  
         Circles, 242  
     Surface Dolmen, 229  
     Trilithons, 246  
     Ringed, lxxiv.  
 Bartelot, Rev. R. G., xl., xlix., lii., 293  
 Beetles, British Water, xxix.  
 Bennett-Stanford, Captain, lviii.  
 Birds, First Appearance of, &c., 281  
     Buffon's Skua, 284  
     Dartford Warbler, 283  
     Dipper, 282  
     Glancus Gull, 263  
     Golden Oriole, 282  
     Hawfinch, 283  
     Partridge, 283  
     Pied Flycatcher, 252  
     Rook, 283  
     Spoonbill, 284  
 Birds, First Appearances of—*continued*.  
     Swallow, 283  
     Table, 290  
     Whimbrel, 283  
     Woodpecker, Lesser Spotted, 283  
 Blandford, Tokens, 81, 85, 93  
 Blashenwell, Burial at, xxxix.  
 Bond, F. Bligh, lxi.  
     Nigel, xxix.  
 Books, Recent and Forthcoming, 293  
 Botanical Notes, 286  
     Orchis Spotted, 286  
     Trees, Flowering, &c., 287  
 Boyne's "Trade Tokens," 97  
 Bramble, Colonel, xcvi.  
 Brasses, Memorial, of Dorset, xxxiii., 280  
 Bridehead, lxxiii., lxxx.  
 Bridges, Dorset, xxxiii., 251  
     Blandford, 254  
     Charmouth, 255  
     Fifehead Neville, 253  
     Grey's (Dorchester), 251  
     Holme, 252  
     Preston, 255  
     St. Julian's (Wimborne), 254  
     Spetisbury, 254  
     Sturminster Newton, 253  
     Wareham, 252  
     Wool, 252  
 British Association, xxvii.  
 Broadley, A. M., 293, 294  
 Brocklehurst, R. G., xxxiii., 251  
 Browne, Balfour, xxix.  
     C. J. Cornish, xlviii.  
 Brympton Church, lxxxvi.  
     House, lxxxvi.  
 Bulleid, Arthur, lxi., lxvi.  
 Burning Cliff, The, Lyme Regis, 153  
 Cambridge, Rev. O. P. (Vice-President), xliii., liv., xevi., 161  
     Philosophical Society, xlviii.  
 Cameron, A. C. G., 153  
 Cecil, Lord E. (Vice-President), xxxv., lxxx.  
 Cerne, Abbey, The Cartulary of, 195  
     Translation of, 205  
     Note on, 221  
     St. Mary's Church, xxxiii., 1

- Chantries, Dorset, xxxiii., 30  
 Alrington (or Alfrington), 41  
 Dorchester (Holy Trinity), Blessed Mary, 35  
 St. John's, 36  
 Dorchester (St. Peter's), Our Lady, 38  
 Gillingham, Milton on Stower, 51  
 St. Katherine, 51  
 Kingston Lacy, St. James in Holte, 78  
 Langton Long, Guldens, 58  
 Little Mayne, 41  
 Marnhull, St. Katherine, 47  
 Poole, St. George, 78  
 Shaftesbury (St. James), St. Anne de la Gore, 55  
 St. John the Baptist, 51, 53  
 St. Katherine, 52  
 Shapwick, West Hemsworth, 59  
 Sherborne, St. Thomas à Beckett on the Green, 45  
 Weymouth, St. George, 42  
 Wimborne Minster, 59  
 Brembres, 70  
 Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, 73  
 Prebends or Stalls, 74, 75, 77  
 Radcottes, 69  
 Sacristan, Office of, 68  
 Winterborne St. Martin, 44  
 Cheddar, Caves, lix.  
 Chough, Cornish, The, xlviii.  
 Coins, Roman, Mould for Casting, xxxvi.  
 Colfox, Mrs. T. (the late), xxxiv.  
 Corfe Castle, xlix.  
 Cosens, Rev. R. E. W., lxxxvi.  
 Crickmay, G. R., xcv.  
 Cross, Rev. J., 282  
 D'Aeth, Rev. W. H., 281  
 Dicker, Rev. C. W. H., xxxiii., xli., lv., l.  
 Digby, F. J. B. W., xxxvi.  
 Dorchester, Tokens, 85, 95, 101  
 Dorset County Museum, xxx., cxviii., 126  
 Eaton, H. Storks (Vice-President), xlviii., lviii.  
 Elwes, Captain (Hon. Treasurer), xxix., xxx., xlv., xlv., lvi., lxxviii., lxxxvii., lxxxviii., lxxxix.  
 Filleul, Rev. S. E. V., xxxii., xxxv., xxxix., xli., 281  
 Financial Statements, xciii., xciv.  
 Fish, Transportation of, xlv.  
 Fletcher, Rev. J. M. J., 282  
 Flints, Palæolithic and Neolithic, xxxix.  
 Flora, Dorset, Notes on, 14  
 Folklore Society, xxix.  
 Fordington, Roman Incised Stone, Found at, xl.  
 Fry, E. A., xxix., xxxiii., 30  
 Geological Society of London, xxix.  
 George, C. E. A., xcv.  
 Gill, W. K., xxxii., 8  
 Glastonbury, Abbey, lxix.  
 Lake Village, lxx., lxvi.  
 Glossop, Rev. C. H. J., lxxvi.  
 Goddard, Rev. C. V., liv.  
 Goose, Grey Lag, xxxix.  
 Gorwell Circle, lxxix.  
 Gray, H. St. George, lxiv., lxx., lxxvi., lxxxix., 256, 258  
 Grey Mare and her Colts, The, lxxiv., lxxix.  
 Hansford, Charles, xxviii.  
 Hardy, Thomas, xxix., xlv., lviii., 294  
 Hayne, R., xxxix.  
 Helix Aspersa, xxx.  
 Helstone, The, Portesham, lxxiii., lxxv.  
 Hemsworth, Roman Pavement, lxxxvii.  
 Hilton, Church, xliii., 111  
 Incised Stone, Roman (Fordington), xl.  
 Insects, First Appearances of, in Dorset (1907), 291  
 Jay, The, xlviii.  
 Jex-Blake, Dean, lxii.  
 Joceline, Bishop, lxi.  
 Jukes-Browne, A. J., civ., 153, 260, 263  
 Kelvin, Lord, xcvi.  
 Landslip and Burning Cliff at Lyme Regis, The, 153, 156  
 Lee, Rev. E. H. H., xliii., 111  
 Le Jeune, H., xl., lxxxvii.  
 Lepidoptera, Notes on, 285  
 Limoges Enamel, xxxix.  
 Linton, Rev. E. F., 14, 282  
 Lock, B. Fossett, 205  
 Lockyer, Sir Norman, lv.  
 Malva Borealis, xxxi.  
 Mansel-Pleydell, J. C. (the late), xl., 119  
 March, Dr. H. Colley (Vice-President), xxxii., lxxiii., lxxv., lxxix., lxxxi., 225, 256  
 Martin, Miss E., xcvi.  
 Maumbury Rings, Excavations at, lxiv., lxxx., lxxxix., 256  
 Meare, Lake Village, lxvi.  
 Medals, Mansel-Pleydell and Cecil, xxxv., xlv., 119  
 Dorset, 89

- Meetings, Annual, xlv.  
     Summer, xlviii., xlix., lix.,  
     lxxiii., lxxxii., lxxxix.  
     Winter, xxvii., xxiv.  
 Members, Honorary, xi.  
     List of, xii.  
     New, xxiv.  
 Memorial Brasses of Dorset (Part V.)  
     Corfe Mullen—  
         Birt, 280  
     Litton Cheney—  
         Chapman, 275  
         Henvill, 273  
         Newpton, 275  
         Pope, 274  
         Warnby, 275  
     Owermoigne—  
         Cheverel, 280  
         Sturton, 279  
     Puncknowle—  
         Napper, 275, 276  
     Swyre—  
         Gollop, 278  
         Russell, 277  
     Thorncombe—  
         Brook, 278  
 Montacute, Church, lxxxiv.  
     Cluniac Priory, lxxxv.  
     House, lxxxii.  
 Moule, Henry (the late), xxxiv.  
 Museum, Dorset County, xxx., cxviii.,  
     126  
 Newton, Prof., xevi.  
 Oak, Buried (Picket Farm), xxxviii.  
 Officers of the Club, xi., xlviii.  
 Oliver, Vere, xlvii.  
 Orientation, 225, 242  
 Pearson, W. E., xevi.  
 Peck, G. R., 281  
 Pentin, Rev. H. (Hon. Editor and  
     Secretary), xxviii., xxix., xxxv.,  
     xxxix., xlv., lv., lviii., lxxx.  
 Perkins, Rev. T. (the late), xxviii.,  
     xxxiv.  
 Phelps, Edward, lxxxii.  
     W. R., lxxxii.  
 Photographic Surveys, xxvii., xxxiv.,  
     xlviii.  
 Pike, T. M., xcvi.  
 Plants, Living, in relation to Geological  
     Formations in Dorset, 119  
     Earliest Dorset Records (1907),  
     289  
 Plush, Church, xxxiv.  
 Ponsonby-Fane, Sir S., lxxxvi.  
 Poole, Tokens, 82, 86, 105  
     Town Cellars, xxxii., 8.  
 Pope, Alfred, xxvii., xlvii., lxviii., cxv.  
 Portesham, Barrows, lxxiii.  
 Pouncy, H. (Assistant Secretary),  
     xlvi., l., lxxv.  
 Powys, Rev. C. S., lxxxiv.  
 Presidential Address, xlv., xcvi.  
     Archæology and Anthro-  
         pology, cxv.  
     Astronomy, cv.  
     Botany, c.  
     Chemistry, cx.  
     Electricity, cx.  
     Engineering, cxii.  
     General, cxviii.  
     Geography, cxiv.  
     Geology, cii.  
     Meteorology, cviii.  
     Obituary, xcvi.  
     Zoology, xcvi.  
 Prideaux, C. S., cxv., 257, 258  
     W. de C., xxxiii., xlviii.,  
     273  
 Publications of the Club, xxvi., 293  
 Pydeltrenthide, Orthography of, xli.  
 Rainfall, &c., in Dorset (1907), 143  
     Observers' Notes, 145  
     Steepleton Manor, tempera-  
         ture, &c., 152  
     Tables, 148—151  
 Raleigh, Sir W., xxxvi., xxxvii., xxxix.  
 Ravenhill, Canon, xxxiv., xlv.  
 Rawlence, E. A., xxxvi.  
 Reid, Clement, xl., civ.  
 Rempstone, Stone Circle, liii.  
 Reports, Hon. Editor's, xlv.  
     Hon. Secretary's, xlv., xciv.  
     Hon. Treasurer's, xlv., xciii.  
 Richardson, N. M. (President), xxvii.,  
     xxx., xxxiv., xxxv., xxxix., xlv.,  
     xlvii., liv., lv., lxviii., lxxxvii., xcvi.,  
     281  
 Ridley, Rev. J., 281  
 Rivers, Pollution of, xxxv.  
 Rodd, E. S., 281  
 Rose Nobles (Edward III.), xxxvi.  
 Rules of the Club, vi.  
     Alteration of, xlvii.  
 Sepulchral Pottery in Dorset County  
     Museum, 126  
     Cinerary Urns, 126, 132—  
         142  
     Drinking Cups, 126, 139,  
         140, 141  
     Food Vessels, 126, 134, 136,  
         137, 140—142  
     Incense Cups, 126, 134, 137,  
         139, 142  
 Shaftesbury, Abbey Excavation Fund,  
     lviii.  
     Tokens, 87, 106  
 Sherborne, Castle, xxxvi.  
     Flints, found at, xxxix.  
     Human Remains, found at,  
         xxxviii.  
     Tokens, 83  
 Smith, R. Bosworth, xlviii., cxx.

Spencer-Smith, Rev. S. C., xl.  
 Stilwell, H., 143  
 Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church, lxxxvi.  
 Stone Circles, 242

Cornish, lv.  
 Dorset, 250  
 Gorwell, lxxix.  
 Rempstone, liii.

Stuart-Gray, Hon. M. (Vice-President),  
 92

Studland, xlix.

Church, lvi.

Sykes, E. R., xxxi.

Symonds, Henry, xliii., 80, 97

Tokens, Dorset, xliii., 80

Commemorative Medals, 89

Boyle, Robert, 90  
 Bridport, Admiral Lord, 93  
 Cerne Society, 95  
 Coram, Captain, 92  
 Coronation (Bridport) (1901),  
 96

Eldon, Earl of, 94  
 George III. (Weymouth), 95  
 Jubilee (Dorchester) (1887),  
 95

Marlborough, Duke of, 91  
 Monmouth Rebellion, 91  
 Rivers, Baron (1834), 95  
 Sacheverell, Dr. H., 93  
 Shaftesbury, Earl of (1681),  
 90

Sheridan, R. B., 94  
 Somers, Sir G., 96  
 Strangways, Sir Giles (1648),  
 89

Swanage Friendly Society, 94

Sydenham, Thomas, 90

Wake, William, 92

Wesley, Charles, 93

John, 93

Trade, Beaminster, 93

Blandford, 81, 85, 93

Bridport, 99

Corfe Castle, 100

Cranborne, 100

Tokens, Trade—*continued*.

Dorchester, 85, 101

Evershot, 103

Frampton, 103

Halstock, 103

Lyme Regis, 103

Maiden Newton, 104

Melcombe Regis, 104

Milton Abbey, 105

Poole, 82, 86, 105

Shaftesbury, 87, 106

Sherborne, 83, 107

Stalbridge, 108

Stowborough, 108

Sturminster Newton,  
 109

Weymouth, 109

Wimborne, 109

Tombstones, Inscriptions on, xxix.

Towers, Dorset Church, xxxiii.

Miss L., xlv., 119

Tupper, Martin, lxxvii.

Udal, Hon. J. S., xxix., 80, 97

Valley of Stones, The, lxxviii.

Van Raalte, C., xcv.

Weather, Notes on, &c., 287, 288

Weaver, Rev. F. W., lxxxv., lxxxvi.

Wells, Bishop's Palace, lxi.

Cathedral, lxii.

Vicars Choral, lxiii.

Whitby, Joseph, lxxxvii.

Wilkinson, Rev. J. H., cxxiv.

Williams, Colonel R., M.P., lxxx.

Woodhouse, Miss Ellen, xlv.

Worbarrow, Burial at, xl.

Zoological Notes, 284

Lizards, 284

Sawfly, Gooseberry, 285

Slug, Shelled, 286

Snails, Plague of, 286

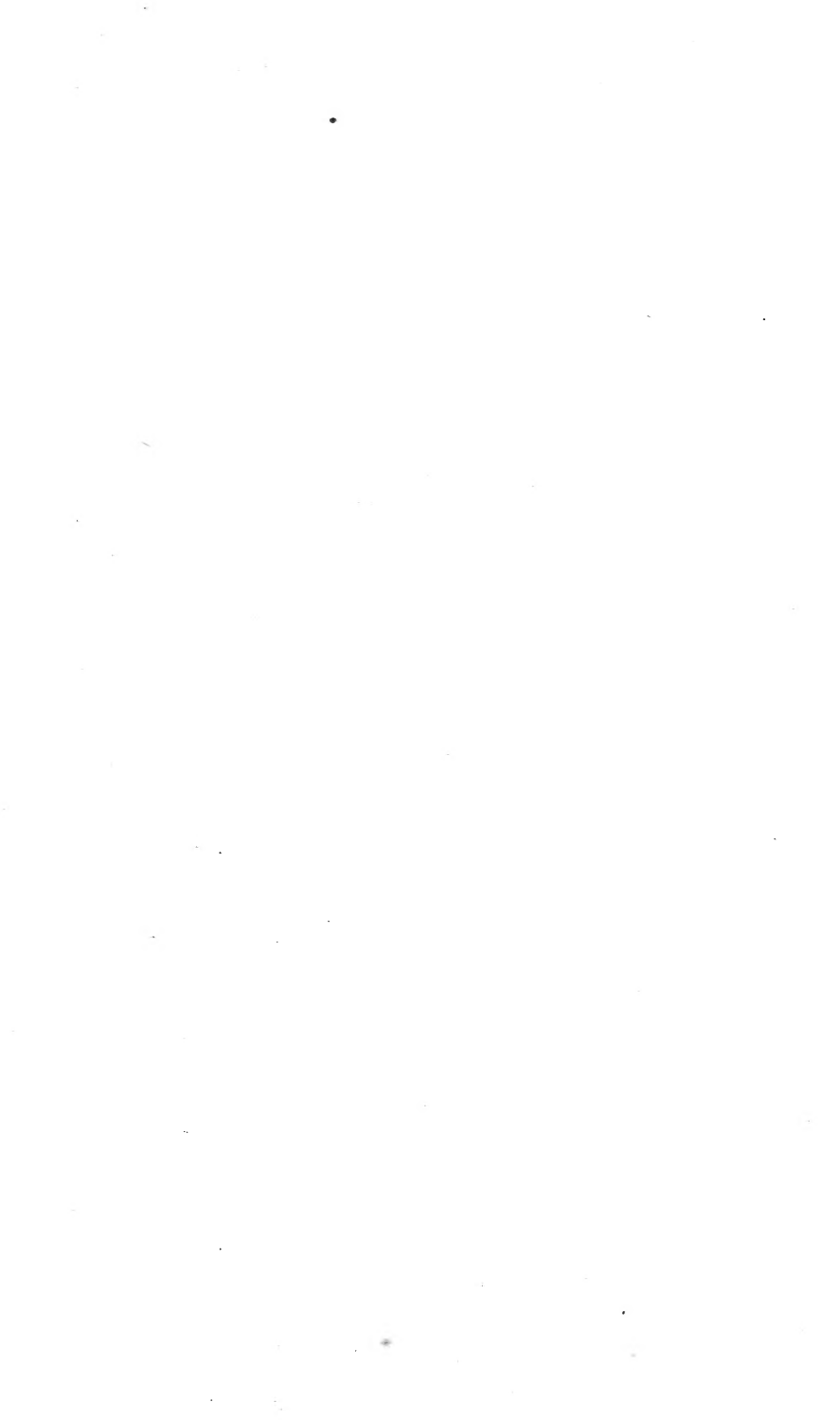
Snake, Smooth, 284

Viper, Red, 284

Wasps, Queen, 284











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